THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,041. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PERSONAL.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR NEXT OF KIN.—PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made "In the matter of the 11th and 12th Victoria, chapter 58, and in the matter of the personal estate and effects of Joseph Cox, deceased, an intestate, in relation to the share thereof of the children of Mary Irwin, deceased, who was the sister and one of the next of kin of said Joseph Cox," and dated the 14th day of June, 1869, all persons claiming to be next of kin, according to the statute for distribution of intestates' estates, to Joseph Cox, formerly of Crossmolina, in the county of Mayo, and late of Carlow, deceased, who died in the month of February, 1868, intestate, and all persons claiming to be entitled to the share of Mary Irwin, deceased (a sister of the said Joseph Cox), if any, in the said personal estate of the said intestate, are, by their solicitors, on or before the 1st day of November, 1869, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Four Courts, Dublin, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of said order.
Monday, the 20th day of December, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
Dated this 12th day of July, 1869.
A. T. CHATTERTON, Chief Clerk.
ROBT. PAGET BOURKE, Solicitor for Thomas Robert Irwin and Mary Anne Irwin, No. 13 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

ANY PERSON GIVING INFORMATION OF EDWARD Riley, whose father, Edward, died in New Jersey, and whose mother, Ellen (maiden name Kennelly), died in Bellevue Hospital in the fall of 1854, and whose only brother, when a child, was placed upon Randall's Island by one Patrick Flannagan, No. 12 Pearl street, will greatly oblige Thomas Reilly, the said brother, who is anxious to ascertain whether the said Edward is dead or alive. Address Thomas Reilly, Brooklyn, corner of Boerum and Bergen streets.

C. P. A.—BOX 187 HERALD OFFICE.

DANIEL R. MACNAB, WHO LEFT THE TOWN OF Ayr (West of Scotland) a few months ago and came to settle in New Jersey, will hear of his brother by calling before the 10th of August at the office of Valentine, Estrella & Co., 88 Beaver street.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE MALE CHILD, FOUR years old. Call at the corner of Seventy-sixth street and Fifth avenue.

FOR ADOPTION—A FEMALE BABY ONE MONTH old. Address L. M., box 118 Herald office.

G.—LETTER RECEIVED. WILL BE AT PLACE WE met first, Sixth avenue, Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. B.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF TERENCE BRADY, OF Ballyhaise, county Cavan, Ireland, who emigrated to America about the year 1834. He had boats on some of the principal rivers about the year 1849. Any information will be thankfully received by James Brady, Biddeford, Lisnagry, Limerick, Ireland.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN GAMBLE, WHO left Resharkan, county Antrim, on the 14th of November. If this meets his eye, or that of any friend, please write or come to Castle Garden, and he will hear of a friend. ELLEN KANE.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ANNE BAYLOR, A NAtive of Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland; when last heard from she was in Orange, New Jersey. Any information will be thankfully received by her two sisters, lately landed from Ireland, and who are now staying with Patrick Condon, 86 Mulberry street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF BEN. WORMWOOD and Geo. Doyle, of Brooklyn, E. D. Address Rufus, Herald office.

IF JOHN MULLOY IS IN NEW YORK AND WILL call at the Tremont House he will hear something to his advantage.

IF WILLIAM AND CHARLES WESTON (SONS OF Daniel Weston, who came from England in 1851), who were in the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum of this city in 1855, will address Mr. W. P. Wainwright, Rhinebeck, N. Y., they will hear something to their advantage.

KITTY, FROM GOLD STREET, BROOKLYN—DON'T forget "my dream" and poetry. I want your address in New York. Address S. Percival, Brooklyn.

L.—NOTE RECEIVED ON ARRIVAL IN TOWN TO-day; a thousand thanks; make appointment when I come down this week. L. CONSTANT.

METHLICK.—JULY 12, 1869.—I HAVE BEEN SERIously ill; getting better, but very weak; come if you possibly can immediately, for you are more needed than you can think. M.

PHILIP RENOUF, SHIPCARPENTER, LATE OF Trinity parish, Jersey, England, is requested to communicate with C. J. le Quesne, 13 William street, New York, where he will hear of something to his advantage. When last heard from was in Louisville, Ky.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1869—Tall gent, large ring on right hand, gave card to lady (which could not understand); will be at Fulton ferry, Tuesday, August 10, at 2 P. M., New York side.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO MET A LADY DRESSED IN black at sale at 13 West Seventeenth street, on July 15, and called again when the lady was at Long Branch, please call again. Mrs. D.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET STAGE, FRIDAY, 8½ P. M.—Trio; Broome street to Sixth avenue; nosegay, minus tube rose; Blackwell's Island. Enough said. Address Harold, Herald office.

WILL BE AT BERGEN SUNDAY, AND PERHAPS remain few days. Hope well. S. O. P.

3D AVENUE CAR, SATURDAY MORNING.—"SEE Personals, will you?" Where can I see you? Address Will, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.— THE COLLINS METAL WATCH and JEWELRY factory. These superior hunting Lever Watches only $15 and $20 each. Equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150 and $200. Jewelry and Chains of the same metal. Every watch warranted. C. E. COLLINS & CO., 335 Broadway, corner of Worth, up stairs.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 320 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

AIR—CAPTAIN JINKS.
The only thing to "cut a shine,"
To make a "polished gent so fine,"
As fine as silver from the mine,
You'll find is Bixby's Blacking.
It's everywhere admired and sought,
It polishes as quick as thought;
All other blackings come to naught
'Long side of Bixby's Blacking.
S. M. BIXBY & CO., 173 and 175 Washington street, New York.

AS YOU COME IN TOWN DO NOT FORGET THAT L. EBERT'S Confectioneries are the best in the city. Caramels, Burned Almonds, Walnut Candy, all at 80 cents. 50 East Twelfth street, two doors west of Broadway.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS Missouri and Kentucky State Lotteries.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS 495, AUGUST 7, 1869.
57, 8, 74, 14, 54, 50, 46, 35, 41, 61, 75, 55, 73.
MISSOURI—CLASS 496, AUGUST 7, 1869.
45, 59, 66, 31, 24, 40, 67, 18, 62, 20, 16, 72, 54.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 471, AUGUST 7, 1869.
45, 17, 67, 61, 76, 48, 54, 35, 34, 47, 71, 74, 68.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 472, AUGUST 7, 1869.
77, 26, 43, 48, 45, 1, 53, 29, 56, 64, 66, 38, 78.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 208 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.
N. B.—No 15 per cent commission allowed. No repudiation of hits.

BATTERSON'S STORAGE ESTABLISHMENT, 681 AND 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street; best in the city; Pianos, Furniture, Baggage and all kinds of Goods taken on storage, at moderate rates; best references; furniture removed by experienced men, and large wagons for removal of furniture, pianos in city or to the country. N. B.—Furniture, pianos, &c., boxed for shipping.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SPECIALTY.—CURES LEgally guaranteed or money returned, by the inventor of the celebrated patent Invisible Organic Vibrator for incurable Deafness. Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh, sent for ten cents. Dr. T. HUNT STILWELL, 762 Broadway, N. Y.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APply to the Metropolitan Board of Excise, on the 29th day of August, 1869, for a license to sell ale and beer only, at 259½ William street, New York. JOSEPH BOURENGER.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 7th day of September, 1869, for a license to sell wines, liquors, &c., at southeast corner of Sheriff and Delancey streets. CONWAY & MADDEN.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given, private rooms, 86 Nassau street. BATES & CO.

THE SELF-SACRIFICING AND DEVOTED DAUGHTER Mary charmingly portrayed by Miss Effie Germon at Wallack's.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. See JOHN OWENS as John Unit, the Banker. "It won't pay, sir."

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—TWO BOGARDUS MILLS, FOR GRINDING liquid substances. Address Irving, box 101 Herald office, with price.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT HIS JEWELRY STORE, 557 BROADWAY, DAVID M. DAVIS advances money on Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. Business strictly confidential and no loan office signs about the store.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and personal property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY, THE highest prices paid for Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, Coral, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c. LYNCH'S. LYNCH'S.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER ware bought and money loaned on them by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

195 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY STREET.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD, having facilities, advances at low rates on Diamonds, Watches, Merchandise, Life Policies, Pianos or other securities. Formerly at 58 Nassau street.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN COURSE.—MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1869.—Purse of $200, mile heats, three in five, in harness. F. Van Orden names b. m. Dutch Girl. J. Ludlow names br. m. Stella. J. Brown names br. h. Jim. Trotting to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Stages will leave Union Hill every half hour, and return after the race. J. H. FARRANT, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION. Fall Trotting Meeting. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, September 14, 16 and 18, 1869. $10,000 in premiums. The programme will be announced at an early day. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President. EDWARD P. MORRIS, Secretary.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS ALD BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

ALL BREEDS CHOICE DOGS AND MEDICINES.—FRANCIS BUTLER, No. 3 Peck slip. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Butler's new work, $2. Extra Stock and Trained Dogs. Dog Oil for consumption.

ENGLISH SPARROWS AT MORIS'S BIRD STORE, 43 Chatham street. Superior Mockingbird Food.

IMPORTED; RUSSIAN BLOODHOUND SLUT FOR sale, very large and of pure breed; also a few of her Pups, two months old. Can be seen for a few days at GREGORY'S livery stable, 124 Clinton place (Eighth street), near Sixth avenue.

524 GRAND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM COLUMBIA street—William Huson's Cheap Fishing Tackle Store. Making and repairing in the best manner.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S Horse Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Regular sales every Tuesday and Friday.
Gentlemen having private establishments which they wish to dispose of, or those wishing to purchase anything in the horse line, will find it to their advantage to call on us.
Our dealings are almost exclusively with merchants and business men, and our establishment is conducted on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable people in other branches of trade.
Good stabling for horses at private sale.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound twenty-four hours for trial.
Our down town office is at No. 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office, and 58 Liberty street, where a register is kept of Horses, Carriages, &c., at private and public sale. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

AT PRIVATE SALE, AT VAN ORDEN & DUFF'S AUCTION MART, NOS. 222 AND 224 MERCER STREET, a large assortment of new and second hand Carriages, Harness, Sheets, Blankets, &c.; also some very fine road, work and family Horses. N. B.—PUBLIC SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 11 O'CLOCK. FOR CATALOGUE LOOK AT WEDNESDAY MORNING'S HERALD.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY TEAM TO BE SOLD AT auction. Now on exhibition. They are dark bay, fifteen and a half hands high, six and seven years old, kind, sound, perfect and true; are the property of a private gentleman leaving the country, and will be sold to the highest bidder, at auction, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their regular sale on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, at Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. To be seen and tried till time of sale, as above. They are an extra fine team. Particulars from the auctioneers.

AT $12 PER SET—FIRST RATE SINGLE HARness. The best place in New York to buy Harness, or anything in that line, is at MOSEMAN'S, 148 Chambers st.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, OFfers one second hand Victoria, one top and one no top Wagon.

A FULL SIZED COUPE, WITH CHILD'S SEAT, FOR sale—Lined with silk reps; price $850; or would exchange for a four wheel Dog Cart, or other open carriage, at TUOMEY'S stables, Fifty-third street, near Third avenue.

ASSORTMENT OF TWO, FOUR, SIX SEAT AND PONY Phaetons, Victorias, Rockaways, Buggies, Road and Depot Wagons, Harness, &c.; lowest rates. HICKS, 82 Barclay street.

A LIGHT PLATFORM SPRING TOP EXPRESS Wagon, Horse and Harness for sale. Can be seen at 316 West Twenty-first street.

AT A SACRIFICE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE, 6 years old; perfectly sound and gentle; without blemish; will be shown to trot in 3 minutes. Apply at No. 5½ Pine street, room No. 2.

A HORSE AND WAGON AND MILK ROUTE FOR sale—At 92 King street, New York. Call for two days, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Nassau—A fine assortment of Carriages, Harness, Robes, Whips, &c., at great bargains. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A VERY HANDSOME WAGONETTE, USED BUT A few times, in perfect order (seats six persons inside), for sale, at a great reduction from cost. WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

A VERY LIGHT, HANDSOME SIX-SEATED ROCKAway, in splendid condition, made by Wood Brothers. Can be seen at their warerooms, 596 Broadway.

A VERY LIGHT BRITZKA PHAETON, USED BUT A few times; is in perfect order; a very desirable carriage for family use; for sale, at a bargain, by WOOD BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

A FINE TEAM OF ROAD HORSES, BAY, LONG tails; evenly matched; 15½ hands and brothers; 7 years old; never been hard driven; are perfectly sound in every way; kind in double, single or saddle; can trot in 3 minutes and afraid of nothing; can be driven by a lady. Address B. W. J., box 407 Post office.

A HANDSOME PHAETON FOR FOUR PEOPLE, with top to go on either front or back seat, city maker, has never been used, for sale at less than cost of manufacture; also one without top, at 18 East Eighteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

A.—OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, Wagons, &c., of fine trotting, road, family and work stock, every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 M. JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, 24 Duane street.

AT 865 BROADWAY—AN ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second hand Carriages, such as six seated Phaetons, Calashes, Hack Coaches, Park Phaetons, Dog Carts, Top Wagons, Road Wagons, Rockaways, &c., at greatly reduced prices, to close the stock. Store to let. Beautiful Basket Pony Wagons $175.

A.—THREE FOUR-WHEEL DOG CARTS, FOUR CAbriolets, five Phaetons, ten Buggies, two Depot Wagons, second hand; will sell at half price. HAM'S, Broadway and Fourth street.

A PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT—BETWEEN MADISON and Fifth avenues, Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. 309 Fifth avenue.

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.—ONE fine Close Coach, one Coupe, one very handsome four seat Phaeton, one Tandem Dog Cart, one four wheel Dog Cart, one six seat Rockaway, one handsome Coupe Rockaway, one light no top Jagger Wagon, nearly new; one Open Barouche, at WOOD BROTHERS', 596 Broadway.

BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, OFFERS one second hand Phaeton, hung on four springs, with top on the front seat and back seat to turn out, in prime order.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT SALES EVERY DAY. Slightly soiled Carriages very low. Only one Price. Parties in want of any style of Carriages are invited to examine the largest assortment ever offered. Pony Wagons, great variety: 1,000 sets Harness. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF COACH Horses, 16 hands high, 6 years old; dark bays, full manes and tails, perfectly sound and kind; also four wheeled Dog Cart and set of fine double Harness. Fifth Avenue Hotel stables, 225 West Twenty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND SIX SEAT ROCKAway, movable glass quarters, nearly new. Apply to J. M. QUIMBY & CO., 636 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE, WITH A GOOD AND well established trade; long lease and low rent; all the stock in best of condition; cheap. Address O., box 119 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A CITY MADE TOP Wagon, in good order; also double Harness by Lowdon; suitable for phaeton. Apply at 502 West street, corner of Jane.

FOR SALE—A GLASS HEARSE; SOLD CHEAP FOR cash; almost new; in perfect running order. Can be seen at the stable 22 Baxter street for one week only.

FOR SALE—ONE BREWSTER & CO.'S TOP WAGON, pole and shafts, good order, $200; one Skeleton Wagon, $55; one Trotting Wagon. KENDALL & BELLINGER, 7th avenue and 38th street.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A BREWSTER (OF Broome street), light square box Top Wagon, in good order. Inquire at San Francisco stables, Forty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO HORSES, TRUCK, HARNESS and custom of $50 to $70 per week. Inquire at 55 Warren street, in the wine store.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIGHT SET OF DOUBLE Harness. Inquire at stable 18 Pearl street, from 10 to 4 o'clock. STEVENS.

R. JAY, VETERINARY SURGEON, MEMBER OF THE Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons; contracts taken for medical attendance on horses. 165 East Twenty-seventh street.

STABLE FIXTURES OF IRON—OF WROUGHT, CAST and of wire; Ventilating Stall Partitions; Posts, Hay Boxes, Hay Racks, Mangers, Brackets, &c. Also Copper Weather Vanes, perfect models of the horses Dexter, Mountain Boy, Ethan Allen, Kentucky, &c. Manufactured by J. W. F. FISKE, 120 Nassau street, New York.

THE GUERNSEY AND JERSEY CATTLE EXPECTED by the Liverpool have arrived, and will be on exhibition at Chamberlain's, Bull's Head, 76 Robinson street, on Monday and Tuesday next. No better specimens of these celebrated herds have been in this country, and the attention of stock raisers is requested. WM. H. T. HUGHES, 39 Pine street, sole agent for Lawrence Parsons Fowler, of Bushey Heath, Herts, England.

1,166 ACRES COTTON LAND AND $2,500 WORTH of A1 mercantile Paper; would trade for horses or merchandise. Address N. S., box 164 Herald office.

POLITICAL.

16TH WARD TAMMANY HALL WARD COMMITTEE.—The members of this committee are requested to attend the funeral of their late Secretary, John R. Dall, on this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 P. M., from his residence, No. 415 West Seventeenth street. D. V. FREEMAN.
D. HENRIQES, NOAH TUGWELL, Secretaries.

DRYGOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following lines of goods, now offering at extremely low prices, viz.:—
Ladies' Underclothing and Infants' Apparel of every description.
Ladies' Tucked Underskirts, $1 and upwards.
Ladies' Ruffled Chemises, $1 and upwards.
Ladies' Tucked Drawers, $1 and upwards.
Tucked and Ruffled do. at proportionate prices.
Also a very handsome assortment of Under Garments, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and real lace, suitable for bridal outfits, at popular prices.
Infants' and Children's Apparel in choice variety and at equally attractive prices.
Printed Percale, white Cambric, Puffed and Ruffled Plaid, Poplin and Linen Travelling Suits at reduced rates.
A large line of Ladies' French and domestic Corsets of the most approved and best fitting shapes, 75c. per pair and upwards.
Bargains in Children's and Ladies' Cloth and Silk Sacques and Cloaks.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Ninth and Tenth streets and Fourth avenue.

ALL SUMMER GOODS At Greatly Reduced Prices. New Goods coming in Every Day at the Down Town Retail Dry Goods Store, No. 12 Vesey street.
Just received, a small invoice of 8-4 iron frame Black Grenadine, very best quality. Great variety of Travelling Dress Goods. White Piques, from 20c. to 75c. Printed Shirting Cambrics, Shirting Flannels, Super White Flannels, Red Flannels. Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings. White Mull, Swiss, Organdie, and other White Dress Goods.
Alpacas, Paramettas, Empress and Tamise Cloths.
Super Woven and French Corsets, 75c. each.
Black and Colored Kid Gloves, super quality, 50c. and $1.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Lisle Thread Gloves.
Hosiery and Undergarments of all kinds.
Linen Bosom Shirts of the best make.
Gents' Linen Drawers, 75c. per pair.
Household Linens of every description.
All goods guaranteed satisfactory, or the money returned.
No. 12 Vesey street.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place, at very low prices:—
Children's Cloaks, Coats and Capes, Blouses, Suits, Sacks, Dresses, &c.; Infants' Wardrobes, Slips, merino Sacks, Waists, Bibs, Baskets, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c.
Varieties of Sun Hats and Nurses' Caps.
Ladies' Spencers, Corset-covers, Skirts, Night Gowns, Drawers. Full line of embroidered Bands for Chemises, &c. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order. Stamping and stamped goods.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, August 9, 1869,
An elegant assortment of Standard Prints, fast colors, 12½c. per yard.
Wamsutta Prints, colors not warranted, only 8c. per yard.
Lowell do., only 9c. per yard.
Amoskeag do., only 10c. per yard.
Hoyle's yard wide do., warranted colors, only 25c. per yard.
Also the balance of the Striped Alpaca Lustres, 15c. per yard. Recent package price, 25c. per yard.
Percale, Jaconet and Organdy Robes at reduced prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

A LIVELY TRADE ALL SUMMER. Those prices do the business. Just bought, big lots, nearly half price. We sell to-morrow, for cash only,
10,000 yards heavy Muslins, 10c.; sold elsewhere, 15c.
10,000 yards fine unbleached, 10c.; sold elsewhere, 15c.
15,000 yards extra yard wide unbleached, 12½c.; worth 18c.
10,000 yards extra 4-4 Sheeting, 12½c.; regular price, 18c.
10,000 yards fine yard wide white Muslin, 12½c.; worth 18c.
10,000 yards heavy yard wide white, 12½c.; regular price, 18c.
20 bales heavy white Sheeting, 4-4, 12½c.; worth 18c.
Lower priced Muslins, 8c., 9c. and 10c.
These 12½c. Muslins are all a yard wide, excellent quality and were retailed last week for 18c. They were bought of a speculator for cash, and are 6c. a yard under regular rates. To avoid their falling into the hands of merchants, we have decided not to sell to any one person more than 30 yards—as much less as they wish. Also, from auction, Dress Goods, Alpacas, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Towels, Black Silks, Shawls, &c., &c., at almost any price you wish.
For instance, splendid Table Linen, 50c.; fast colored Ginghams, 10c.; best Delaines, 12½c.; French Dress Goods, 12½c. and 18c.
Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken people can save nearly one-half by buying of us.
FOSTER BROTHERS, Eighth avenue, near Eighteenth street, and FOSTER BROTHERS, 272 Bleecker street.

A.—SUGDEN & BRADBURY (late with Lord & Taylor), 312 AND 314 BOWERY, one door below Bleecker street, have made still further reductions in the prices of their SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Grenadines, black and colored, at 25 cents.
Organdies, in chintz colors, at 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
Suits, in linen, lawn and poplin, from $5 and upward.
Percales, Cambrics, Pique, Figured and Plain. French and English Prints at reduced prices.
We also call attention to a line of Llama Lace Shawls, from $6 and upwards.
Llama Shawls at $2 50; worth $2 50.
Black Alpacas, from 25 cents upwards.
Prints at 9 cents, warranted fast colors.
We most respectfully solicit an examination of the above specialties, as offering extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

AT MADAME COLLINS' (ELEVE DE MME. FLORINE Lefevre), Dressmaking establishment, No. 26 West Eleventh street, ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting dresses made and trimmed in latest Parisian style. Ladies visiting the city solicited to call.

AT MME. VIGOUROUX', 120 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth.—Stamping, Imported Lingerie and Embroidery; Ladies' and Babies' Trousseaux; specialty for Initials; Monograms for Handkerchief; Table and Bedcloth embroidered to order.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS. Great closing out sale of the largest and best selected stock in New York of Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, Ingrain and Hemp Carpets, Curtains, Cornices, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, Matting, &c., &c., &c.
Also $500,000 worth of rich, medium and plain Parlor, Chamber, Office and Kitchen Furniture of the best workmanship and finish, at 20 per cent discount, all warranted as represented and delivered free.
Call before purchasing elsewhere and examine stock at the large wholesale and retail warerooms, 486 and 488 Eighth avenue, and 267, 269 and 271 Thirty-fifth street, adjoining. D. KELLY, Successor to H. O'Farrell.

LADIES' HATS AND TRAVELLING BONNETS.—September styles elegant Hats half price; Sun Hats $1. L. BINNS' Millinery, largest and cheapest in America, 577 Broadway. Save this.

MRS. McELROY, DRESSMAKER, 743 BROADWAY, solicits the patronage of the Southern and Western ladies; orders executed at short notice and latest Parisian styles.

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS AT HALF PRICE.—Tuesday, 10th inst., all the Remnants of Dress Goods, Jaconets, Percales, Alpacas, Poplins, &c., will be offered at half price. LEGRAIN, 729 Broadway.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED SCHOONER YACHT Henrietta, 210 tons burden, old measurement, winner of the great ocean yacht race to Cowes, England, in 1866, (in which she made the extraordinary run of 280 miles in 24 hours), and several other ocean races. The Henrietta has been on a cruise to the West Indies, but has returned to New York. While on her voyage from Key West to Charleston she made a run of 250 miles during rough weather, showing that she has lost none of her speed. The Henrietta has a commodious saloon, handsomely fitted up, with a large stateroom on the starboard side, three other staterooms and two staterooms forward for officers. The cabin furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., are in complete order, and the vessel will be put in readiness to go to sea immediately. The Henrietta will compare favorably, for speed and seagoing qualities, with any yacht in this country or England. For particulars address J. ANDERSON Herald office, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE SPANISH CEDAR RACE Boats, 17 feet long; also one Wherry. Inquire at Gulick Boat Club house, foot of Christopher street. J. C. GILBERT.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

TO LET—CABIN YACHTS AND SAIL BOATS, WITH all accommodations. Apply to DANIEL O'CONNOR, Bayview House, foot Court street, South Brooklyn.

TUGBOAT OR PROPELLER BARGE, SUITABLE FOR grain elevator, wanted; engine at least 60 horse power. Address R. H. G., Herald office.

YACHT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—SCHOONER ALGA, 42 feet long, in perfect order. Can be seen at foot of Court street, Brooklyn. For further particulars apply to J. G. GREGORY, 81 Leonard street, New York. Will be sold at the salesroom of BURDETT, DENNIS & CO., 113 Pearl street, New York, on Wednesday, August 11, at one o'clock.

6 OARED CLUB BOAT—WITH GRATINGS AND Oars, for $150, at STEPHEN ROBERTS' Boat Shop, 114th street and Harlem river, also three double scull Boats at 368 South street, shop.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY. Hall's Summer Tourist's Guide. At all Bookstores.

SCOTT'S FALL REPORT OF FASHIONS—SHOWING colors, trimmings, and shapes of garments, now ready; price $3 a year. Office 171 Broadway.

"WEDLOCK, THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE Sexes," a scientific treatise disclosing the laws of conjugal selection, showing who may and who may not marry. Price $1 50. Booksellers have it. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, SIXTH UNIversalist, Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—Professor O. Cone, of Canton, N. Y., morning at 10½ o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. issue letters of credit for travellers' use on Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe. Also make telegraphic transfers on California and Europe.

AT LEGAL RATES. $170,000 to loan, on first class city property, in sums of $5,000 and upwards. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

DIVIDEND—CHOLLAR POTOSI MINING COMPANY $2 coin per share, payable at the Branch Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street. NEW YORK, August 5, 1869.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 868 SIXTH AVENUE (Booth's theatre). Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $10,000, free from government tax. Money deposited before August 10 will draw interest from the first. WM. M. GILES, President. HORACE R. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice Presidents. ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks; also a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine street.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS (THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK), 30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Persons desirous of receiving interest for their money and having it at all times subject to check on demand, can do so by depositing WITH THIS BANK, which allows interest on the entire daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum.
Collections made on any part of the world, with immediate returns, at the lowest current rates.
Orders for purchase or sale of stocks, bonds or gold promptly executed.

MORTON BLISS & CO., 30 Broad street, issue Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit for travellers; also Commercial Credits, available in all parts of Europe.

MONEY LOANED ON NEW YORK CITY AND HUDson county property—Mortgages bought. Office 61 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., or 197 Broadway, New York, room No. 4, from 1 to 2 P. M.

MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE CASHED AT THE lowest market rates by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine street.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.
Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay 7 per cent in gold, have thirty years to run, are free from government taxation and are secured by a land grant of 3,000,000 acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the company also owns 3,000,000 of acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market, this being in some respects better than government securities. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price 96 and accrued interest, in currency. Pamphlets, maps and circulars furnished on application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS. [From the New York Tribune.]
The efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the debt meet the general approval of the country. It seems to us that our capitalists and bankers could second Mr. Boutwell, and at the same time do a wise thing for themselves and our industrial interests. Government bonds rule at a high figure now, because, among other reasons, the men who control money desire to make Mr. Boutwell pay as largely as possible. Instead of being one of the best securities for investment at their present price, there are others that seem nearly or quite as good and far more profitable. A five-twenty bond for $5,000 at 120 would cost $6,000. The interest on this in currency would be $405, or 6¾ per cent in currency. As the bonds increase in value of course this rate of interest decreases. Now, with the necessity for money to develop internal improvements and industries, it seems to us the part of wisdom for those who hold governments to take advantage of this increase in their current value to make other investments of a more profitable character. We have in our advertising columns several good seven per cent gold-bearing loans which seem nearly as secure as the governments. There is hardly a better security than a first mortgage upon a well located, well managed railway. Let us take for example the case of the Kansas Pacific Railway. Here is a loan running thirty years and paying seven per cent in gold. A $5,000 bond will cost, at the selling rate, $5,760. With gold at 135 the interest would be $568 in currency—a fraction less than ten per cent; a difference of more than three per cent in favor of the road. The whole thing would be summed up in a tabular form thus:—

	Am't.	Sell'g Price.	Cost.	Gold In't.	Cur'cy In't.
Five-twenty	$5,000	120	$6,000	$300	$405 00
Kansas Pacific	5,000	96	4,800	350	473 50
Difference			$1,200	$50	$68 50

In fact, the purchaser could buy a $6,000 bond at 96, for a less figure than he can buy a 5-20 $5,000 bond, and make $165 68 profit, or an increase of 45 per cent on his investment.
It seems to us, with a little quiet figuring, that if people want to invest money now is the time to sell governments to the Treasury and buy some good railroad security like the Kansas Pacific.

SEVERAL SMALL SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPWARDS to loan—On bond and mortgage on property in this city. Apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, 87 Cedar street.

$2,000 WANTED.—SECURITY GIVEN FOR THE money in fresh stock of Boots and Shoes now in store, and to the right man that will act as salesman or cashier, will pay a liberal salary for services and use of money. Apply to JOS. CONSTANTINE, 612 Broadway, New York.

$5,000.—WANTED AT ONCE, A GOOD SECOND mortgage for a client. BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., 69 Liberty street.

$12,500 SEVEN PER CENT CITY BOND FOR sale.—Payable by quarterly instalments in 1870 and 1871. Good investment for a savings bank. Address box 168 Herald office.

$135,000 TRUSTEE MONEY TO LOAN—ON New York city property, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, to principals only. HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN ON NEW YORK AND Brooklyn property; $65,000 to loan on or purchase second mortgages. Money in five days after acceptance. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 30 Pine street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.
Having obtained an extensive and widespread sale for our CENTURY brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tinfoil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our YACHT CLUB and EUREKA brands of Smoking Tobacco.
The YACHT CLUB is devoid of Nicotine and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions.
The trade are invited to send for circulars.
P. LORILLARD, New York.

NEWSPAPERS.

FOR the only complete list of Hotel Arrivals, buy the EVENING PRESS. Office, 22 Spruce street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD STEAM cars leave every half hour. Horse cars from Hamilton, Wall, South and Fulton ferries connect at Greenwood.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER DIRECT. The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS, will leave (alternate days) DAILY from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, AT FIVE P. M. DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING. This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
PROVIDENCE passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., arriving at 6:30 A. M. RETURNING will leave PROVIDENCE at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER, will leave (alternate days) DAILY (Sundays excepted), from pier 28 North river (foot of Murry street), AT 6:30 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT. FREIGHT received at pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director. CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent. H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent, Narragansett Steamship Company.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL COMMENCE RUNning Saturday June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier, foot of Desbrosses street, every afternoon at 3:30.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE FASTest, elegant evening river Steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves pier 44 North river, foot of Spring street, every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, and foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state rooms secured at DODD'S Express Offices, 429 and 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn. Also at 308 West street, above Spring. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....Tuesday, August 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, August 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON....Saturday, August 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)....Tuesday, August 24, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in Gold.		Steerage. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO ANTWERP, calling at Southampton. INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN....September 1
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

SUMMER EXCURSION. The Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec and Montreal, via Halifax.
The Inman mail steamer from New York for Halifax every alternate Tuesday. Time about 50 hours.
The Royal Mail (Gulf) Steamship line from Pictou every Tuesday for Quebec and Montreal, calling at Shediac, Newcastle, Chatham, Perce, Gaspe and Father Point.
FARES—FIRST CABIN.
New York to Halifax, including meals and stateroom, (gold)....$20 00
Halifax to Montreal, including meals and stateroom, (gold)....20 00
Halifax to Quebec, including meals and stateroom, (gold)....17 50
Halifax to Quebec, without meals....12 00
Apply to JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship CIMBRIA. Captain P. H. Haack, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, August 10, 1869, at 2 P. M., for HAMBURG, taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth and Cherbourg. First cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold. Payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA to sail August 17.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 11. — Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26.
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12. — Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18. — Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2.
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19. — China, Wednesday, Aug. 8.
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25. — Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 9.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday Steamers, not carrying Emigrants.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For Freight and Cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS steamship HERMANN, Captain W. H. Wenke, will sail, carrying the United States mail, foot of Third st., Hoboken, On THURSDAY, August 12, 1869, for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold:—
First Cabin....$120
Second cabin....72 } Gold.
Third cabin....25
Steerage from Bremen....$40, gold.
To be followed by the steamship BREMEN, Captain C. Leist, on Saturday, August 14.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From pier No. 47 North river.
ERIN, Webster, Saturday, August 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, August 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Grogan, Saturday, August 28, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $100 and $75; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEVADA....Wednesday, August 11
ERIN....Saturday, August 14
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

REDUCED RATES. LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Steamers fortnightly to London direct from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $50, currency.
BELLONA....August 14 — CELLA....September 11
ATALANTA....August 28 — PARAGUAY....September 25
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rates, apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 55 Broadway.
For freight, to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 South st.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE—FOR Copenhagen and Stettin direct, Gothenburg and Berlin.
First class sidewheel passenger steamers, comprising the OCEAN QUEEN, ARIEL, GUIDING STAR, NORTHERN LIGHT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, FULTON. The favorite steamship FULTON will leave pier 46 North river, Saturday, August 21.
Rates of passage to all above places:—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35, gold.
Apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents. For freight, at 103 Pearl street; for passage, 42 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. From New York only $30, steerage.
NEVADA....Green....Wednesday, Aug. 11
COLORADO....Williams....Wednesday, Aug. 18
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage $80, gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP NEVADA, Captain Green, will sail from pier 46 North river for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, August 11, at 4½ o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. CUNARD LINE.
PALMYRA sails....Thursday, August 12
ALEPPO sails....Thursday, August 19
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown issued at low rates.
Apply at the office of the company, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Roussan....Saturday, August 21
PEREIRE, Duchesne....Saturday, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie....Saturday, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont....Saturday, Oct. 2
Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest and Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—

First Cabin Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUGUST 11—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Steamer leaving August 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco September 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, August 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR BERMUDA.—THE A1 STEAMSHIP FAHKEE, Captain Joseph D. Steele, carrying the United States mails, will sail for the above port on Thursday, August 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., and every third Thursday succeeding until further notice, from pier 13 North river.
Has superior passenger and freight accommodations.
First Cabin....$30 | Second Cabin....$20
Freight, 60c. per dry barrel, payable in United States gold.
For freight or passage apply to J. NORMAN HARVEY, Agent, 34 New street.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days from pier 17 East river, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips, Tuesday, August 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Deaken, Monday, September 6, at 12 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4, North river.
MISSOURI, Captain Geo. W. Palmer, via Nassau..August 12.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice....August 19.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene....August 26.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, commander, will sail Wednesday, August 11, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 8 North river, foot of Rector street.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
The MAGNOLIA will sail August 18.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FIRST STEAMER. Texas line of Galveston steamers, touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer EUTERPE, Captain Nichols, is now receiving freight at pier 21 East river, and will sail Saturday, August 14.
No charge for forwarding in New York or Galveston.
Through bills of lading given to Houston on all goods consigned to the Houston Direct Navigation Company.
After the 14th a steamer will leave every Saturday through the season.
Apply to H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE, comprising the first class steamships
GENERAL GRANT....Captain H. S. Quick
CRESCENT CITY....Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN....Captain W. P. Henry
GENERAL MEADE....Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES....Captain G. L. Norton
The steamship SHERMAN, Captain Wm. P. Henry, will be despatched on Saturday, August 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The GENERAL MEADE will succeed Saturday, August 21.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Line. Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager....Saturday, August 14
CORTES, Nelson....Saturday, August 21
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO. 86 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA PORTS. New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship CHAMPION, Captain R. W. Lockwood, on Saturday, August 14, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 8 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The MANHATTAN will follow, and sail on Saturday, August 21.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 26 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE well known steamer WYOMING will run regularly every day for the Banks, leaving North Eighth street, Williamsburg, at 7; Eighth street, East river, 7¼; Peck slip, 7¾; Christopher street, 8½ and pier No. 4 North river, 9 o'clock. Schibel's National Brass and Cotillion Band; also Bait, Lines and Refreshments on board. Fare, $1; ladies, 50 cents. H. E. HOLMES & GEORGE SCHIBEL, Managers.

A.—NEW YORK AND FAR ROCKAWAY.—STEAMER R. L. MABEY, Captain Phillips, leaves South Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., 8 o'clock A. M.; Peck slip, 8:15; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30; pier 4, North river, 9; landing at all the hotels on the beach each way. Returning, leaves Far Rockaway at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the city at 6:30.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT FOR COLLEGE Point, Whitestone, City Island and New Rochelle.—Steamer NEVERSINK leaves Peck slip every Sunday at 9 A. M., rain or shine. Returning leaves New Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., landing at Eighth and Thirty-seventh streets each way.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY AND SEA SIDE.—THE SEA steamer H. M. COOL will run to Rockaway on Sunday, Aug. 8, and every Sunday during the season, leaving Vestry street, North river, at 8:40 A. M. and pier No. 4 at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Rockaway at 4 P. M.

A.—SUNDAY BOATS FOR HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE and Karl's Park. SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GLEN leave Peck slip every hour from 9:15 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour, from 8 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., landing at Eighth street each way. Fare 15 cents.

AHOY—DAILY FOR ROCKAWAY AND SEASIDE.—The sea steamer H. M. COOL will run every day, Sunday included, leaving Vestry street, North river, at 8:20 A. M., and pier No. 4, 8:45 A. M.; returning, leaves Rockaway at 3:30 P. M.

A.—A.—FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURdays excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7:50 A. M.; Christopher street, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and pier No. 4 N. R. at 9 A. M.; and on Sundays, from Eighth street, E. R., at 7 A. M.
Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board.
Fare, $1; ladies, 50 cents.

CHOLERA BANKS EXCURSION.—THE SUPERIOR fast sailing sea steamer SETH LOW, Captain Bloodgood, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks on Wednesday, August 11, 1869, Captain Samuel Greenwood pilot. Bait, lines and refreshments can be procured on board. Chowder served free. Will leave Hamilton avenue ferry, Brooklyn, at 5½ A. M.; Peck slip 6¼, and pier 4 North river, at 7 sharp. Fare for the excursion $2. WM. WILSON, Manager.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMER NORWALK, Captain G. W. Wilson, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher street, North river, 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren street at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; pier 4, Morris street, North river, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. Wilson, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North Eighth street, Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome street, New York, at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 6:12; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADYside.—Steamboat FORT LEE leaves Thirty-fourth street every Sunday at 10½ and 2½ o'clock. Steamboat PALISADE leaves Spring street daily, Sundays included, at 10, 2, 5 and 7½ o'clock; 25c. the round trip. Return tickets good on either boat.

GROVES, BARGES AND STEAMBOATS TO CHARTER for picnics, &c.—Having the best groves and steamers, satisfaction guaranteed; rates low. Steamers ready on call. BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—ON AND after Sunday, June 6, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips between New York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leave foot of Barclay street 9 A. M. Leave steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY and Troy.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves pier 44 North river, foot of Spring street, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West, North and Northwest, via the New York Central, Albany and Susquehanna, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher street, North river, 8:30; Thirty-fourth street, North river, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare, 50 cents each way.

STEAMER THOMAS E. HULSE LEAVES FOOT OF Christopher street daily, Sundays included, at 10, 2, 5¼, and 7¼ for Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee landing, at Thirty-fourth street each way. How to get the boat, take Grand street cars to Thirty-fourth street and Bleecker street cars to Christopher street. Music on board.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, STOPping at Yonkers and West Point each way.—The splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 7:30 A. M.; Vestry street, North river, 7:45; Christopher street, 8 o'clock; Thirty-fourth street, 8:30. Fare 50 cents each way. Passengers have two hours at Newburg and three hours at West Point.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—FARE 50 cents.—The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave Eighth street, East river, every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock; the pier foot of Warren street at 7:30, Christopher street at 7:40, Thirty-fourth street at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' (West Point), Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return, 75 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison street, at eight o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8¼; Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry), Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roselyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck slip, pier No. 24, East river, Sunday, August 8, at 9 A. M., stopping at Thirty-seventh street each way.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND Long Branch.—The steamboat SEA BIRD leaves pier foot of Warren street, North river, Sunday morning, August 8, at 8 o'clock, connecting with steamboat HELEN, for Pleasure Bay. Returning leaves Red Bank and Pleasure Bay at 4½ P. M. Fare on Sea Bird 50 cents, Helen 25 cents.

YONKERS FERRY.—STEAMBOAT FLORENCE leaves Franklin street, pier 35 at 11 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M. Freights received daily.

FURNITURE.

AT A SACRIFICE.—A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY will sell the entire lot of Household Furniture, all new the 1st of May; a splendid chance for parties going to housekeeping. Address Home, Herald office, for three days.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale, property of family leaving city—Parlor Suits, Etageres, Bookcase, Mirrors, Pianoforte, Books, Statuary, Paintings, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Furniture. 59 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. No connection with any other store.

FURNITURE WANTED.—HOUSEKEEPERS CAN DISpose of their Furniture, Carpets, &c., in any quantity, large or small, at a fair price, by addressing Morrington, Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A LARGE STOCK MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, with Grates complete; Mantels shipped, no risk to purchasers; Monuments, Headstones, &c., executed to order. Prices low. WATHAN & CO., 339 West Eighteenth st., between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MONUments, Headstones, &c.—The largest, finest and cheapest Stock in the city; Mantels, also Catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

S. KLABER, 52 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, will sell Marble Mantels, Headstones, Monuments, below cost, to reduce his stock before removing to his new factory in the fall.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

AT 925 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND Twenty-second streets—The handsomest up town Floors, Rooms, Offices, suitable for bankers, brokers or any light business. Rents low. STANLEY DAY.

A.—TO LET, FOR SOCIETIES, MEETINGS, FREE and easy or club room, the large First Floor, undivided, of 27 West Houston street, near Mercer.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE TO LET.—TO LET, WITH Board and attendance, an Office, formerly occupied by a physician; location first class. Address T. F. OVERTON, druggist, 769 Eighth avenue.

BASEMENT FOR LAUNDRY, &C., TO LEASE—99 King street, 38x70, near street level. Apply to GEO. W. NILES, 212 Broadway, room 10. $50 per month rent.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN THE HANDSOME, CONVENIENT OFFICE NO. 2 MURRAY STREET. APPLY AS ABOVE.

FACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE ON WEST FIFteenth street; three lots; main building about 35x100 feet; brick stable, sheds, &c.; large yard; steam engine, boiler, shafting, &c.; heated with steam, and gaspipe and fixtures all through. Apply to JAMES P. DECKER, No. 44 Murray street, up stairs.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT OR SALOON TO LEASE—Northeasterly corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Favorable terms. Apply to BAKER, Broadway, corner of Forty-fifth street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, THREE Floors, 150x45, with from 1 to 75 horse power; also smaller rooms. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STORE 273 HUDSON STREET, OPPOSITE DOMINICK. Also, Basement and First Floor above; rent low. Apply at 287 Hudson street.

STORE TO LET.—SOUTHWEST CORNER STORE OF Forty-seventh street and Sixth avenue. Also a small Store near Forty-sixth street; location first class. Inquire on premises. 829 and 823 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NOS. 220 AND 222 FULTON avenue, two large iron front Stores, extending through to Navy street; plate glass windows, suitable for dry goods, furniture or carpets. Second story would make the finest pianoforte wareroom or billiard room in the city. Apply to T. NEW, 32 John street, New York, or JOSEPH KIRBY, Gates avenue, near Washington avenue, Brooklyn.

TO LET—PART OF STORE, FRONT BASEMENT AND Rooms for offices or business purposes; splendid location. 755 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-third street.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, NEAR MADISON SQUARE, the premises of a fashionable Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, with the privilege of purchasing the stock and good will of the business. This opportunity seldom offers. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEment southeast corner of Forty-third street and Second avenue; rent low. Apply to J. SEXTON, 733 Lexington av.

1,200.—FOR RENT, HALF STORE, INCLUDING gas, heat and fixtures, for ladies' trimmings or fancy goods. Apply to E. D. PERRIN, 1,238 Broadway, or to A. M. REEVES, 110 Fulton street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A NICELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP House, in Park avenue, with all improvements, to let. Rent $800. Permits 10 to 12. CHURCH & CO., 907 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR A PRIvate family to take a few boarders; the proprietor would board with the family. Address A. B., Herald office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE—ALL IN FIRST RATE ORder, modern improvements, of 18 rooms; no objection to a few boarders; good location for a doctor. 318 East Fourteenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—THIRTY-THIRD street, one door from Madison avenue; also one in Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, handsomely furnished. Private families only. Inquire of W. S. HUMPHREYS, 13 Astor place, near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—FOR BOARDING OR private purposes, from $150 to $600 per month, respectably situated, with immediate possession. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the whole or part of a first class high stoop brown stone House, with private stable attached; will rent part for $800 per annum. Inquire at 258 East Forty-ninth street, corner of Second avenue.

TO LET—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, NICELY furnished, 48 West Twenty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to E. EDGERTON, No. 9 West Twenty-first street, after 2 P. M. on Monday.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE 216 EAST EIGHTY-fourth street; all modern conveniences; papered and frescoed throughout; at the low rent of $115 per month; neighborhood good. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, A FOUR story high stoop brown stone House, very elegantly furnished and in perfect order; all improvements; lease may be had for one or more years; possession at once; can be seen by permits only. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, situated near Broadway and Tenth street, to a small family without children; only a long lease given; best security required. Address M. P., box 177 Herald office.

Unfurnished.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FOUR STORY HOUSE TO let—Containing 12 rooms, water and gas throughout; location first class; Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue; possession at once. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A.—TO LET, SELL OR LEASE—FOUR STORY HOUSE, all improvements, fine location for boarding, near Broadway; immediate possession; also furnished Rooms Apply at 58 West Fourth street, owner.

A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED IN 128th street (Harlem), near Fifth avenue; water, gas and all modern improvements; rent $500. For further particulars apply to C. SHERWOOD, 168 West Fourth street.

A SMALL GOTHIC COTTAGE TO LET.—APPLY ON the premises, 248 West Fifty-fifth street. Rent $750 per annum.

HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE, DUNCOMB place (128th street, Harlem), to let cheap; if rented at once will take $900. Apply to RANDELL & PORTER, 1,951 Third avenue.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 25 EAST NINTH STREET, ALL newly papered and painted. Inquire of owner, No. 42 East Fourteenth street, up stairs.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR COMPLETELY FURnished, to a private family only, the first class high stoop four story brown stone front house 149 West Twenty-third street. For full particulars inquire at 128 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE 103 West Nineteenth street, in good order; has modern improvements. Rent $85 per month. Apply to RONALDSON & MEARES, 307 Sixth avenue, corner Nineteenth street.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY OR FOR BUSINESS and dwelling, second Floor, 274 Bowery; has parlor, three bedrooms, with kitchen, water, gas, &c.; also a large Workroom on third floor. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 274 Bowery.

TO LET—A WHOLE OR PART OF A DESIRABLE Cottage in 109th street, between Third and Fourth avenues; ten light and airy rooms at a remarkably moderate figure; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FEW NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEmen; location good; rent reasonable; reference required. For further particulars apply at the house, 101 West Thirty-third street, corner of Sixth avenue.

A.—TO LET, THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF 20 Ann street. Apply to BARKER & COSLER, Herald Building.

A.—LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET, AT 225 WEST Forty-third street, near Broadway.

A.—TO LET, FLOORS AND APARTMENTS AT REduced rents, in Amity, Wooster, Thompson, West Houston and other streets. Apply at 27 West Houston, near Mercer street.

A THIRD FLOOR TO LET—WITH FIVE ROOMS, AND one in the Attic, at 75 East Fourth street. Apply from 11 to 5.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE, UP TOWN, HAVing an elegantly furnished house, would rent some of her Rooms to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. None need apply except first class. Address Mrs. PEEL, station G.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN ROOMS, en suite or singly, handsomely furnished, without board, by addressing F. Rooms, Herald office. Reference. Choice location. Moderate terms.

A NEATLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM AND Bedroom on second floor, with all conveniences for housekeeping. Terms only $7 per week. 407 West Thirtieth street.

FEW NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH SUPERIOR accommodations, for gentlemen, at 86 East Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. References exchanged. No board.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—IN A PRIVATE house, for family use; reference required; at 103 Macdougal street; also a front Parlor.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, WITH ROOM ADJOINing; all conveniences; suitable for two gentlemen. Call to-day at 313 East Nineteenth street.

FURNISHED.—TO LET, A NICELY FURNISHED Third Floor (four rooms) to a small family. Gas, water, private house. No. 12 Ashland place, Perry street. References exchanged.

FURNISHED NEATLY FOR HOUSEKEEPING—SUIT of four Rooms (parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and closets); water closet; $10 per week; fronting on Eighth avenue. 309 West Twenty-eighth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT prices to suit, in Broadway, near Twenty-seventh street. Apply at 1,168 Broadway.

ONE OR TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS are to rent, to respectable parties, at 51 Lexington avenue.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, CONSISTING OF EIGHT rooms, including dining room and kitchen, all in good order; price $50 per month. Apply at 281 new No. 313 Ninth avenue, corner Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED, PIANO INcluded; with or without front Basement; rent low; pleasant location. No. 15 Bond street.

TO LET—A SUIT OF NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, convenient for light housekeeping. Location 107 West Twelfth street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—NO. 151 WEST TWENTIETH STREET, THIRD Floor, in perfect order, to a family of adults; one family occupy the house. Rent $35 per month. References exchanged.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED PARLOR AND Bedroom, first floor, front, use of kitchen; or Board for a lady; by a French lady. Inquire at 312 East Twelfth street, near Second avenue. Call for three days. MRS FRICK.

TO LET—TOP FLOOR OF HOUSE 104 WEST TWENTY-second street; four rooms, with all conveniences rent $30 per month, including [illegible]

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR FRONT, SUITABLE FOR A physician; also elegantly furnished Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board, at 132 East Twenty-seventh street, near Lexington avenue.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. 756 Eighth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

TO LET—A THIRD FLOOR, OF THREE OR FOUR rooms, with pantries, to a small American family, in private house 408 West Fortieth street, newly painted, in perfect order; hot and cold water.

TO LET WITHOUT BOARD—A WELL FURNISHED front Parlor and Bedroom, with all the modern improvements, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Rent only $8 a week. Inquire at 220 West Thirty-fifth street, top floor.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND other Rooms, for light housekeeping, in suits or singly; every convenience in the house. 237 West Thirty-third street. Price $5 to $7.

TWO FRONT ROOMS, CONNECTING, FIRST FLOOR, newly carpeted and furnished, for housekeeping; pleasant location, Brooklyn, near ferries; $4 50 weekly. Inquire room 18, 202 Broadway, New York.

THREE ROOMS TO LET FOR HOUSEKEEPING—GAS and water—at 239 Spring street.

3 HORATIO STREET, TWO DOORS FROM EIGHTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms, for gentlemen; one on first floor, Wilton carpet, walnut furniture, and one on second floor, Wilton carpet, mahogany furniture; price, $3 to $6 per week, including gas.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED FURNISHED Room; large closets; bath, gas, water, sink and privilege of kitchen range. 416 West Thirty-third street.

13 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen only. Suit on second floor at $12 for two. One large Room on third floor, $8 for two. Hall Room, $5. No meals.

43 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A central and very desirable second story Front and Hall Room, furnished, and with all modern improvements, to gentlemen only.

74 AMITY STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a large, pleasant Room, also a good sized Hall Room on the second story, to gentlemen.

81 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—LARGE FRONT Rooms, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; $5 and $6 per week; bell No. 4; furnished.

99 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, FRONTING Reservoir Park.—Beautiful Rooms, newly and genteely furnished, en suite or singly, for housekeeping, to desirable party; terms reasonable; references given and required.

116 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PARLOR, Floor and other Rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

203 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms on second floor to gentlemen; price moderate; private family.

452 SIXTH AVENUE.—A LADY, WITHOUT FAMILY, living in a new house, will rent a gentleman a beautiful Parlor and Bedroom. Inquire on first floor.

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, two brick Dwellings, delightfully situated, with gas, water and all modern improvements; thirty-five minutes from Wall street. Apply at office of Mr. Hamilton, 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A FEW MINUTES FROM railroad depot, a neat Cottage, with stable, furnished or unfurnished; rent $45 or $30 per month. T. DOOLEY, 38 Fourth avenue, New York.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, PART OF A HOUSE, WITH five rooms and garden; rent, $180 a year. Inquire of Mrs. MURRY, First avenue.

TO LET—ONE HOUR IN NEW JERSEY, HOUSE AND 2½ acres; plenty shade and fruit trees. $30 per month, or $300 a year; cheap. H. H. JONES, 73 Barclay street.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FURNISHED OR unfurnished House of 13 rooms; modern improvements; large garden, stable, &c. Rent moderate. Apply on premises, 47 Elm street, corner of Cherry; or of W. WELTY, 46 Lispenard street, New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT, 57 EAST 115TH street, near Fourth avenue, for sale or rent; $6,000; small amount down; also a fine House, on East 114th street, near Harlem river, cheap, at $7,000. Apply to owner, 260 East Fifty-sixth street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House for sale—In Forty-second street, very near Fifth avenue; perfect order, frescoed and furnished, leasehold 53 years; ground rent $390; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—ALSO THREE STORY English basement House 125th street, near Third avenue; can be bought cheap; $6,300. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

$15,500 FOR A CONVENIENT THREE STORY and basement House in Fifteenth street, near Third avenue. Ground rent $140. Apply to HAVILAND, No. 2 Bowery.

$23,000 FOR A FIRST CLASS NEW FOUR story high stoop brown stone House; Mansard roof; on Fifty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue; now rented to a private family for $2,300 per year. OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth av., corner of Fourteenth st. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, 37 Nassau street.

West Side.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 8 WEST Fifty-second street; the best neighborhood in the city; street fully restricted; house 25x62; lot full size; four stories, brown stone, marble mantels throughout, marble hall, hard wood doors, with every improvement; recherche in every particular. Premises can be inspected every day from 9 till 4 o'clock. JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway, room 18.

A SPLENDID FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a few blocks above Thirty-fourth street; house and location strictly first class; will be sold at a bargain, including Carpets, Oilcloths, Mirrors, &c. HENRY T. LIPPE, 600 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HOUSE, IN CLINton place, will be sold for $33,000; renting for $5,000. BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., 69 Liberty street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House for sale, on West Twenty-first street; in perfect order; all improvements; price $25,000. Also one on Twenty-seventh street, at very low price. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A.—FIFTH, MADISON AND EIGHTH AVENUE Building Lots for sale—Singly and in plots at the lowest market rates. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE VERY BEST FOUR STORY brown stone Houses in the city; location Fifty-seventh street, just west of Eighth avenue; finished in superior manner; size 25x56, lot 100.5; very cheap, and terms to suit. These houses are in every respect first class. Apply to the owner, JOHN DAVIS, on the premises, 329 West Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House 247 West Forty-second street, lot 25x100. Price $26,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET; LOT 28 by 100 feet; House brown stone, high stoop; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, SITUATED ON 139th street, between Tenth avenue and Bloomingdale road, near the Boulevard, suitable for lager beer or any other business; price $5,0 0. Inquire on the premises until sold.

SEVERAL VALUABLE LOTS IN THE NEIGHBORhood of the Park for sale or to exchange for improved property. Apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, 87 Cedar street.

TWO NEW THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSES, beautifully situated one block from the Central Park for sale low. Particulars with JOSEPH McGUIRE, 87 Cedar st.

$15,000.—TENTH STREET, FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, neat brick House, 19.3x50, fine order; also three story brick, 20x50x100, West Fifty-third street, $17,500; another, West Twentieth street, $12,500; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

AT 925 BROADWAY, STANLEY DAY, AUCTIONEER, offers his services for the sale of Real Estate at the Exchange or on the premises. Also Furniture at private houses.

BROWN STONE HOUSES.—BEFORE YOU PURCHASE call and examine our list of Houses from $9,000 to $75,000, in respectable localities. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

KETCHAM & HANCE, REAL ESTATE BROKERS.—All kinds of property for sale and to rent. 401 Fourth avenue.

MUST BE SOLD AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A FOUR story brown stone Mansard roof House, elegantly furnished throughout, everything new, only been in use a few months; carpets laid new this spring; house beautifully frescoed; hall tiled in marble, in every respect it is a first class house, situated in one of the finest locations up town. This is one of the best bargains in the city; terms favorable. Possession immediately. For further particulars address L., box 104 Herald office.

39TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—FOUR story high stoop House, 21x55x100, fine order, $42,500; also a very desirable first class House and Stable, Fifty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue; another on Madison avenue, near Forty second street. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A THREE STORY AND basement House, in Brooklyn; immediate possession of part; balance rents for $6 0 per year; whole would rent for $850; price $6,000, $1,000 cash; also one facing Park for $6,500; rents for $900. DICKINSON & CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

A.—BARGAIN.—SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE, GOOD location, near ferries; nine rooms; all improvements; $5,800, cash $1,300; well rented; possession if required. Apply at 416 West Thirty-third street, New York.

CHEAP HOUSE IN GREENPOINT, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three story frame building, good order, all modern improvements; price, $5,500. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—CONSELYEA STREET, WILLIAMSBURG, frame House, 20x32 feet; lot 25x100; price $3,800. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—HOUSE (FRAME) 248 SANDS STREET, Brooklyn. Can be bought cheap. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

NEW COTTAGE—EIGHT ROOMS, LARGE DRY CELlar, Baltimore heater, roomy stable, lot 100x100 feet. Apply to THOS. BELL, 412 West Twenty-fourth street, New York, or at the cottage of Captain Edgar, Parkville, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. $600.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST AND BEST BUILT COTtages in Lafayette avenue, with bay windows, water, gas, heater and range, can be bought at a bargain; $500 only required down. J. ANDREW, room 12, 202 Broadway, New York.

PURCHASE, BEFORE THE REAL ESTATE SEAson opens, the most complete modern House to be found; price $8,500, one half cash. BUCKLE & DAVY, 152 Broadway, room 13.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500 CASH, BALANCE IN QUARTERLY PAYments, will buy a new two story and basement frame House in Eighteenth ward, Brooklyn. Price $2,250. Apply to A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William street, from eleven to two P. M.

$1,500 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE, FOR good brick House, with all improvements except heater; near ferry; price $5,500. BUCKLE & DAVY, 162 Broadway, room 13.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—LARGE FRAME HOUSE AND three Lots in Bergen City; contains 13 rooms; possession immediately; only $1,300 required; must be sold. J. S. TAYLOR, 61 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—SEVERAL CHOICE BUILDING Lots and Cottage Houses for sale, dirt cheap. Apply to J. L. DUNLOP, 19 Newark street, Hoboken.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, HALF A HOUSE, PLEASantly situated, 5 or 6 rooms, gas, bath, water, &c., to a small family only; rent $40 per month. Apply to Mr. MARSH, 516 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FARM ON THE HUDSON RIVER, TWO HUNDRED rods south of Henry Ward Beecher's country seat—First class buildings, fruit trees of all kinds on same; will be sold cheap or exchanged for city property. Address Wever, box 191 Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, AT COYTESVILLE, BERGEN COUNty, N. J., about twenty minutes' walk above Fort Lee landing, five full Lots, each 25 feet front and 100 feet deep. Inquire of Mr. WILKENS, in the liquor store, corner of Suffolk and Delancey streets. N. B.—Will be sold cheap.

A GREAT SPECULATION.—ONE OF THE FINEST Farms in Essex county, N. J., only five miles from the city of Orange and 16 from New York, shortly to be connected by rail via Montclair and Caldwell. Railroad stock already subscribed for and company formed, thus bringing it within one hour from New York city. It consists of 126 acres, part under cultivation; balance wood, pasture and the finest meadow land in the country. A fine House, 56x38, containing 15 rooms; stabling for 12 horses; good outbuildings, &c. Price $18,000, with crops in the ground; $10,000 bond and mortgage on the place, and can remain for 8 years if desired. The valuable Stock can be bought or not to suit the purchaser. Apply to WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Armstrong & Riley's, 97 Water street, New York.

AT NEW ROCHELLE, FOR SALE—A NEW, FRENCH roof House, containing 15 rooms, with one or two acres of ground; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars address S. BONNETT, New Rochelle.

A TWO STORY BRICK BASEMENT FOR SALE—OSgood avenue, Staten Island. Apply at the above. ELIZA McLAUGHLAN.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—1,100 ACRES FARM AND TIMber Land, good buildings, horses, cows, crops, wagons, implements, &c.; fine water power; title perfect; price $5,500, six hours from New York city. Apply to WALTER MITCHELL, 220 Chrystie street.

A FINE COTTAGE AT LONG BRANCH FOR SALE—House 40x30; lot 300x300; facing the ocean. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, IN HAMILTON PARK, FOR sale—Three first class brick Houses, with modern improvements; view unsurpassed; two-thirds of purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply at Mr. HAMILTON'S office 26½ Broadway.

A FINE FARM OF 110 ACRES IN MONMOUTH county, N. J., for sale cheap; also several others in different parts of New Jersey, Westchester county and on Long Island. Particulars with JOSEPH McGUIRE, 87 Cedar street.

A GOOD FARM AT LONG BRANCH FOR SALE—500 acres; one at Manahanken, N. J., of 1,000 acres; one at Centre Moriches, L. I., of 100 acres; good buildings on all, and can be bought cheap. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM—62 ACRES; FINELY FRUITED and shaded; large modern house; all the improvements; splendid outbuildings; 15 miles from city, 2½ miles from depot, in New Jersey, with gardener's cottage, for sale cheap or exchange for city or Brooklyn House. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIate possession, on the banks of the Hudson, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Parties desiring to purchase or hire will find prices and full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FARMS FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION AND WITH the Stock, Crops, Utensils, &c.—One of 25 acres, near Unionville, all nice, high land, price $7,000; one of 26 acres, near Irvington, on the Hudson, $5,500; one of 82 acres, $12,000, and one of 45 acres, $9,000; one of 250 acres at $200 per acre. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCES ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson for sale, with immediate possession, within a short distance of this city, containing from 10 to 60 acres of nice land, handsomely laid out. Parties desiring to purchase will be shown the above by applying to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, who has maps, photographic views and full particulars, and is personally acquainted with the property.

FIRST CLASS AND ORDINARY FARMS IN ORANGE county and New Jersey, for sale very low. Address for description, price and terms, to D. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 40 ACRES, 22 MILES ON Long Island, two miles from depot, high state of cultivation, fine grapery and other fruits; price $6,000. Apply to W. SPRINGSTEEN, 108 Columbia street, New York.

FOR SALE—MILL PROPERTY.—SPLENDID WATER power Grist Mill, Saw Mill, House and four acres of Land; near railroad and town; good location for a factory. GEO. L. WALKER, Stroudsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT and Farm of 32 21-100 acres, at Montclair, N. J., 12 miles from New York by Morris and Essex Railroad; house is 22x30, with wing 20x15 and extension 15x14, containing 7 rooms; great abundance of fruit of all kinds; land is elevated, commands views and is well located for dividing; four acres in wood; $25,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., 26 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE—IN BURLINGTON, N. J., 17 MILES FROM Philadelphia, House 66x44 feet, two and a half stories; plenty of shade, &c. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, high stoop, 25 feet front, Seventeenth street, opposite Stuyvesant Park. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FOUR OR TEN ACRES; COMFORTABLE stone house and barn; short distance from ferry; North Shore, Staten Island; very healthy location; $4,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—$1,200, GOOD CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN; two story House and Lot, near ferry, Vanderbilt landing. DARRIN, 50 Broad street, room No. 6.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE STATEN ISLAND, DEsirable Residence for gentleman of moderate means; neat house, eight rooms, acre land, fruit, flowers and shrubbery; price $6,000 DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE.—$500 DOWN AND $50 PER MONTH UNTIL paid.—Modern French roof House, marble mantels, dumb waiter, &c.; one hour in New Jersey; fare 12 cents each way, by commutation. Price $4,600 A perfect gem. B. WALLACE, 73 Barclay street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PLACES ON THE line of the Erie Railroad, in Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., consisting of House and 10 58-100 acres Land; gas and water all through the house; everything in the very best of order and first class in every respect; six minutes from depot. Maps and diagrams at 35 Pine street, office of R. M. FUNKHOUSE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNtry Residence and Farm, containing over 150 acres of good land; abundance of fruit, shade, &c.; within a short distance of Tarrytown, on the Hudson, with full view of the same. It will be sold at a reasonable price, on very easy terms, or leased to the right party at a very moderate rent. Apply only to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, GOOD BUsiness corner, 11 rooms and store, cellar, well and cistern, and stable, four Lots, corner of Cortlandt avenue and Union street, Melrose, Westchester county. Inquire on the premises.

GREAT BARGAIN.—25 ACRE FARM, 25 MILES, LONG Island; house, barns, &c.; all in good cultivation; $2,300, half cash. JOHN FORGIE, 23 New Chambers street.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—SNUG PLACE OF 14 acres, with good Dwelling and outbuildings, on high ground, 15 minutes from north shore landings or 20 minutes from railroad station, Staten Island. Photographs of house at PHELPS, FALLON & CO.'S, 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

$3,500 ONLY.—HOUSE, BARN AND 8 ACRES, all in high cultivation, one mile from Jamaica, Long Island. JOHN FORGIE, 23 New Chambers st.

$4,200 FOR A FINE LITTLE FARM OF FORTY acres; all in good cultivation, except fifteen acres of good heavy wood. Fine two story house and addition, good cellar, &c., one mile from railroad and village. Terms easy. Call for owner at the Syosset Hotel, Syosset, Long Island.

25,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL AND TIMber Land, on Coal river, Boone county, West Virginia. LEVERETT C. STOWELL, 42 Pine street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE, GOOD TENEMENT PROperty, for Country Store, doing a fine business, $400 to $500 weekly; $7,000 stock in store; also large Dwelling adjoining, with bar and ballroom; three acres; immediately adjoining railroad station; also blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop on premises; 28 miles on Long Island; price $18,000. JOHN FORGIE, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, 23 New Chambers street, in the gun store.

WANTED—TO BUY, TEN ACRES ON NORTH OR south side of Long Island, with good Buildings. Apply at 13 East 12th street. Or west side Hudson. O. SILLECK.

WANTED—TO BUY, A GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL THREE or four story brick House and Lot in Seventh ward; East Broadway or Henry street preferred. Address L. S., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO LOTS NEAR JONES' WOOD; OWNers call and leave particulars with KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A THREE STORY HOUSE; price about $16,000; location between Twelfth and Thirtieth streets and Second and Sixth avenues. Possession by the 1st of September. Address House, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY BRICK Dwelling House, with modern improvements, in a good location, west of Broadway and south of Twentieth street, or in Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes of the ferries. Address, stating full particulars and price, which must be low, M. A. Z., Herald office.

4 STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE WANTED—BEtween Thirtieth and Fortieth streets, Lexington and Fifth avenues; about $40,000; also an English basement, three or four stories, about $22,000. KETCHAM & HAND, 401 Fourth avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR W FLOYD AS THE TRAVELLED NONENTITY, Cyper Cynosure—Eh? Oh! Ah! Ya-as—at Wallack's every night.

MISS MORDAUNT AS AUNT CHLOE, THE FAITHFUL Old Mammy, at Wallack's to-night.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO LET, WITH BOARD, in a private family, occupying their own house. 364 West Twenty-third street; first class in all respects. Highest reference given and required.

2 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, with first class Board, transient or permanent.

4TH AVENUE (349), NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—House now ready for Boarders, having just been thoroughly repaired and painted; newly and handsomely furnished; day boarders accommodated.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH (13th) street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen. Transient parties accommodated.

5TH AVENUE, FINEST LOCATION.—AN ELEGANT Floor or two Suits of Rooms, with Board, in a private family, may now be engaged for the fall. Address Livingston, Herald office.

5TH AVENUE.—IN THIRTY THIRD STREET, A FEW doors from Fifth avenue, one of the most desirable locations in the city, first class Accommodations can be had, with good Board, for two gentlemen and wives, for either the entire Second or Third Floor; no other boarders. Address H. B. CLARKE, box 180 Herald office.

$8 AND $12 PER WEEK.—COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS and excellent Board at Rochester Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth street.

10 HARRISON STREET.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front Room, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also single Rooms, with Board; also Board for two ladies.

11 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A SECOND Floor, elegantly furnished, with or without private table; location delightful; table first class Best of reference given and required. Rooms vacant 20th of August.

11 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Rooms, with Board, for single gentlemen.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF EIGHTH street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to families and single gentlemen, on reasonable terms

11 ASHLAND PLACE, THREE DOORS FROM Waverley, near Sixth avenue.—With Board, large and small Rooms, from $6 to $8 per week; dinner at six.

12 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, with Board; terms moderate.

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, CORNER OF EAST SEVENteenth street, opposite Stuyvesant Park.—Large, airy Rooms, elegantly furnished; delightful summer residence; families from the South please call; table unexceptionable.

18 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A SECOND Floor and a few other desirable Rooms are now offered, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, permanent or transient.

19 WEST TENTH STREET.—AN ENTIRE SECOND Floor to let, with private table or otherwise, in the above extra wide house; location unexceptionable; references.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—To let, with Board, elegantly furnished Rooms, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

21ST STREET (GRAMERCY PARK).—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; terms very moderate; references given and required. Call at or address 137 East Twenty-first street.

22 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS EN SUITE and singly, with Board, in first class house; references exchanged.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without Board; Rooms from $4 to $10; also two handsome Parlors, with or without Board or with private table.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Suit of Rooms, on second floor, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen. Also Single Rooms, to transient or permanent parties.

31 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire Second Floor, handsomely furnished, with private table, to a party of adults; references required.

33 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR BROADWAY AND the Cooper Institute.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board. Private table if desired.

34 CHARLES STREET.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A Parlor suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without Board.

34 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVenue.—Handsomely furnished Parlor; also a Room on second floor; location first class; terms moderate.

34 KING STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR SINgle gentleman or a party of gentlemen, with Board; house has all modern improvements.

37 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A gentleman and wife or a lady can have a neatly furnished Room, with Board for the lady.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A VERY HANDsome Second Floor to let, elegantly furnished, for the summer months, with or without Board; also other Rooms, permanently.

44 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR ST. James Hotel.—Furnished Rooms on first and second floors to let, without board.

46 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Rooms, with Board. First class families and single gentlemen will find this a pleasant home and reasonable prices. References required.

46 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—BACK PARLOR, also Rooms above; superior table, bath, gas and every convenience; fine house, near park and cars; board $7 to $10 per week.

51 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms on second floor, communicating with bathroom, to let, with or without Board.

53 EAST NINTH STREET.—A LARGE ROOM ON third floor to let, with Board, at $16 per week, to a gentleman and wife; a Suit on second and third floors, $21 to $26, and without board at a reasonable deduction.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PLEASANT Suit of family Rooms, either two or three, connecting; also several single Rooms, with first class table.

57 NINTH STREET, FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADway.—Pleasant, well furnished Suit of Rooms; also single Rooms, for gentlemen, with or without Board. References exchanged.

68 AMITY STREET.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, Board for lady only, or two single gentlemen will find a large newly furnished front Parlor, first floor, with gas, bath, &c., and all the freedom of an own home.

71 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms and good Board. Dinner at 6½. References exchanged.

74 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH street.—A pleasant home and good home made fare; large and small Room on second floor, with ample closets.

89 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—TO let, with Board, a fine front Room on second floor and two other Suits, all first class, to married or single.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished second Floor; also single Rooms, with good Board, for a family or single gentlemen; references.

108 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Single and communicating Rooms to rent, with or without Board; excellent neighborhood.

122 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, CORNER IRVING place, and opposite Westminster, a handsome, newly furnished front Room for one or two gentlemen, with or without Board.

127 MACDOUGAL STREET—BLEECKER AND OTHER cars pass the door.—Furnished Rooms, in a private family, without board, for gentlemen; bath, gas, &c. References given and required.

129 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife can hire a nicely furnished front Room with a widow; Board for the lady only.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, suitable for gentlemen.

130 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished second Floor, with all conveniences; location excellent; first class table, private if preferred; family small; references given and required.

131 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife can have very elegant Rooms, with Board for the lady only; transient parties accommodated.

133 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A FEW DESIRAble Rooms to let en suite or singly; delightful location, near Union square; airy rooms, good table, and very requisite for a first class comfortable home.

134 (NEW NO. 128) SECOND AVENUE, THIRD DOOR from Eighth street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; references exchanged.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References required.

145 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, WITHIN TWO minutes of Union square.—Private family will rent handsomely furnished Rooms with first class Board. References.

145 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, suitable for families or gentlemen; private table if desired; house and location desirable.

148 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—SECOND and third Floors, nicely furnished; rooms communicating, separate or together, with Board; everything new and good; nice for families. Terms reasonable.

152 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, a front Parlor and Bedroom on second floor, also Rooms on third floor, well furnished, with or without Board. Terms reasonable.

154 FRANKLIN STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, from $5 to $7 per week, and without Board from $2 to $5 per week. A few day boarders taken.

156 EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A FEW young men, also a few ladies, can have good Board and pleasant Rooms; terms moderate.

163 WEST HOUSTON STREET, NEAR MACDOUgal.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentleman and wife; Board for the lady only; terms moderate.

174 THOMPSON STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Handsome furnished Rooms for gentleman and wife, with Board for lady; house with all modern improvements.

201 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, CORNER OF Seventh avenue.—Handsome Rooms and excellent Board for families or single gentlemen; superior accommodations at moderate prices. References required.

210 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—TO RENT, one or two pleasant Rooms, with good Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

222 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Newly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; gas, bath, &c. Private family; terms moderate.

227 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues.—In a French family, handsomely furnished Rooms en suite or singly, with first class French Board; English and Spanish spoken.

232 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—A private family will let nicely furnished Rooms, large and small, with or without Board; all modern improvements; price very low.

232 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, en suite or singly. Families and single gentlemen can here find excellent Board and a pleasant home. WM. EVANS.

235 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Sitting Room and two connecting Bedrooms on second floor; also other Rooms; Table first class; terms reasonable.

242 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a few nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

255 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—PLEASANT front Room on third floor; also front Hall Room on second floor, with Board, to gentleman and gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

257 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ROOMS on second and third floors, handsomely furnished, to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; unexceptionable location, convenient to cars and Twenty-third street stages. References.

305 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; house first class and newly painted and furnished.

309 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST and Thirty-second streets.—A private family, having rented a spacious and elegantly furnished house, are prepared to rent, with first class Board, an entire Second Floor, consisting of five communicating rooms, with dressing and bath rooms; location and all appointments unexceptionable. Also several Rooms for gentlemen. Best reference given and required.

323 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A SUIT OF Rooms, handsomely furnished, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen (Board first class), in a private family, at moderate price.

344 SECOND AVENUE, CORNER OF TWENTIETH street.—Location desirable; very pleasant Rooms, singly or en suite; all the comforts of a home, with Board, on reasonable terms.

A WIDOW WILL LET—A NICELY FURNISHED Room, to a gentleman and wife; Board for lady only. Address M. E., Herald office.

A SMALL FAMILY WOULD LET THREE OR FOUR Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board. First class house; excellent, central neighborhood. Terms reasonable. Address M. J., box 3,390 Post office.

A FRENCH LADY, HAVING NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished house, with modern improvements, in very desirable location, near Sixth avenue, will let choice of Rooms, singly or en suite; moderate terms; also hall Rooms. Breakfast if required. 140 West Sixteenth street.

A LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHING A QUIET AND retired home, location equal to the country, with well furnished Rooms, with Board, can find the same by calling in Ninety-first street, sixth door west of Third avenue.

A PARTY WILLING TO ADVANCE $100 CAN OBTAIN fine accommodations, with, Board in the family of a widow lady occupying a first class house. Address E., box 199 Herald office.

A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO handsome furnished Rooms, with first class Board, at 238 (old No. 146) East Thirteenth street.

BOARD IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY, with all home comforts; house and location first class; references. Address M. L., box 210 Herald office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH baths and first class attendance; private table if desired. No. 170 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-second street.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN WILL FIND handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, at moderate rates, at the Reunion Hotel, Forty-second street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER, AND CHOICE OF first class Rooms and Board; references required. Inquire at 97 Clinton place.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLY OR IN SUITS, with or without Board; also furnished Floor. Apply at Sparks House, on the European plan, 592 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A.—WANTED—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, WITH BOARD (private table), for gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, not above Sixty-ninth street; must be in a good neighborhood. Address Summer, box 135 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED AND A FURNISHED ROOM where a piano could be placed, by a Swiss lady, on moderate terms. Address, stating particulars, Dr. JOHN MAURER, 377 Greenwich street, New York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family in a quiet locality. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, J. Bell, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES PERMANENT Board in a highly respectable private family or first class private boarding house; above Twenty-third street preferred. Address H., box 106 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY, for gentleman and wife; must be located below Thirty-fourth street and between Third and Eighth avenues; will be permanent boarders if suited; best of reference given and required. Address, stating terms and location, box 208 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TEN MONTHS, BY A GENtleman, wife and daughter (13 years old); front Room and Bedroom adjoining; price $25 per week, fire and gas included. Address Home, box 110 Herald office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WOULD LIKE A LARGE FURnished Room, with partial Board, in vicinity Broadway, above Bleecker street; will pay about $8 each; private family preferred. Address F. & S., Herald office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURNISHED Room, with or without Board, in Brooklyn, near Wall street ferry. Address, stating location and price, Wall Street Ferry, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE, A pleasant, unfurnished front Room, with Board, in the vicinity of Jane and Hudson streets; would be permanent if suited; a private family preferred; terms not to exceed $13 per week. Address Garric, station C.

WANTED—WITH BOARD, BY TWO LADIES (MOTHER and daughter), handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor, in a strictly private family or where these are very few boarders. Location between Twenty-fifth and Forty-third streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues The accommodations must be first class in every particular. References required and exchanged. Address G. M. W., box 1,399 New York Post office, giving full particulars, terms, &c.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

27 POPLAR STREET, BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with a front Room on second floor, with Board; a few minutes' walk from the ferry.

70 WILLOW STREET, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Board; large and small Rooms, with or without Board; midway between Fulton and Wall street ferries; house with modern improvements; references.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 15 MONROE PLACE.—ROOMS to let, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN, ON THE HILL, 151 ELLIOTT PLACE.—Rooms, with first class Board, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN BY A GENTLEman, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders; references required. Address T. H. M., Herald office, stating terms.

HOTELS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, 759 BROADWAY.—EUROpean plan; open all night; rooms single or en suite; Board if desired.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard—On the European plan; 200 light rooms; lodgings 50c. a 60c. nightly, $3 to $4 weekly; for gentlemen only.

ROCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH street.—Newly furnished and refitted. $3 per day; $8 and $12 per week.

REUNION HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN—FORTY-SECond street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, permanently or transiently; rates moderate. J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN PLAN, 648 BROADway, corner Bleecker street.—40 additional single Rooms at $1 per day; newly furnished; meals at all hours. GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietor.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURG.—THREE MINutes from ferry, thirty from Broadway, New York. Comfortable, airy rooms, excellent table, very low rates for the summer; equal to the country.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A COMFORTABLE HOME FOR THE SUMMER CAN be obtained at the Palisade House, Englewood, N. J., forty minutes from Chambers street via Northern Railroad; fine drives, views, &c.; wholesome and abundant table and everything necessary to the comfort of guests. Terms from $8 to $10 per week. G. W. MOORE, Proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PERMANENT BOARD in a nice private family living in the vicinity of Tremont or Fordham; also stabling for a horse. Address J. F. JAMES, box 3,062 Post office.

BOARD.—NEAR NEW DORP STATION, STATEN Island, one hour from city, unsurpassed for beauty or healthfulness; plenty of shade, milk, vegetables, sea bathing, &c. Terms $8. J. P. KELLETT.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ACCOMMODATION FOR ONE OR two families, at J. A. COLE'S, New Bridge, N. J., situated on the Hackensack river, 45 minutes by rail from Pavonia ferry, 15 minutes' drive from station; plenty of shade, good table and accommodations.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN obtain liberal accommodations at a delightful country seat, pleasantly located, on a large farm, one hour and a quarter from New York per Morris and Essex Railroad; pure mountain air, fine drives, fishing and boating, excellent stabling. Apply at 16 Fifth avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ISLIP, L. I.; AIRY ROOMS; good table, fine sea breeze, good fishing; terms low. Inquire of IRA H. TUTHILL, 10 Wall street, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PELHAM NECK.—BOATING, bathing and fishing. Inquire at 215 East Tenth street.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR MYSELF, WIFE, child (four years old) and nurse, at country house (not in a built up village), where they set a first class table, have no mosquitoes and within one hour's ride of city; would want two large rooms and one small one, if suited, from 20th August until 1st October. Address, giving full particulars as to place, terms, &c., WILLIAM WATSON, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED PERMANENTLY FOR a gentleman and two little girls.—First class Board in a private family residing within 40 miles of New York. Address, stating terms, &c, Alpuid, box 175 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, can be had at one of the pleasantest farm houses on the Hudson, 35 minutes from the city. Full particulars by calling at No. 12 Lafayette place.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD—AT PORT RICHmond, S. I., opposite the Park House and grounds; first class fruit, vegetables, shade, stabling and gas, &c. Terms moderate. Boats every hour from foot of Dey street, five minutes from landing. E. M. BRADY.

MOUNT VERNON BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, in a private family or first class boarding house. Address, with particulars, Comfort, Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE HAD ON REASONable terms at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to H. NEWPORT, Tompkinsville, or at No. 2 William street, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—TWO choice Suits of Rooms to rent for the summer season. Take Staten Island or New Jersey Railroad. J. C. TULLY.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—Fine groves, splendid sea bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives; chalybeate springs. Terms, $10 to $15. Steamboat leaves Barclay street at twelve and four. Apply to Dr. KENT, proprietor, 176 Bleecker street.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music. Inducements offered to families. CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE, SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.—Elegant Rooms, superior country Board; splendid, healthy locality; 20 acres, near depot; five trains daily; circulars sent. F. M. VAN RIPER.

JENKINSON HOTEL, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J.—Second Invitation Hop Monday, August 9. Steamer Sea Bird leaves foot of Warren street and Seashore Railroad foot of Barclay street at 4 P. M.

LUMPWAM'S HOTEL, AT BABYLON, L. I.—GOOD Board for families; terms moderate. For particulars address Mrs. P. A. SEAMAN & SON, Babylon, or apply at No. 24 Peck slip, New York.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—SIXTY MINUTES FROM BARclay street, six from station; twelve daily trains; twenty acres in lawn and groves; pure spring water; baths, &c., on each floor; coal gas; furniture, carpets and management new; scenery and drives unequalled; good stabling. HETZELBERGER & PALMER, South Orange.

MOUNTAIN RETREAT HOUSE, Catskill Mountains. E. C. DICKINSON, Proprietor. Half way between Catskill and the Mountain House. For information inquire of W. M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, or address the proprietor, at Catskill, N. Y.

OSCEOLA LAKE HOUSE WILL ACCOMMODATE summer and fall boarders at reduced prices. Address JAMES H. JACOBS, box 26 Post office, Peekskill, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON—ONLY 30 MINutes' by boat from foot of Dey street every hour; first class house in every respect; large and airy Rooms, delightful location, fine drives, salt water bathing and everything that can make it a desirable residence for the summer months. Apply at No. 3 Howard street, at the hotel.

PRINCE'S BAY HOUSE, PRINCE'S BAY, STATEN Island, is now open for the reception of summer boarders; delightful situation; fishing, boating and bathing. Apply on the premises, or address T B. HATFIELD, Prince's Bay, Staten Island.

STAMFORD HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—LOCATED in one of the most beautiful villages in the vicinity of the city, having changed owners and newly furnished, is open for permanent and transient boarders; boating, fishing, bathing and drives unsurpassed; steamer from Fulton Market slip at 3 P. M., and 14 trains daily. G. SPENCER, Manager.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, A HANDsomely fitted up Cigar Store doing a good business, located one block from Greenwood Cemetery; also, an Ottawa Beer Fountain, with receipt for making; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply in store, Fifth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, South Brooklyn. Principals dealt with only.

A CORNER DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WITHOUT reserve; good chance for commencing business; practice attached; proprietor leaving the country. Apply at 427 Greenwich street, New York.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER LIQUOR STORE, four years' Lease, well fitted up, situated on a leading avenue in Brooklyn, will be sold with or without Stock; very low rent. Apply to P. HORGAN, plumber, 149 Union street, Brooklyn.

A LARGE SIZE HERRING'S SAFE FOR SALE cheap; also two medium and one small Safe, of Herring's, Marvin's and Lillie's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A DRUG STORE ON FOURTH AVENUE FOR SALE—Doing a good business, and can be bought cheap. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—THREE YEARS' lease; 17 rooms; newly and handsomely furnished; satisfactory reasons for selling. No agents need apply. 349 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-fifth street.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS BUSINESS, ESTABlished for 12 years, in Newark, N. J., for sale very cheap, together with Lease of building at very low rent. Apply to W. N. WALTON, Glass Manufacturer, 244 Pearl street, N. Y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—HAVING DETERMINED to retire from the retail drug business I offer my Store for sale. It is handsomely fitted up, on a prominent corner, is well stocked and contains everything appertaining to the trade; has been in successful operation for the last 25 years; has a favorable lease. Apply personally to WILLIAM M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A GROWING WARD in the city of Brooklyn; sales $600 in June; lease four years to run from last May at the yearly rent of $350; store nicely fitted and business steadily increasing. Price $3,000. Apply to Mr. McKINNEY, at Fraser & Lee's, 20 Beekman street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A LARGE CITY, NEAR New York; sales good and increasing; will be sold low if bought this week; good reasons for selling. Inquire of E. D. ANGELL, 34 Platt street, New York.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE.—I WILL GIVE GOOD city Lots for a first class store. G. W. FENNER, Ninety-seventh street and Eighth av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, ON A ferry thoroughfare. A bargain. Price $2,500, worth $3,000. Doing good business. Rent low; long lease. Address Camphor, Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, WITH DWELLING ATtached.—Good location; lease for five years; rent low; price, with furniture, $2,800 cash. Address Druggist, No. 9 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE—AN ESTABLISHED RETAIL FANCY Business, paying from $6,000 to $7,000 profit yearly, for unencumbered real estate and little cash, or grazing farm South. H. N. SEYMOUR, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT AND Lunch Room; has to be sold immediately, as the owner must leave the city. Address or apply on premises, 206 Church street.

FOR SALE—A SOAP MANUFACTORY, CAPABLE OF turning out 200,000 pounds a month, containing all modern improvements, in complete order; will be sold at a bargain. Address D. W., Herald office.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—GREAT BARGAINS IN FIRE Proof Safes at 43 Cortlandt street, next door to the Merchants' Hotel.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, FURNITURE, &C., OF A first class Boarding House, situated in one of the best business localities in the city; no agents need apply. Address Business, station D.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY DRUG Stores in the city. Price $3,000 cash. For particulars inquire of WHEELER, PATTERSON & CO., wholesale druggists, 158 William street.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, ON ONE OF THE AVEnues, below Twenty-third street; is fully equipped and doing good business. Can give immediate possession. Address, giving full name, box 1,227 Post office.

FOR SALE—BROKEN STONE FOR CONCRETE OR macadamizing; also a large quantity of Belgian paving blocks. CHARLES GUIDET, Contractor, No. 3 Tyron row.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the old established Fancy Goods Store 303 Fourth avenue. The Lease and Fixtures will be sold separately if desired. Cheap rent and fitted up to accommodate a family. The present occupant has used it as a place of business and residence for over ten years. Apply at the store or to THOMAS DUNHAM, 284 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED FANCY AND Millinery Business in the country, three hours by the railroad from New York. For particulars call at B. EISIG'S, 218 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF Fancy Goods Store 311 Sixth avenue; this is a first class opportunity for a person wishing to engage in the retail business; the location is the best on the avenue, with an old established trade, capable of being largely extended; satisfactory reasons for selling.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO ASH LEACH TUBS AND one large Receiver. Inquire at 18 Gansevoort street, from 9 to 12 A. M.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—IN ONE OF the best locations in Trenton, N. J.; instruments for all work; good north light; rent only $150 per year; business for past seven months has averaged about $70 per week; good reasons for selling. Address box 455 Trenton, N. J.

RARE OCCASION—ONLY $225.—FOR SALE, A NICE Confectionery Store, near Broadway, with ice cream and soda water; the fountain only cost $125; large profits; good reasons for selling. Apply at 84½ Bleecker street.

THE UNION DISTILLERY, CORNER OF THIRTY-fifth street and Second avenue, for sale cheap—Owner is obliged to leave the city; handsomely fitted up store, with three years' lease; chance to make a fortune; must be sold soon.

VARIETY, STATIONERY AND NEWSPAPER STORE—Old established and low rent, with Room for a small family, will be sold cheap. Apply at 48 Jackson street.

$600 ONLY WILL BUY A CIGAR STORE ON Eighth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. Call at the place, or at 400 Sixth avenue.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, VALUE about $9,000, two handsome Houses in Brooklyn and 320 acres of Virginia Land. WHITNEY, 107 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE OR Merchandise, a half interest in a saw or planing mill; a fine opportunity to make money. BROOKFIELD, 81 Cedar street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—A PRACTICAL CARPENter wishes to commence business in the city, will contract for work at low rates, or purchase lots with a builder's loan. Address Carpenter, Herald office.

10,000 ACRES OF FIRST CLASS PRAIRIE LAND wanted, in Southern Missouri, for actual settlement. Payments made in gold. Address VANDYKE & CO., 1.6 Broadway.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Magnificence of the Phenomenon in the Metropolis.

The Partial Obscuration as Seen from the Astor House, the Park Observatory, Brooklyn Heights and Elsewhere.

Observations of the Total Eclipse in Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina.

The "Hub" Disappointed by a Cloudy Sky.

The great solar eclipse has come off according to promise. The sun grew dark in its northern rim at a little after five o'clock yesterday and the obscuration continued to an almost complete concealment of the sun's disk up to nearly seven o'clock. The eclipse shifted from the side to the bottom of the disk and was remarkably well defined. It was visible over the whole United States on a belt line, the centre of which runs from Alaska to the coast of North Carolina. Thousands thronged the streets and housetops throughout the afternoon and seemed deeply interested in the extraordinary phenomenon, the shortest definition of which is that it is the passage of the moon between the sun and the earth.

Stock in Erie never tumbled with so much startling precipitancy as the price of smoked glass did yesterday evening in the memorable intervening period between six and half-past six o'clock. It went down with a crash past all precedent, and along with breaking itself broke a thousand juvenile merchants who calculated erroneously on the fun being prolonged all night and the demand for fragmentary pieces of glass being proportionately sustained. A shrewd, contemplative philosopher in a party of Bohemians looking sadly at the afflicted sun on the corner of Ann street and Park row ejected a quid of tobacco from his mouth and announced the fact that after nice calculation, allowing four square inches of smoked glass to every pair of optics in this city and the adjacent villages, enough was levelled yesterday on the obscurated disk of the sun to put a glass roof over the Park. Another equally reflective philosopher arrived at the conclusion that enough was consumed to make the fortune of the most ambitious glazier that ever breathed, and to glaze the windows of every house from one end of Fifth avenue to the other. It was truly "the glass of fashion" yesterday. Enterprising bootblacks made satisfactory dividends from investing in the brittle ware, and many people who have hitherto given little attention to astronomy saw the sun in a new light. The event was attended by many remarkable coincidences. A married man in an interesting group at the corner of Ann street ventilated the fact that he had a son in the family that morning. Another of the journalistic fraternity, in looking at Old Sol through the frescoed and transparent roof of his ragged straw hat, remarked that he thought the venerable luminary could hardly avoid going on a spree last night, he had so many glasses presented at him. The eclipse, in fact, was a refreshing visit. It brought joy and sunlight to the soul of many a one of those interesting little boys that brighten up the shoe leather in the City Hall Park. Several of them will visit Saratoga on the strength of their lucky ventures in smoked glass; others of them, it is feared, will appear in the insolvent list with their hopes under a considerable eclipse. It was a great success as a show. The audience testified their delight at the close of the performance by a perfect crash of applause, and though financially it turned out a smash up, the affair will be repeated, again by moonlight. Around the HERALD building a large crowd collected from four o'clock, and continued increasing in numbers until six. After the dial of St. Paul's indicated a quarter to seven, and the great light of day, accompanied by a phalanx of sympathizing gray clouds, was moving slowly down to his bed of saffron vapor in the west, the crowds began to disperse, the smoked glass was shivered on the sidewalks and the eclipse as a spectacle was no more. The roof of the Astor House and of all the other high and accommodating houses along Broadway were occupied by pleased and patient watchers. The wonderful sight of a great planet, with all its life-giving light undergoing, as it were, total extinction, inspired the millions of beholders with a spirit of subdued and quiet awe. Singular did the light seem that fell on the array of upturned faces lining the east side of Broadway. It had a cold yellow glitter that gave to the blonde face of many a lady fair the tinge of jaundice. The clouds were wintry looking, the atmosphere became refreshingly cool, the leaves of the locust threw back a silvery ray in response to the paled and feeble light of the eclipsed sun, cats and dogs walked around with a muzzled air, the horses of the Third avenue cars were altogether indifferent to the phenomenon, and perhaps they had their own griefs to attend to; the drivers of the Broadway stages were utterly bewildered, being altogether overlooked and unable to catch anybody's eye, and the leisure-loving venders of peaches and pine apples so neglected their tempting wares that several impecunious bootblacks made acquaintance for nothing with the taste of a rosy peach. The fact cannot be overlooked that some were disappointed in the eclipse. It was too light an affair, both in its inception and continuation. There were many merry young men who wanted Old Sol to hide his luminous countenance under a bushel just to see how we might get along without him afterwards. Then, if this occurred, there would be rare fun in New York city. Lanterns and lucifer matches would be all the rage, and day would be no more. Dancing would commence early, and the air of "We won't go home till morning" would go out of vogue altogether. These disappointed young men were numerous on the corners, and were very rude in their jokes about the sun getting sick, of smoking so long that he was growing black in the face, of his boiler being burst and his fire going out, being a "son of a gun" and sundry remarks of a similar character and acuteness. Candles and kerosene oil lamps were prominent on very many peanut stands. The countenance of the distinguished native of China who keeps his two cent cigar establishment in front of St. Paul's was observed to have his usually placid features overspread by a dark cloud of disappointment. Not having read the papers he had no idea of an eclipse being about to happen, but on seeing what was up he seized on the tin can of a neighboring peanut merchant, and raised, according to the custom of his country, a terrific tintinabulation. Professor Thatcher rushed excitedly down street from the Astor House at this juncture, and struck an attitude such as he informs us Joshua observed when he commanded the sun to stand and deliver. The crowd in the surrounding region of thoroughfare drew closer to observe the movements of the Professor, some being under the impression that he was sunstruck. They were speedily relieved of this delusion by the Professor pulling from the back pocket of his long black coat a clear pane of glass. At this moment his movements were watched with increasing interest. Striking a lucifer match on the heel of his shoe he went cautiously to work and covered the surface of the glass with a coating of superfine soot. Then he pulled out a delicate diamond and cut a clean, round hole in the square pane. He next proceeded to place the pane on his Roman nose, head well thrown back, arms folded, right foot foremost, and jerking forth the exclamation of the Greek philosopher, "Eureka," entered on a calm observation of the sun's darkening disk. A good many of the gamins around pestered him in his study with applications for small corners of the suspended pane. Being unable to stand it any longer, he let down the window and was in the act of elevating his toe in the direction of the rear section in the anatomy of a disappearing bootblack, when a boisterous shout rent the air and the Professor's handsome face was discovered to have undergone a resemblance to the native blackamoor. There were other little incidents about this time that kept the excitement well up. A gentlemanly pickpocket offered a bit of smoked glass to a pursy old gentleman on one of the corners to take a peep at the sun. The pursy old gentleman put his hands up to properly shade his eyes, and while thus devotedly engaged his wallet disappeared, with the obliging proprietor of the glass. Incidents of this character were more numerous than was generally supposed—in fact, the plan was laid weeks ago, and worked to a charm. No accidents are reported from careless use of the small broken pieces of glass. Those who used them had an eye to caution. How many windows of vacant houses up town have been deprived of glass for this memorable occasion can hardly be ascertained. Dirty noses were very common on the streets from the use of stained glass, but if the owners of said noses never soil themselves worse they may have a good claim to call themselves spotless.

From the Astor House.

In that part of the somewhat lengthy reference to the solar eclipse in yesterday's HERALD which treated of the appearance of the phenomenon in this city and vicinity it was remarked that "where the observer's position is elevated sufficiently to overcome the obstructions of the surrounding buildings and of the Palisade Heights in the West he may see the sun entirely free from the moon's disk, about five minutes before the setting of that point of the sun's limb at which the last contact with the moon's limb takes place." This well-timed and judicious advice influenced quite a number of persons to ascend to the roof of the Astor House yesterday afternoon to have a free and unobstructed view of the obscuration of the day's great luminary by the modest tributary of the earth. Here was also stationed Professor Thatcher, with telescope and "comet seeker," with a view the better to observe the great phenomenon and enrich, if possible, the sum of human knowledge by any discovery he might be so fortunate as to make. Here were also assembled, in answer to special invitations numerously issued by the Professor, a motley crowd of the "representatives of the press," the wandering Bohemian and the recognized journalist, the compiler of sensational paragraphs at a penny a line and the writer of ponderous editorials which mould the public opinion of the times. At about five o'clock the platform on the roof was well filled with these, each the representative of a class, and Professor Thatcher was busy bringing his instruments into position in the centre of the fenced-off square.

It is always an interesting spot from which to take a look at our city and its environs. Looking down, from this altitude, upon Broadway and Park row beneath, upon the green and waving foliage and sparkling jets of the fountain in the Park, soon to be seen no more of mortal man, is indeed a pleasant sight. Lifting the eye and passing its glance across the housetops to the east, there looms up the ascending mass of buildings across the river, known as Brooklyn, and while here and there a glimpse is caught of the smooth, bright waters of the East river, the sails, as they pass swiftly along, appear as if they were winding their way through the very streets of the city; and then the view offered of the bay, with its islets and islands, and the Jersey shore, and the North river between, with its steamers and sailships, the faint appearance of the Passaic and the range of hills to the farther west, closing in as it were the horizon—all this is more than a full recompense for the trouble to ascend to the roof of the Astor, particularly now, since the "vertical railway" makes this ascent a pleasure in itself. Even without the inducement of an eclipse an hour spent on this spot is an hour well spent; for it gives one a bird's eye view of our magnificent city such as no one will ever lightly forget.

But the eclipse. Professor Thatcher's instruments were in readiness. The hour of ten minutes past five had arrived, and but a few minutes were wanting when the first contact of the two heavenly bodies should become visible. At this time (5h. 10m.) the thermometer indicated seventy-one degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature, therefore, being still in keeping with the general state of the atmosphere during the whole day. Everybody was now on the *qui vive*, and watched the sun, though not with dread anxiety, yet with increased interest. Colored and smoked bits of glass, pocket telescopes and opera glasses were brought out and placed to the eye, as everybody wished to have a good look at the sun at the moment when the moon's limb should first touch the extreme periphery of the fiery orb. This was announced in the HERALD yesterday, from calculations made at the University of the City of New York at 5h. 12m. 82s. P. M., mean time. The hands of the clock on the spire of St. Paul's church were carefully watched till they should point to the twelfth minute after five o'clock; but, lo! a cloud darkened the sun's face at 5h. 11m., and a general exclamation of "Oh! oh!" signified the general apprehension that this most interesting moment, the beginning of the eclipse, would be invisible. But just at twelve minutes after five there was a slight break in the clouds, showing the full face of his Majesty the King of Day within the lacerated frame of the surrounding clouds, and as quick as lightning Professor Thatcher was at his post, peeping through the "comet seeker," and at once exclaimed, "Not yet, gentlemen; not yet." Again the sun was obscured by a passing cloud, but quickly its radiant rays were shining forth as bright and piercing as ever, and at last, at 5h. 15m. 10s. by the clock on St. Paul's, a slight speck could be discovered through the telescope on the edge of the sun's disk, caused by the moon's approach. The difference between the time observed and that given in advance by the astronomers may be ascribed either to the imperfection of the eye, the refraction of the atmosphere or the deviation of the clock by which the observation was made from actual mean time, or more probably to all three of these causes.

From this point the dark, black spot visibly increased with great rapidity. It could be observed, even with the aid of a stained glass only, how the surface of the moon gained upon that of the sun. At the hour of 5h. 27m. the tint of daylight had perceptibly changed. Looking around the city, the marble fronts of the mercantile palaces were already assuming a darker hue. And when at 5h. 39m. 6s. about three digits of the sun, or one-fourth of his surface, had been covered by the moon, everything around shone in a very peculiar light. It was not twilight, it was not the hue of dawn nor that of a clear sunset. It had a near resemblance to that ashy paleness visible occasionally just before or immediately after a heavy thunderstorm when the waning clouds allow the brightness of the sun's light partially to pass without his rays. At this point clouds again obscured the vision, but only for a few seconds. When again visible, at 5h. 37m., nearly six digits or about half of the sun's disk was obscured and the atmospheric phenomenon as to light, already referred to, increased in intensity and was remarked by all present.

Youth, however, is irreverent. Not even the scene before it, of two mighty worlds, one is tempted to say, passing in contact before its eyes, could restrain its inborn tendency to fun and mischief. Some youngsters would, if they could, make jest of the most holy things, and some would drag the Infinite to their level and make it an object of their puny wit. This was exemplified yesterday on the roof of the Astor House. Just as all sensible men were silently viewing the progress of the grand spectacle in the heavens before them a few young men brought several lengths of an old stovepipe upon the platform, erected a stand in imitation of the tripod used by Professor Thatcher, and placing the stovepipe upon it like a telescope, pointed it heavenward, and affixing an indecent picture at one end invited the bystanders to have "a peep" at the eclipse through their "masheen." But few followed their invitation, and these belonged to the same class with the originators of what they probably believed to be capital fun, yet what was nothing else but an irreverent exhibition of youthful recklessness.

At 5h. 50m. more than half of the orb of the sun was covered by the moon. Just at this time a flock of birds, some thirty in number, and closely huddled together, were seen flying southward, at a height of about six hundred feet, cutting the line of observation from the telescope to the sun. It was a beautiful sight as the feathered navigators emerged from the dark shadow of the moon and passed the fiery crescent of the sun yet visible. At 5h. 59s. the sun's appearance had assumed that of a crescent, or rather a scythe, and resembled the first quarter of the moon in form, but giving a thousandfold more intense light. At 6h. 2s., when the point of greatest obscuration was about to be reached and the upper rim of the sun, still visible, had fully assumed the form of a scythe, already noted, there were observed occasional shafts of light piercing through the sky at short distances, and at short intervals forming a crown of light, and named such in astronomy—corona. But again a cloud interfered with the vision, and but few, except those at the telescope, did observe this phenomenon. On account of the clouds passing in front of the sun and moon, with occasional openings, the time of the greatest obscuration could not be exactly noticed, but it was between 6h. 10m. and 6h. 12m. P. M., according to the St. Paul clock. At this time the thermometer had fallen to 69, or two degrees since the beginning of the eclipse. From this the moon began to recede, and left the sun's disk entirely clear at precisely 7h. 10s., as observed by the same clock. The full orb of the sun remained above the horizon for some time yet, and it was not for some minutes that the lower edge of his disk touched the ridge of hills south of the Passaic river.

It may be of interest to many to know that what is called spot No. 1 on the sun's surface, calculated to be some 8,000 miles in diameter, was approached by the moon at 5h. 28m. P. M.; that it was first touched by the moon's disk at 5h. 30m.; that the spot was half covered at 5h. 30m. 30s., showing an apparent velocity of the moon of 4,000 miles in half a minute; that this spot was entirely covered at 5h. 30m. 45s., and that it reappeared in full view again, the moon having passed it, at 6h. 25m.

View from the Park Observatory.

The throng at the Park yesterday afternoon was unusual even for a music day; and as to colored glasses, of all shapes and dimensions, they were peddled by the hundred, and by the hundred taken with all the promptitude of stocks in Wall street. It is to be understood at the outset that the Park is as yet armed with no astronomical observatory, though one is about to be erected, and that consequently no scientific observation of the phenomenon of the afternoon could be taken from that point. The meteorological observatory is probably the most scientifically equipped and managed in this country; but in the matter of astronomical instruments the institution is poor indeed. By courtesy of Commissioner Green a telescope was forwarded for the benefit of the members of the press; but, owing to the wind being too strong, no practical use could be made of it, and resort was had to glasses of all sorts procurable for the occasion. Glasses green, very useless for purposes of observation; glasses purple, just passable for the purpose; glasses blue, abominably ill adapted to looking the sun squarely in the face; glasses solferino and magenta, both bad, because exaggerating the blue light; glasses black, very available; and glasses crimson, and therefore easy to the eye, made up about as disappointed a *repertoire* for taking notes of an eclipse as ever peddled out piecemeal for ten cents a bit. In fact, holders of refuse colored glass had a grand opportunity to dispose of stock by cutting into bits and taking advantage of the popular want; and, for public spirited individuals they availed themselves of the need of the hour, it must be owned, remarkably well. If there was anybody at the Park yesterday afternoon who did not look the sun in the face and wink thereat through a bit of colored glass, it certainly was not the fault of those who vended, either in point of supply or of improvement. Glass enough was vended to make a crystal palace in bits of all dimensions and all possible colors.

In the meantime, notwithstanding the popular demand for an elevated position, nobody was admitted to the Observatory except by special pass, as it is the rule on all other and ordinary days; and that great monster known as the Public was compelled to dispose its separate limbs in the most advantageous positions and on the most advantageous eminences attainable. The Public—good natured saurian—laughed, joked, and was contented, however; seeing the eclipse as best it could with half a million or so of eyes, and averring, having seen it, that it was no great spectacle after all—was, in fact, less impressive than an affair of the kind might have been made with a more artistic disposition of dramatic scenery. The public is accustomed to the spectacular and cannot, therefore, be supposed to appreciate the strictly natural; and besides, the effect was too remote and aerial in perspective to produce a profound and immediate effect on the popular imagination.

So the Public—unreverential monster!—joked and averred that the eclipse would probably be postponed on account of the weather; providing itself, nevertheless, with a huge stock of glasses befitting the occasion. In some respects the afternoon was a trifle unfavorable, and at 4h. 30m. there was a prospect that observation would be prevented by clouds, a longitudinal bank of which, dipping low down in the west, threatened to veil the disk of the sun altogether. The sun entered this bank at 4h. 34½m. P. M., and was scarcely visible again until 4h. 56m., when a rift in the bank permitted a momentary inspection of the disk, which looked out therefrom like a great, lurid eye from between huge and irregular eyelids. Having crossed this rift the disk was again obscured, and, the motion of the bank being very imperceptible, there seemed to be no probability that minute observations could be taken. The wind was a little north of northwest and moving at an almost imperceptible rate—say six miles an hour by the anemometer. It was now five minutes past five, and the sun was near the middle of a second longitudinal bank of clouds, heaped up from the dip of the horizon to the height of thirty degrees possibly, or as high as at half-past four in the afternoon—a bank which, with small interruptions of rift, the disk could not be less than three hours in traversing. The disk entered this second cloud-bank at 5h. 5m. P. M., and was not again visible until 5h. 13m., when the great red eye looked out from between its huge, irregular eyelids again. At this time, the coming of the phenomenon was just perceptible in a slight indentation of the lower curvature of the periphery, not perceptible except by the aid of crimson glass, which exhibits outlines with more accuracy than any other color. At 5h. 16m., having struggled across the rift, the disk entered a heavy bank—almost a western wall of cloud—and was lost for a little more than four minutes. The lower line of the periphery was now sensibly developed—say to the extent of one-twentieth of the whole diameter—and it was quite obvious that the affair was not to be postponed. The disk was at this stage invisible for 14m. 15s., reappearing at the lower edge of the longitudinal bank at 5h. 34m. 15s., and continuing visible for about thirteen minutes. At this point a full view of the luminary, with a cataract (to speak metaphorically) was obtained—the appearance being that of a huge luminous balloon, with car and lower portion of the periphery left off. The obscuration was at this moment equal to about two and a fourth digits of the diameter. Thirteen minutes was occupied in traversing the next longitudinal bank. and, again, at twelve and a half minutes of six, the disk dipped out from beneath an impenetrable wall of cloud, and was visible for a few minutes. In a word, to render the description intelligible, the disk entered cloud at 5:05, and was not visible until 5:13; entered cloud again at 5:16 and emerged at 5:20; entered cloud a third time at 5:34¼, and emerged at thirteen minutes of six, when it remained visible until 6:05¾ and was again obscured.

An interim of eighteen minutes of visibility was here afforded, during which, of course, observation was busy. At thirteen minutes of six, when the great red eye looked out from between its long, Oriental eyelids once more, about seven digits of the disc had been traversed; and it was as if, by some strange abnegation of natural processes, the sun was about to be put out in mid-heaven. A perceptible sense of shadow was crawling over all things—over the distant Jersey hills; over the vague Hoboken heights; over the nearer hillocks and hollows of the Park; over the little white shanties to the west, which put one vaguely in mind of huts for Liliputians; over all crawling with a sure, measured and almost imperceptible crawl, and in this universal shadow all other shadows became invisible—crawled as it were into their dusky lairs as if from the presence of the overwhelming of their kind. It was as if a sort of premature night went crawling over the landscape; and, though you were sure that it was not yet six o'clock, you could not divest yourself of the impression that all the clocks had stopped, and that Time, who had hitherto never been caught napping, had fallen asleep and forgotten his vocation for the luxury of a *siesta*. Shadow individual wasted gradually into shadow universal, and became one vast, interminable, all-pervading shadow, in which the vague heights on the western horizon looked dusky and like gigantic shadows in themselves. At five and a quarter minutes past six the disk entered the cloud-bank in the west for the fourth time, emerging at six and a half minutes past six. When the luminary entered about 9 8-10 digits of the diameter had been covered, and the sun was, in appearance, similar to a large, though narrow and rather intensely luminous new moon. At 6h. 9m. the 10 6-10 digits of the disc were covered, and at 6h. 10m. the reverse had visibly begun, just visibly as seen by the aid of the crimson glass, not visibly as yet when inspected through lenses of lighter colors, exhibiting outlines with less distinctness. By correct time the greatest obscuration was at 6h. 8m. 39s., and thence the cataract gradually crawled off, leaving the great red eye in the west open and full-sighted again. From this time forth the view was very little obscured by the cloud bank, which had gradually lifted into mid-air, leaving a longitudinal wall of clear sky of about twenty degrees between it and the horizon. It had been as if Nature, quite considerate of the feelings of the solar luminary subjected to an indignity by that odd little body, the moon, had concluded to veil the spectacle from over-inquisitive mortals and permit the central luminary to maintain its self-respect by making the affair as private as possible. At six o'clock the horn of the moon appeared visible, and, thence, for eight minutes it seemed to crawl into the periphery of its master and was for a brevity almost one with it, A narrow white crescent of one and four tenths digits was now visible, just as though the sun was trying to peep over some obstacle and was not quite tall enough; and then, again, the round blank on its surface crawled gradually off. At ten minutes past six the reverse had sensibly begun, and the observations were substantially at an end. The climax—the highest point of the crescendo of shadow—had been attained, and then began the diminuendo. There being no clouds low in the west an opportunity was afforded for more minute observation of the reversing process, which continued until seven o'clock, when the disk emerged round and full as ever, and seemingly in nowise ashamed of the operation it had been compelled to submit to. It was now dipping low in the horizon, seeming to rest upon the Jersey heights, and seemed to give notice that, the mimic night ended, night was about to come on in full earnest. The disk was visible for about five minutes from the Observatory, and then the western heights played with it a second eclipse, which was effectual enough to keep it out of sight until, having dodged the obstacle a second time, it came up this morning as if nothing whatever had occurred, and the papers had not been making a sensation about it to the extent of interminable columns.

View from Brooklyn Heights.

Brooklyn Heights, memorable for its commanding elevation, its fine views, and the magnificent breeze from the sea that on hot afternoons of midsummer blow in with such delicious and invigorating coolness from the broad bosom of the Atlantic—memorable as being the residence of Merriam, the great weather seer, the lofty dome of whose whilom observatory still stands forth as conspicuous to the approaching visitor as the lofty domes of the cities of the Orient to their pilgrim visitors, and, last and not least, memorable as the residence of the *elite* of the City of Churches—was a grand place from which to view the eclipse. As the hour approached when, according to the carefully prepared programme of astronomers, the eclipse would make its appearance crowds began to gather at the most convenient places on the Heights for obtaining the best view.

Filled were the streets jutting out on the Heights, filled were porches and balconies, windows looking in the direction of the declining sun, and filled with smoked and stained glasses were the hands of everybody. Representatives of all the Shakspearian ages were on hand to catch a glimpse of the great luminary of the day and watch the progressive advancement over its light disk of the darkening shadow of the moon. To the reflective and intelligent mind there was something grand in the universality of interest in this great and rare and wondrous phenomenon of nature. Seeing so many with curiously upturned eyes, gazing at it one could not help calling to mind the rude superstitious of the past, when an eclipse of the sun put everybody into a state of bewildering fright; when ascension robes were most thought of by many; when genuflections were largely indulged in by those unaccustomed to reverential attributes, and when every instant the trump of Gabriel was expected to peal forth its prophetic reverberations. And also called to mind the old Ghebers and Iran and Enim and Hafed and Al Hassan, immortalized in the "Fire Worshippers" of whom the sun was their God—

> That impious race,
> Those slaves of fire, who morn and even,
> Hail their Creator's dwelling place
> Among the living lights of heaven.

Like so many worshippers of the sun seemed the thousands of gazers at the eclipse crowded on Brooklyn Heights. But it was pleasant to know that the march of intelligence and advance of civilization and learning had dispelled those older superstitions, and that everybody, down to the youngest child even fully understood the nature and cause of the phenomenon.

The bridge on Montague street was the most favorite locality on the Heights for looking at the eclipse. However, it may be as a "Bridge of Sighs" on moonlight nights, it was not a bridge of sufficient size to accommodate the throng crowded here yesterday. The view here is unobstructed—such a view as is to be obtained nowhere else in the vicinity of New York. Spread out before the eye is our broadly expansive harbor, picturesquely animated with passing steamers and sailing vessels, and the wharves, warehouses and steeples of the lower end of our city, Governor's Island on the left, Staten Island farther down the harbor, Bedloe's and Ellis Islands *vis-à-vis* in the distance, and beyond the dimly outlined shore and receding plains of New Jersey, where the sun seems to sink for its nocturnal repose. The hour had arrived for the sun's obscuration to begin. A streak of leaden clouds hid it from view. There was some disgust expressed at first at this intervention of the clouds. Meantime it was not time lost; for the briskly blowing sea breeze was bracing, though with rather more of briskness, amounting almost to chilliness, in it than many relished, particularly ladies attired in apparel of gossamer-like fabric and young men in their summer suits, and the view to which we have referred became more picturesquely lively as the time advanced. Each ferryboat coming in brought additional loads, nearly all of whom might be seen advancing with glasses prepared for the occasion.

"I wish that provoking cloud would go away," said a young lady to her masculine companion.

"You should raise your thoughts above the clouds," in a tone of moral levity, remarked her chaperon.

"The clouds are no obstruction to my thoughts, but that horribly tormenting cloud is," retorted the lady, who, if baffled by circumstances, was not to be baffled by argument.

The provoking cloud lingered for some time. Through its rifts the sun darted its glimmering rays, but failed to show enough of itself to indicate the presence and progress of its obscuring shadow. At twenty-eight minutes to six o'clock the cloud had disappeared. Clear to view shone out the sun. The shadow was there. The astronomers of the schools and almanacs and newspapers had prophesied rightly.

"Ain't it charming!" exclaimed a lady holding a smoked glass in her tiny gloved hand.

"Beautiful!" said another.

"Perfectly elegant," exclaimed still another.

"Exquisite!" broke out a fourth.

These stereotype adjectives, so common in the feminine vocabulary on all occasions, were uttered on every side.

"What do you think of it, Bill?" asked a young man of his companion.

"It's no great shakes," answered Bill, gruffly, puffing away with Grant-like stolidity at his cigar, unheeding the presence of ladies.

"I don't approve of it all," said, with much gravity, another young man to his associate.

"How so?" asked the latter.

"I think it disgraceful for the moon, considering the obligations she is under to the sun, to cast reflections on him."

"Charge that joke to sundries," said the second young man, evidently a bookkeeper, judging from his joke.

"And it is more disgraceful still," continued the first young man, "for the moon to interfere between the sun and the earth."

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the adjectival exclamations of many ladies, or attempted witticisms of smart young men. There was no end to them. Astronomical old gentlemen talked over the matter more gravely. The wonders of the starry universe were discussed, and the precision of calculating the time even to a second of an eclipse was dwelt upon as one of the greatest marvels of scholastic proficiency of modern times. There was a good deal of condensed wisdom in these remarks, which it is a pity to lose. But while these remarks were going on the eclipse was progressing through its prescribed programme. Occasional films of clouds obscured the view, but for the most the view remained good till the disappearance of the moon's shadow. One of the most impressive features was the change in the light, which as the shadow expanded grew dimmer, at one time in its dimness having faded away almost to the faint light of the moon. A dim, religious light, so to speak, it seemed something awe inspiring. One could not help but think what a world this would be if the sun were blotted out of existence, and with the thought recall the words of the poet,

> Blest power of sunshine, genial day,
> What balm, what life is in thy ray;
> To feel thee is such real bliss,
> That had the world no joy but this,
> To sit in sunshine calm and sweet,
> It were a world too exquisite
> For man to leave it for the gloom,
> The deep, cold shadow of the tomb.

All in all, as seen from Brooklyn Heights, the eclipse was a success. There is no denying the fact, however, that a good many were disappointed. It was not as dark as many expected it would be. A clear, golden sunset followed the eclipse. The sun had been under a cloud. It brightened and glowed with splendid beauty, as if showing the success of its victory.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE ECLIPSE ELSEWHERE.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1869.

The solar eclipse here to-day, so far as scientific observations are concerned, has been rather a failure—not on account of defective preparations on the part of the naval authorities, but owing to causes entirely beyond the control of human agency. The weather was rather uncertain all the forenoon and up to about three o'clock, when the sky brightened up and gave promise of clear and unobstructed observations of the obscuration; that is to say, unscientific people, unfamiliar with meteorological manoeuvres, believed there would be no difficulty about viewing the eclipse, but the learned folks, astronomically wise, knew better, and sagaciously remarked that there were exactly ten chances to one that the sky would be cloudy just at the critical moments when important observations might be taken. And so in truth it turned out. When the expected instant of first contact arrived an ugly black cloud that had been sailing along the southern edge of the solar disk rushed over the face of the sun, apparently with a malicious purpose to thwart scientific purposes, and remained long enough to prevent the astronomers on the lookout from taking their much desired observations. The moment of impingement was therefore lost. Through similar nebulous perversity the instants of greatest obscuration and final contact were also lost here, and all the preparations made for exact scientific observation were therefore so much labor lost. Commodore Sands, of the Naval Observatory, had made thorough preparations, in the hope that the sky might at the desired moments be unclouded, but scarcely anticipated success. Professor Yarnall had charge of the observations through the big telescope mounted on the dome of the Observatory, but for the reasons already assigned utterly failed to make any satisfactory investigations. He will, however, write out a report of his imperfect examinations, which will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy next Monday. At the Observatory only a few persons were admitted to view the eclipse by the aid of the scientific appliances therein furnished; but even among those few were some who had obtained admission under false pretences, and materially interfered with the labors of the scientific observers. Everybody on the dome of the Observatory had a piece of smoked glass, and at several stages of the obscuration had a chance to view the celestial phenomenon through the big telescope. A number of chickens had been placed about the grounds of the Observatory for the purpose of noting the effect of the eclipse upon them, the general supposition being that towards the moment of greatest obscuration here they would be overcome with drowsiness and drop off to sleep; but no such result followed. The light became dimmer and dimmer as the moon passed over the great solar orb, but the chickens picked away in the fields as if nothing unusual was happening. So with the dogs, horses, cows and other animals. None were in the least affected. Indeed, even at the instant when eleven twelfths of the solar face was supposed to be shut out from view there was nothing strikingly remarkable in the appearance of things here beyond the consequent decrease in light, which clothed the earth with a shadowy aspect very much like that observed just before twilight. At various points throughout the city groups were assembled making observations, but with no satisfactory results. On the dome of the Capitol were a few benighted individuals striving to take notes, but the best points were the Observatory, Meridian Hill, Howard University and Mount Washington.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 7, 1869.

Scientific men and others here expressed great disappointment this evening at not being able to observe the eclipse of the sun, on account of the cloudy weather. At Cambridge ample preparations had been made to observe the phenomena. The withdrawal of the thick clouds at the time of the greatest obscuration was hopefully wished for, but all were disappointed, and the very brief time in which the sun was unobstructed did not afford those interested much satisfaction.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7, 1869.

The eclipse was only a partial success here. Part of the time the sun was concealed by heavy clouds.

Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, August 7, 1869.

The eclipse as seen in this city was very fine, commencing at twelve minutes past five o'clock. Large crowds congregated in the streets to witness it, and the doors of the several business houses that had advertised to supply stained and smoked glass for the occasion were crowded. At times it became so dark that the faces of the people looked quite dusky, and made them forget for the time being that they were not at home and indulge in the most singular flights of fancy. An old lady passing the City Hall threw up her hands in dismay when the darkness set in and declared that the end of the world was drawing nigh. A worthy alderman assisted her to a convenient place to see the eclipse, and she was reassured after some difficulty.

Albany.

ALBANY, August 7, 1869.

Notwithstanding the sky was overcast this afternoon the eclipse was plainly visible in nearly all its progress, on and off.

Iowa.

OTTUMWA, August 7, 1869.

The total eclipse of the sun was witnessed at this place to-day by Professor Alexander, of Princeton College, who, with an army of assistants, was commissioned by the government to observe and photograph the phenomena. The day was entirely propitious and the experiments and observations were successfully made. Three negatives of the total obscuration were taken by the photographers, and a dozen more of the partial stages of the eclipse.

Professor Alexander, together with Professor Coffin, who was stationed at Burlington, will make an elaborate report to the Navy Department of the result of their observations.

A distinguished party of Englishmen took observations of the same phenomenon at Jefferson, Iowa.

During the totality the planets Venus, Mercury and Arcturus were distinctly visible.

Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, August 7, 1869.

This city was in the line of the totality of the solar eclipse to-day. The first contact of the moon with the disk of the sun was observed at 4h. 16m. P. M. The thermometer showed 76 degrees above zero at the moment. The total obscuration of the sun occurred at 5h. 15m. 15s., lasting 2m. 20s., ending at 5h. 17m. 35s. By this time the mercury in the thermometer had fallen 5½ degrees, being at 70½. The wind was strong from the northeast. The appearance of the phenomenon was beautiful beyond description. Venus, Arcturus, Lyra and Antares were visible. The moon left the sun clear at 6h. 15m.

VINCENNES, August 7, 1869.

The eclipse was seen here under the most favorable circumstances; the sky was perfectly clear. It commenced at 4:17 and was total at 5:15. The duration of total obscuration was two minutes and thirty seconds. It ended at 6:12. The corona was very brilliant, giving about as much light as an ordinary moon. Mercury, Venus and Jupiter were plainly seen, but none of the fixed stars appeared.

DES MOINES, August 7, 1869.

An unclouded sky allowed the many observers gathered here to witness the eclipse with great distinctness, a slight haze only interfering to prevent satisfactory search for the planets supposed to exist inside the orbit of Mercury. According to Professor J. H. Safford's observations the first contact occurred at 3h. 43m. 43s. The commencement of the total obscurity was 4h. 45m. 30s. The end of the totality was 4h. 48m. 22s. The last contact was 5h. 45m. 11s. These points of time are from six to twenty-two seconds later than calculated, according to Washington, E. P. Himenis and Professor Hilgard observing it. Another point noted was a discrepancy between the calculation and observation of the corona. It was nearly rhomboidal in form, and very distinct and extended, at some points half a degree beyond the edge of the sun's disc. The rose colored protuberances appeared to the number of five or six, the greatest being on the sun's southwestern quarter. Professor Harkness' observations of the protuberances in the spectroscope showed a different spectra for each, but a single band was thrown by the corona. Professor Eastman's observations of the thermometer showed a fall of thirteen degrees in the temperature during the progress of the eclipse. The total observation lasted two minutes and fifty-two and a half seconds. Venus and Mercury were distinctly visible with the naked eye. The darkness exceeded that of the night. The most interesting feature in the aspect of the sun was the protuberances or beads. The largest one, already mentioned, was semi-circular in shape, with a finger extending, say one-eighth part of the sun's diameter, directly downward as one looked. Another right limb was shaped much like the two horns of an antelope. The greatest length of the corona was in the direction of the eliptic.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 7, 1869.

The eclipse attracted great attention. At the time of the greatest obscuration, about half-past five o'clock, gas was lighted, and a deep, strange shadow settled down upon the entire city. The atmosphere had a yellowish appearance and indistinct clouds skirted the western horizon. Stars were distinctly seen. The mercury fell to seventy degrees at the time of the greatest obscuration.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 7, 1869.

The weather to-day was perfectly clear and delightful, and thousands of spectators assembled on the streets to view the solar eclipse. The first external contact commenced at 4h. 25m. 25s. The beginning of the total eclipse was 5h. 25m. 25s.; the duration of the same, 2m. 56s.; the end of the eclipse, 6h. 21m. 58s. The point of the sun first obscured was 18 degrees north of west. During the total immersion the scene was intensely interesting; the sky was of a dark bluish tint, and surrounding objects of a copper color. Several stars were plainly visible; among them Venus, Mercury and Jupiter. When entirely hid a beautiful faint crown of light surrounded the moon, and faint streaks like jets of flame were seen protruding from the edge. During the totality the temperature was very cool.

The *Courier-Journal* has the following special telegrams from Shelbyville, Ky., giving an account of scientific observations made there to-day:—

The observations here to-day were very satisfactory and in many respects gratifying. The following persons comprised the Joint Board of Observation for Shelbyville:—Professor Joseph Winton, of Harvard University, in charge of observations of phenomena, assisted by Alban Clark, Professor of Cambridge; Assistant George W. Dean, of the Coast Survey, in charge of observations of precision, assisted by T. Blake, Jr., of the Coast Survey; J. A. Whipple, of Boston, assisted by George Clark and J. Prendergast, had charge of the photographs; Professor G. M. Searle, of New York, devoted himself to observations of general phenomena, and during the total phase was to search for inter mercurial planets. Sub-Assistant T. H. Agnew also devoted himself to observations of general phenomena, and had charge of the Observatory arrangements, being assisted by R. E. Sharrod, of Louisville. The meteorological observations were made by Professor Seymour, of Louisville, and Robert Lewis, of Shelbyville. Among tha amateurs present were Mr. Bowditch, of Boston, son of the celebrated astronomer.

One of the most important discoveries made by Professor Winlock, at the spectroscope, was eleven bright lines in the spectrum of the protuberances of the sun, only five having heretofore been determined. The Professor also observed a shower of meteors between the earth and moon. The party are jubilant over the success. Photographs of the sun were taken at different times during the partial obscuration. The beautiful red flames or solar protuberances were visible to the naked eye. "Baily's Beads," as well as the dark and dismal shadows of the moon, sailing away through the air, were noted by a party of amateurs stationed on the top of Shelby College. The sky was perfectly clear and everything seemed to propitiate the success of the observations. There were ten or twelve mounted instruments in use on the occasion, the principal one of which was the Shelbyville College telescope, which was handled by Professor Wintock, assisted by Alvan G. Clark, of Cambridge, Mass. This is a fine instrument, costing $4,000. It once ranked third in the United States. Arcturus, Vega, Venus and Mercury were visible to the naked eye during the total phase. Mr. Searle, whose duty it was to search for inter-mercurial planets, did not succeed in finding any, reporting nothing fainter than Regulus near the sun. When the sunlight commenced to become dim a large number of citizens rushed to the College grounds, the headquarters of the observers. Some minutes before the total phase the usual phenomena of distraction among birds of the air and cattle occurred. Six minutes before totality a deathly ashen hue overspread the countenances of all present, and for a while the fainthearted were terrified. The scene during the totality was an awful one, and when the sunlight appeared again a shout of exultation went up from the great crowd in the college grounds.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 7, 1869.

The eclipse excited unusual attention. Venus and several other stars were visible during the eclipse. There was a stiff, cool breeze. No results of scientific observations are yet at hand.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7, 1869.

The solar eclipse commenced in this city precisely at the moment predicted by the astronomers, and at three P. M. the observation reached the maximum, and the sunlight was reduced as in partially cloudy weather. The air was chilly; the wind did not blow as strongly as usual at that time of the day. The sky was cloudless.

North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, August 7, 1869.

The weather was clear and pleasant this afternoon; wind east northeast; thermometer 72. The streets and housetops were crowded with people to witness the eclipse of the sun this evening. The following observations were taken from the top of the Dawson Bank buildings, Washington time being the standard:—The time of the greatest obscuration was at six and a quarter minutes past six; the duration of the total phase was one minute, thirty seconds. The time of the beginning of the total phase was five minutes past six; the end of the total phase was six and a half minutes past six. The beginning of the eclipse penumbra was five minutes past five; the end of the eclipse penumbra was fifty-four minutes past six. This was the grandest spectacle ever beheld here. During the total obscuration the stars shone almost as bright as at night. The fowls went to roost three-quarters of an hour earlier than usual. Business was almost suspended in the city so great was the impression produced.

Georgia.

AUGUSTA, August 7, 1869.

The eclipse of the sun commenced here at a quarter to five P. M. The moon covered about two-thirds of the disk of the sun, which presented the appearance of a crescent.

A RHODE ISLAND DEFALCATION.

A Social, Pious Young Man, Whose Liabilities Amount to $20,000.

[From the Providence Herald, August 4.]

Pawtucket latterly seems to be a place of sensations. Hardly does one excitement die away before another appears. The latest is the defalcation of one of the most prominent business men of the place, Mr. Oliver L. Hackett, senior partner of the firm of O. L. Hackett & Co., crockery dealers, on Pleasant street. Mr. Hackett went into business in 1861, and conducted his affairs apparently on an honest basis until within the last two of three years. His first known sharp transaction was about two years ago. At that time he gave a mortgage on his stock to a firm in Boston for $1,500, as security for purchases, and another to Charles Moyes, of Central Falls. After this he took a partner, in October, 1868, who put in $4,500 cash for one-half interest in stock. Hackett represented to his partner that his stock was worth $9,000 and was wholly free and unencumbered. His partner could find nothing in the records at Pawtucket to invalidate his statement and paid in his money. The mortgages were recorded in North Providence. Hackett afterwards induced Charles Moyes to endorse a note for $800, which note he altered to read $2,800, and got the money. This fraud was detected, but the parties compromised and it did not come out. This was last January. Not long after he drew a note for $3,000 and agreed to get eight endorsers. He got but six, and the gentlemen who lent their names are now liable for the amount. The note was last Saturday protested at the First National Bank in Pawtucket. Another note for $400 was drawn, and was endorsed by a gentleman whom Hackett promised to procure another endorser. He failed to do it, however, and the gentleman is held for the amount. It is rumored that another note for $500 exists, but of that nothing definite is known.

On Friday Hackett left Pawtucket, telling his partner he was going down the river to get one of the endorser's names, and would be back in the morning. Nothing has since been seen of or heard from him. The fact of his disappearance soon became known, and excited the liveliest suprise among all his acquaintances. Hackett is about thirty years of age, social, well educated, gentlemanly, and has hosts of friends in this city and Pawtucket whom this sad affair will fill with pain and sorrow. He was a member of the First Baptist church, and was a delegate to the Young Men's International Christian Association at Portland, Me., held a fortnight since. He has never been suspected of dishonest practices, and has always borne the reputation of being an open-hearted, generous young man. He has made many costly and valuable presents to his friends and for charitable objects. A short time since he presented fifty dollars for the new church on Church Hill. His house was handsomely furnished, and he supported a widowed mother and sisters, whom this affair has plunged in the deepest affliction. It was reported that he was seen in this city last Saturday, but it is more probable that he was on his way West, or, as some suppose, to California. The store is closed to take account of stock and see how matters stand. The liabilities are over $20,000 and the assets will amount to about $12,000. The mortgages made on his stock in 1867 are not worth much now, as nearly all the goods in the store at that time have been sold.

ARREST OF AN EXPRESS ROBBER.

Ten Thousand Dollars Stolen from the United States Express at Pacific City—Nearly All the Money Recovered.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, August 3.]

Some three years ago Henry Brayton, then living at Eagle, Waukesha county, was entrusted with the sum of $1,800 to bring to this city. Shortly after he disappeared from the public eye, and money or man was not heard from. The man sending the money by Brayton had to pocket his loss, and no doubt he did so with the strongest kind of blessings upon the head of the man who had decamped. For three years all trace of Brayton was lost, when suddenly he turned up again one day last week in Waukesha, with his pockets well lined with greenbacks and himself in the most liberal disposition. His first move was to buy a farm, paying the cash for it and deeding it to his wife. He also bought a pair of horses, paying $1,200 for them. He paid up a few small debts and seemed to be a man of means generally. The person who had entrusted the $1,800 with Brayton years ago thought it a good time to put in his claim and did so. Brayton was sued and a friend went the necessary security for him, Brayton placing the sum of $2,000 in the friend's hands to make him whole.

On the 16th day of July last Hezekiah Braughton, the agent of the United States Express Company at Pacific City, Iowa, on a connecting line of the Pacific Railroad, robbed the office of $10,000 in greenbacks and decamped. The company commenced search for him, and offered a handsome reward for his arrest and the recovery of the money. Photographs of the agent were also sent to the different offices to facilitate the arrest of the decamping agent. When Henry Brayton with his flush purse appeared at Waukesha, O. M. Tyler, the agent of the company at Waukesha, could not help associating him with Hezekiah Braughton and the Pacific city robbery. So strong was the association in Mr. Tyler's mind that he sent to the office here and secured a photograph. Brayton had not the whiskers and heavy hair of Braughton, but these were easy enough to cut off, and a little investigation showed that Brayton had been under the barber's hands. Satisfied beyond a doubt in his own mind that Brayton and Braughton were one and the same man, Tyler sent for Chief of Police Beck, who on Saturday last went out there, Mr. Vary, the express agent at this point, accompanying them. They found Brayton at Troy, and upon laying the matter before him all doubts disappeared, when he at once acknowledged that he was Braughton and the Braughton who had committed the robbery at Pacific City. Upon searching him the sum of $5,500 was found on Brayton's person; the $2,000 deposited with his friend as security was paid over; the farm deeded to his wife was given up, as also was the $1,200 team of horses. This made up to the express company over $9,000 of the amount stolen, and Brayton, the money and the horses were brought to this city. Brayton has been locked up for trial.

When arrested Brayton was about three miles from Troy, and driving in his carriage to that place. His wife was with him. As soon as Chief Beck took him in charge he acknowledged the theft at once, and told where the money he yet had was and what he had done with that spent. The money stolen from the express company was in one package of $7,000 and one of $3,000, belonging to merchants of Pacific City. Before he left Mukwonago, three years ago, to commence his exploits, which have given him so great a notoriety, Brayton was a sort of farm laborer, but was a man in whom everbody had confidence. His wife, who is in great distress over the affair, is a lady highly respected by all, and she certainly deserves sympathy.

BOSTON SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET.—In the boot and shoe market there has been a brisk movement during the past week, and the shipments of goods have been unprecedently large, amounting to some 50,000 cases, which is fully 2,000 in excess of the corresponding week last year. These heavy shipments are due to the decline in through freight charges to the South and West, which has induced manufacturers to hurry up their work and despatch orders placed with them early in the season. The Western jobbing trade, which has been holding back for some time past, is now fairly represented in this market, and buyers are operating quite freely and apparently with more confidence. The stock of heavy goods, at the opening of the season, was very large, but it has been considerably reduced of late, and the prospect now is that all the work made up will be wanted. But manufacturers are disposed to be cautious and wait for orders. The jobbing trade has not yet started up to any extent, and small dealers from the interior are late in the market. The leather market is dull, and, with considerable accumulation of stocks, prices of nearly all grades of rough upper are lower. Sole leather is quiet and steady. Shoe manufacturers are sending off large quantities of goods, but rather slacking up on the production.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, August 7.*

BOSTON FISH MARKET.—The market for co[illegible] mains quiet, with but very little doing excep[illegible] small jobbing way, to meet the present requirem[illegible] of the trade. This is not an unusual state of th[illegible] at this season, pending the arrival of the n[illegible] catch, and it will be some few weeks yet before active demand will be likely to spring [illegible] Stocks are moderate, but ample for the seas[illegible] with but few arrivals, either here or at ou[illegible] ports. There have been three or four arrivals of Bank fishermen at Marblehead and Beverly, but the fares have been small, and they bring rather discouraging news from the fleet. Prices are without quotable change, and only a few offering at current rates. The market for mackerel is without animation, in sympathy with codfish, and but very little is doing except in a small jobbing way. There are some scattering lots arriving here and at most of the seaport towns, but the mackerelmen generally are not doing as well as usual, and the fish are very poor. New No. 1's are selling at very irregular prices, the range being from $20 a $25 per bbl., according to quality. New No. 2's are selling at $11 a $12 per bbl., and mediums at $8 a $9 per bbl.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin, August 7.*

INNOCENT POISONING.—The Chicago druggist who gave a man aconite in place of brandy, thereby causing the death of the latter, has, after a mild censure by a coroner's jury, been set free. This druggist, whose blunder cost a man his life, was a short time since, it is stated, a porter in some store. He gathered some capital, and gave up sweeping the sidewalk and the office for the more lucrative and delicate business of putting up prescriptions. He is said to have had no preliminary education in pharmacy, and hence his unpardonable blunder was the legitimate result of ignorance.

EUROPE.

Count Beust's Reply to Prince Hohenlohe's Circular.

THE GENERAL CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

Religious Reforms in the Russian Empire.

The North German Lloyd steamship Union, Captain Dreyer, from Bremen the 24th ult., via Southampton the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings details of our cable telegrams up to date.

The workmen of Paris have drawn up a petition, which already bears 50,000 signatures, claiming for Paris the same municipal liberties as those enjoyed by other French cities.

The Primate of Hungary and the Archbishop of Salzburg will both be raised to the rank of Cardinal.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna mentions that the Viceroy of Egypt has concluded a loan of 60,000,000 francs, with the firm of Messrs. Oppenheim, of Paris, the proceeds of which are for the purpose of completing the projected armaments in Egypt.

The Communal Council of Vienna will give an official reception to the members of the congress of German journalists and offer them a splendid banquet.

A letter from Rome states that the Bishop of St. Pölten, who is said to be entrusted with important communications by the Court of Vienna, has had his second audience of the Holy Father, in presence of Cardinal Antonelli.

Count Trautsmansdorff, the Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See, is still in Vienna, and frequently confers with the Chancellor and Foreign Minister, Count Beust.

The Russian government has already intimated to the Holy See, through Signor Falcinelli, the Papal Nuncio at the Court of Vienna, that it cannot permit the Russian and Polish Catholic bishops to take part in the deliberations of the Ecumenical Council.

The Bishop of St. Pölten, Dr. Fessler, who has been appointed secretary of the Ecumenical Council, has proceeded to Rome, in order to take part in the preliminary work which is being prepared for the Council.

The Archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Prince Schwarzenberg, has issued a pastoral letter condemning the agitation against the council, and maintaining that it is intended to promote the interests of civilization.

It is reported in Constantinople that the Grand Vizier will represent the Sultan at the ceremonies of the opening of the Suez Canal, and that he will receive the illustrious guests in the name of his master. Under these circumstances the Viceroy will be obliged to occupy a second rank, and consequently be somewhat humiliated.

Some few of the engineers intended for the working of the Roumelian Railway have already arrived in Constantinople, and many preliminaries are being carried on. Daoud Pacha is succeeding further west with his negotiations.

The Sultan has also authorized the Baker expedition, and given Sir Samuel his military rank and power, showing the interest he feels in explorations of such importance. It is thought that the Turkish government will send a Turkish staff officer to accompany the expedition and gather all the useful information and experience that such an undertaking affords.

The Congress of directors of railways traversing Germany and Austria, or terminating in those countries, held its first sitting at Vienna last week. To give an idea of the importance of these companies an Austrian journal points out that they possess seventy-seven lines, the total length of which is about 30,000 kilometres (18,750 miles), and the whole cost 2,500,000,000 florins, ($1,250,000,000). Their rolling stock is composed of 6,000 locomotives, and more than 200,000 carriages, transporting annually 100,000,000 of individuals, and 1,500 tons of goods.

A deputation of Spaniards from Saragossa recently waited upon the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, and informed him that the state of Spain was no longer endurable, and that the inhabitants of Arragon were determined to raise the flag of the Prince of Asturias under a liberal regency.

Information received from Trieste states that the consular reports received by the naval authorities on the opening of the Suez Canal will be submitted to a committee, consisting of seven members, for the purpose of making proposals for turning this new road of communication to account. The deputation of the Exchange has recommended to the attention of the committee the establishment of a direct subventioned steamboat navigation between Trieste and Bombay, the construction of the Predil Railway, a reduction of the railway tariff for mercantile goods, proper arrangements in the Suez Canal ports, reduction of the canal tolls on coals, cotton, &c., the formation of an Austro-Asiatic society of commerce with a banking company at Bombay, Suez factories, stations for war vessels, organization of consulates, the appointment of corresponding members, &c.

ROME.

Official Inspection of St. Peter's—The Object of the Council—The Pope's Recent Bereavement—Another Political Execution.

ROME, July 17, 1869.

Yesterday his Holiness went at five P. M. into the Church of St. Peter's to pay the visit of inspection, which I announced in my last letter, to the locality destined for the Council hall, and to confer his apostolic blessing upon the men and materials detailed for the execution of the plan. As this may be considered the starting point towards the realization of this great undertaking, at any rate in a material point of view, I shall commence next week a series of letters, in which I propose to comprise, as they develop themselves, all the most interesting features of an occurrence so uncommon in our days.

It was reported lately, among the many fables in circulation respecting the Council, and the avidity of diplomatists to get sufficiently behind the scenes to be able to send some premature gossip home to their respective governments, that the French Ambassador here, having pressed his Holiness to explain to the French government the precise principal object of the Ecumenical Council, Pius IX. replied that it was "*Sic parvis componere magna*," merely an ecclesiastical parliament for the presentation, discussion and possible passing of a reform bill, rendered necessary by the intractable nature of the syllabus, which his Holiness reluctantly acknowledged to have been "a delusion and a snare," and was therefore desirous for the assembled bishops of Christendom to amend according to the requirements of the age. I do not credit any such rumor, however well founded may be its pretensions, nor do I expect to find Pio Nono in the position of a reformer of the Church at the conclusion of his career, as he was a reformer of the State at the beginning. I am equally incredulous at current reports of the alarm produced at the Vatican [illegible] high ecclesiastical circles at the tone lately assumed by the French bishops, and I am convinced on the contrary that the Episcopal body in general, when convoked, will be found sufficiently well drilled to make no opposition whatever to propositions emanating from the headquarters of the Church.

I am enabled to inform your readers upon the very best authority that there is no truth in the report announced all over Europe by telegram that Mr. Odo Russell had been appointed British Minister at Madrid. That diplomatist will continue to act as unaccredited Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Rome during the ensuing Council, after which he will probably receive the promotion which he so amply deserves for his eminent services and constant tact in a very delicate position. Count Arnim will soon cease to represent Prussia and the North German Confederacy at the Holy See, as he is likely to get appointed to the Paris embassy, rendered vacant by the death of Count Goltz.

Count Trautsmansdorff, the Austrian Ambassador, left Rome on Monday, and the Spanish Envoy, Signor Posada, who left Rome for the convocation of the Cortes, is expected back in an accredited form, consonant with the reorganized condition of the Spanish government under Marshal Serrano's regency. The Pope has been much distressed by the sudden death of his elder brother, Count Gabriel Mastai, who died on Tuesday last at Sinigaglia, at the advanced age of ninety, minus two months. The old gentleman was of such a vigorous constitution that he would probably have lived several years more had he not unfortunately fallen down stairs, the accident inflicting upon him a concussion of the brain and a fractured thigh, injuries too serious for him to recover from. His Holiness was immediately informed of the disaster, and, as his brother lived for some hours after, he sent Monseignor Lupi to him without delay as bearer of his apostolic benediction, *in articulo mortis*. On Wednesday, the 14th, the morning after Count Gabriel's death, his Holiness visited the Holy Staircase, said to be that of Pontius Pilate, near the Church of St. John Lateran, and went through the fatiguing penance of ascending on his knees, reciting prayers, to insure for his brother's soul the especial indulgences which are earned by such an act of humiliation on the part of supreme pontiffs, and which are applicable to any of the faithful defunct. The seniority of the Mastai-Ferretti family now devolves upon Count Gaetano Mastai, aged eighty-four.

Another capital execution, arising out of the revolutionary events of 1867, took place on Wednesday morning at the village of Rocca di Papa, fifteen miles from Rome, on the Alban hill. The man guillotined, only twenty-four years old, was accused of having belonged to the republican sect, of having shot a townsman who refused to plant a tri-colored flag on the steeple and stabbed a lieutenant of Zouaves.

RUSSIA.

The Skoptsy Sect—Who Compose Its Principal Members—Religious Reforms Throughout the Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14, 1869.

In a previous letter, not wishing to delay any longer my report of the famous Plotitzine trial, I for once departed from my general rule of not communicating to you any facts from mere newspaper information, but waiting either for official or for private authentic sources—and have repented it. The sentence which I communicated to you proved inexact; as for the rest of the account you may depend on its correctness. I now transcribe the sentence for you, with some abbreviations, from the government paper or *Moniteur (Pravitelstvennoy Viestnik)*. The principal prisoner, Maksim Plotitzine, merchant of the first guild and honorary citizen of the town of Morshansk, convicted of "belonging to the Castrate sect, affording protection to members of the same sect and actively propagating its doctrines," is sentenced to the "deprivation of all the rights and privileges belonging to his condition, to be stripped of three medals and the Order of St. Anna, banished to some distant part of Siberia, and there committed to the strictest surveillance of the local civil authorities," though not deprived of personal liberty. The same sentence, under the same heads of accusation, with the exception of the stripping of honorable signs of distinction, for the want of any such, is passed on the other prisoners to the number of twenty-seven, both men and women, exclusively belonging to the peasant and lower merchant classes; but, considering that some of the prisoners are of a high old age and must have entered the sect a very long time—perhaps half a century—ago, there is a clause enjoining the court to solicit the pardon of such prisoners. The moneys found in the possession of Plotitzine are to be transferred, according to the law in such cases, to his heirs-at-law. As for the missing moneys, no search or investigation is to be instituted about them. Thus what formed the chief and, indeed, the only motive of the accusation is left quite out of view by the court's ultimate decision, and the poor people severely punished for a fact of which many thousands are known to be guilty, nor ever have a public accusation directed against them. In Petersburg alone hundreds of Skoptzy openly walk the streets and freely attend to their trades or professions, without dreaming of concealment, and it is notorious that the money changers are Castrates, almost every mother's son of them. On the whole, it cannot be said that this trial has left any very favorable impression on the public mind.

The first foundation of the extensive and important Church reforms, of which I spoke to you in my previous letter as being contemplated and partly initiated, has been laid at length by a law issued on the 26th of May (7th of June). This law, entitled "Of the opening to the children of the orthodox clergy of ways towards earning their livelihood in all branches of civil and military action," is the beginning of a complete revolution of the whole system. Henceforth the Russian orthodox clergy is no longer a caste. Henceforth no person will belong "by birth" to the "clergy," and under this denomination will be comprised exclusively the persons on active Church service. Clergymen's families will no longer be "attached to churches" in order to secure a constant supply of officiating priests, as whole villages were formerly "attached" to manufactures, in order that there should be no want of work people. The bishops' principal care will no longer be to provide for crowds of helpless beings, fastened on the Church for sustenance as the serfs were fastened on the landholders, which order of things gave rise to actually monstrous abuses. Not the least among these was the conversion of the Church into a monopoly for the setting up in life of "born clergymen," in consequence of the absolute necessity of providing for crowds of human beings, with no path open to them but that of the Church. This anomaly gradually reached such dimensions that Church places were avowedly considered and given away as dowries of priests' daughters where there was no son to inherit them. This one false and irregular starting point, in course of time and things, naturally gave rise to a whole world of unwholesome, indecorous and blamable practices, which threatened to desecrate the holy ground of the national Church. In consequence of the necessity of providing for people born in the clergy and fastened thereto men of other classes were shut out from all access to the altar; and lo! in the name of the orthodox Church there grew up, quietly and unobservedly, an order of things directly condemned by her statutes, for the Sixth Ecumenical Council actually excommunicates those who would make birth a condition of priesthood. Now all these anomalies, all these abuses, are radically done away with and become things of the past. The text of the new law, which abolishes a pernicious system of Levitism in the most sacred of our national institutions, is plain and short, as behooves the text of a simple, but energetic and important measure, which opens a new and vast horizon to a whole class until now artificially pent up in a close atmosphere of obsolete and absurd routine; which lets in a flood of air and light where it is most wanted, and, by freeing the Church from forced proletariat, raises its dignity and places it in free mutual intercourse with all other classes of society.

ENGLAND.

Opinions of the Press on the Irish Church Bill.

[From the London Times.]

The House of Commons yesterday (Friday) afternoon might have been called the Temple of Harmony. If a harsh note was heard at all amid the reciprocal congratulations of liberals and conservatives, Protestants and Catholics, it served no other purpose than to recall the essential concord which was the motive of the whole. Not for many years has there been such a sweet interchange of good feeling. Perhaps it was felt that many things had been said and done in the course of the session which required some apology before atonement could be complete. Doubtless it was thought that in the hour of victory—of a victory both sides can claim and both repudiate—it was becoming to be generous. Whatever the reason, the fact is certain that members vied with each other in expression of mutual respect. Mr. Gladstone set an admirable example by praising the ability and the sagacity of the House of Lords, and regretting that he had ever ventured to describe the peers as being "up in a balloon," though, indeed, he protested that he never meant to say anything more than that they were of necessity but imperfectly informed of the ties between members of the Commons and their constituencies. Sir Roundell Palmer bestowed well deserved commendations on Mr. Gladstone for having preferred to accept a moderate settlement of the bill rather than to use the power an obedient majority behind him had given into his hands. Sir Frederic Heygate and Mr. Lefroy delivered themselves of some valedictory remarks upon the establishment they had loved and defended, characterized by excellent feeling towards their opponents; and the indomitable Mr. Charley, the representative of Orange democracy, somewhat amused the House by his respectful compliments to the statesman whom it had been his especial mission to overthrow.

[From the London Morning Star.]

The Irish Church bill awaits the royal assent. Its reception in the House of Commons, as finally amended in pursuance of the Cairns-Granville compromise, was cordial and all but unanimous. Indeed, when we come to look at the concession more closely, the Lords have had less of their own way than at first appeared. They demanded on Lord Carnarvon's clause about £810,000, on the curates' clause £450,000 more, and on the glebe houses £150,000. Thus their total claim was £1,410,000. The added five per cent on the annuities will only give them £250,000, which, for people who have asked for something like six times that sum, is not so very much after all. And this, let us add, depends upon three-fourths of each diocese agreeing to commute. Now, the opinion of very well informed people is that this proportion will not commute; and, if this opinion be sound, then the concession really is a concession of nothing—a most consolatory conclusion. The liberals in the House of Commons had worked this out to their own satisfaction, so that all went well. There were the usual stories of dissension in the Cabinet whispered in the lobbies; but anybody who knew anything about the matter was aware that everything that was done had been unanimously approved.

[From the London Examiner.]

The fight is over; the terms of compromise are agreed on; and nothing is left for opposing Lords and Commons to do but to wind up the business of the session, and get them every man unto his own home. This important announcement was received with expressions of satisfaction by the best men of all parties, who felt themselves relieved from a load of anxiety and care. Surprise and dismay filled the breasts of those who had hoped to the last that the Peers would rashly risk the stability of their legislative power and authority in defence of an establishment which all Christendom regarded as indefensible. But the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the name of the Church, without hesitation, gave his sanction to the compromise, and no one of any importance ventured to oppose its ratification. Thus ends a controversy which in Parliament has lasted for six and thirty years. The Church Temporalities bill, introduced by Lord Derby when Secretary for Ireland in 1833, struck ten Irish bishops from the roll of peers, and the present bill, in which he has now reluctantly acquiesced, removes from the House of Lords the remaining twelve. The act of 1838, carried by Lord Russell, gave the Irish landlords twenty-five per cent of the tithes, and Mr. Gladstone's bill, which before many days will be enrolled among the statutes, makes them a present of the remaining seventy-five per cent. For the rest, to use the words of the Primate, their friends have made for them as good a bargain as could have been expected. All life interests are preserved and capitalized, and the disendowed Church will go on its way with a very handsome *viaticum*. It remains for Parliament wisely to appropriate the large surplus as it accrues to purposes of social and unsectarian improvement.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

The Irish Church bill has really passed. After so much fierce discussion, after so many perils, it has now practically become law, and this great success is not alloyed either by an access of religious bitterness or by the imminence of a constitutional conflict or by a good bill being made a bad bill. A compromise has been effected, but it is not a compromise which in any way goes to the principles of the bill. England has made a great sacrifice to Ireland, and has made it in the only way in which a sacrifice can do good, by making it boldly, generously and without hesitation. The government has successfully imposed on the House of Lords the views of the House of Commons as to the glebe houses, the Ulster glebes and the ecclesiastical tax, and has vindicated the principle of religious equality. This was essential, for otherwise the bill would have been spoiled. But the general result is in every way satisfactory. Disestablishment is complete, and disendowment is complete, excepting that where there was a point, not of principle, but of detail, fairly open to doubt, the leaning has been, as it ought to have been, in favor of the disendowed Church.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Beust's Answer to Prince Hohenlohe's Circular Regarding the Ecumenical Council.

A government which, like the Austro-Hungarian, has adopted the freedom of all religious denominations within the liberally constituted civil society as its leading principle, would, in our views, not adhere to the consequences of that principle if it were to oppose a system of preventive and restrictive measures to an affair which, such as the convocation of a general council, is an act that has its foundation in the constitution of the Church. * * * It having been laid down as a general rule that the fullest liberty must be given to the recognized religious communities in their internal activity as long as it does not come in collision with the standpoint of the State, the imperial and royal government has not been able to see sufficient motives, either of right or opportuneness, as the matter stands to-day, to concur in the proposal of the royal Bavarian government at present, however worthy of consideration that proposal be in itself. Respecting the proceedings of the council, only suppositions, more or less probable, can be made at present. Not even of the programme of the subjects of deliberation of the council has any official information been given, except the general intimations contained in the Papal bull of convocation. Moreover, nobody will dispute the general council of the Church the province of purely dogmatical questions. However, as regards the ecclesiastical affairs of the State, as well as those matters which, in combination with religion, affect at the same time also the civil rights, it is difficult to form already to-day a judgment as to whether there is a danger to be apprehended that the differences which have become manifest in this respect will be widened by the deliberations and resolutions of the council, and raised to such a pitch as to increase the danger for the security of the States. We can neither deny nor confirm the existence of such a danger. But in general it may be presumed that the Catholic bishops, the great majority of whom must reside and perform their sacred functions in countries which are governed by completely secularized laws, will bring with them to Rome an exact knowledge of the practical necessities of our age. And if the expectation be justified that advocates in favor of the preservation of peace between State and Church will not be wanting among the prelates of the council, it will not, perhaps, be in the interest of the governments to let those voices appear being patronized by the State, which might prejudice their authority. Furthermore, it cannot as yet be discerned what the attitude of the Papal See (which in the present state of the world will neither be able nor willing to renew the precedents of past centuries regarding the participation of the secular princes in the council) will be towards the governments relative to those subjects of discussion respecting which the resolutions of the council cannot be carried into effect without the recognition of the State. In our opinion the governments are, however, in such a position that they can await the steps of the Church government that may become necessary in this respect. Should the approaching council really show signs or adopt means to trespass on the sphere of right of the executive power of the State, or should certain indications of such a tendency manifest themselves in an authentic manner, the imperial and royal government is of opinion that in that case the question could surely not be avoided to consider how far, besides the averting and dissuading steps of the several States, combined deliberations of the Cabinets might become advisable or necessary for the common protection of the sovereign rights of the States. On the other hand, we cannot agree to a diplomatic conference on the mere presumption of possible encroachments upon these rights, and to raise thereby the appearance perhaps—not to speak of the increased difficulty of coming to a distinct understanding on so uncertain a basis—of an intended control and restriction of the liberty of the Catholic Church and increase the anxiety of the minds without necessity.

FRANCE.

Further Reforms Wanted—Address of Representatives to their Constituents.

Subjoined are the principal passages of an address just sent by M. Jules Simon and M. Amédée Larrieu to their constituents in the Gironde:—

France wishes to be the arbiter of peace or war, of her finances and of her legislation; in a word, she demands the government of the country by itself, only through the means of ministerial responsibility. She cannot, under the present system, establish the control of the nation by itself. The Cabinet can only be really responsible when the Chamber is the sincere product of universal suffrage. In order that the legislative body may be the faithful expression of the national will the system of official candidatures should be abandoned, every functionary be answerable for his acts and cease to be protected by Article 75 of the year VIII.; the mayors should be elected by the citizens, individual liberty ought to be guaranteed by the suppression of the law of general safety; the liberty of the press, so often and so vainly promised, should become a reality, and all political affairs be tried by a jury in open court and with reports of the proceedings. Such was the sense of the first interpellations on which all the members of the Left were in accord and which will be deposited as soon as the deputies resume the exercise of their mission.

YACHTING.

Annual Cruise of the New York Yacht Club—Arrival of the Yachts at Glen Cove—The Welcome—Entertainment at Mr. Kennard's.

GLEN COVE, August 7, 1869.

According to the orders issued the yachts were to have assembled here about four o'clock. Owing, doubtless, to adverse winds the fleet was scarcely constituted until a later hour. The scene presented as the splendid craft rode gently at anchor towards sunset was truly superb and elicited much admiration from a host of observers who thronged the beach. This charming spot is truly alive since the arrival of the squadron. Throughout the entire day the wonted solitude which surrounds the place has been repeatedly broken by the incessant salutes which have welcomed the yachtmen with no hollow sound.

It was not until after four o'clock that the yachts began to congregate in goodly numbers, and when perhaps a dozen of the splendid schooners had anchored Glen Cove assumed a most animated appearance.

During the day a large number of visitors arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, no doubt anxious to see the fleet, and perhaps desirous of witnessing its departure to-morrow morning; for the effect produced by the start is a sight worthy to be remembered. When the fleet had taken up its quarters the officers came ashore, and, upon the invitation of Mr. Kennard, proceeded to his beautiful mansion, where a hearty welcome was extended. It is needless to say that the charming grounds surrounding the mansion were visited and evoked the highest encomiums for the excellent order, variety and the botanical ornamentation—now wandering through the most luxurious arches and then into the hot houses, teeming with luscious fruit, and having a splendid collection of foreign plants, which are evidently cared for by a master hand.

The entertainment at the mansion, though somewhat informal—for Mr. Kennard had expected to leave for Europe a few days since, and did not anticipate the pleasure of meeting his warm-hearted friends of the club—the entertainment was, nevertheless, characterized by the greatest harmony and pleasure.

The Pavilion Hotel was likewise a lively and fashionable resort, and its attractions were unusually magnetic, as a ball was given in the evening, which was largely attended and most thoroughly enjoyed. In fact, the entire locality has assumed its best appearance, and nothing was wanting to render the reception of the fleet as brilliant as the occasion deserved.

The yachts Sylvie, Josephine and Fleur de Lis were among the foremost arrivals in the harbor, while the others also came out in good time. The entire squadron will probably not be represented at Glen Cove, as a number of the yachts are at present anchored at Newport, New London and other places. It will most likely be strongest at Newport, where a grand regatta is expected to take place. Excellent as it may be, however, New Bedford will in all probability be the scene of the most brilliant display of the cruise.

During the day Mr. Lorillard's pretty little steam yacht, with its variegated bunting, moved jauntily about the harbor and was not behindhand in the way of welcome salutes. In the evening Mr. Kennard's yacht Emily steamed out of the harbor, having a large pleasure party on board.

The squadron will weigh anchor to-morrow (Sunday) morning, about half-past five o'clock, and sail for New London.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Religious Services To-Day.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth will deliver one of his characteristic sermons this morning in the Eleventh street Presbyterian church, between Second and Third avenues.

At the Presbyterian church on Forty-second street, W. A. Scott, D. D., pastor, services will be held at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven P. M.

Elder James S. Hopes, from Philadelphia, will preach at 303 West Fourteenth street this morning at half-past ten o'clock and again at half-past three o'clock this afternoon.

Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson will preach in the First Baptist church, Park avenue, this morning at half-past ten o'clock. Prayer meeting at eight P. M.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster will preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at a quarter of eight P. M.

"The Ecumenical Council—The Catholic Faith Unchangeable."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Last Sunday's HERALD contained an article, headed as above, in which a layman belonging to the Roman Catholic Church thinks it "strange that the intelligent editor should forget to ignore that the Roman Catholic Church cannot change its fixed faith to suit the ever-varying ideas of the world." Now, whether to suit the ever-varying ideas of the world, or for some other purpose, certain it is that the Romish Church has changed its fixed faith, and how an intelligent layman should think otherwise is a fact stranger still. It is almost superfluous for the writer, who is only an humble layman of the Protestant Church, to seek to remove any wrong impression which the article above referred to would be likely to make upon the intelligent reader. But fearful that the writer might feel confirmed in his assertions, though honest in his intentions, and from the fact that he has cast reflections on all non-Catholic creeds and charges their professors with ignorance and prejudice it may be well to correct him in a few important points. The latter charge—viz., of ignorance and prejudice—comes with a bad grace from a Roman Catholic. It is a well known fact that the great mass of Romanists are strictly forbidden by their priests to read the works of Protestant theologians, while, on the other hand, Protestants are enjoined to read the writings of Roman Catholics. I would ask, then, Mr. Editor, who has the best opportunity of judging fairly—Romanists or Protestants? And now I would ask the writer of the article to attend to the examination of the following table, which exhibits the dates when the principal Popish errors were made articles of faith by the sanction of a general council:—

	Year.
Invocation of saints	760
Image worship	787
Infallibility	1076
Transubstantiation	1215
Supremacy	1215
Half communion	1415
Purgatory	1438
Seven sacraments	1547
Sacrifice of the mass	1563
Apocryphal books	1547
Priestly intention	1547
Indulgence introduced in fifteenth century, but not sanctioned by a council till	1563
Venial sins	1563

Popery is, therefore, a new system; it is a piece of patchwork. One patch was added by one Pope or one council and another by another. The work was finished at Trent in 1564, when a few additional patches were added. It bears something of the semblance of Christianity, just as the counterfeit coin resembles that which is genuine. There is not a single doctrine, with the exception of the Trinity, in which Romanists do not differ from the ancient Catholic Church. How, then, can it be said that Popery is the religion of Jesus Christ, when its principles are not to be found in any of our Lord's discourses or in the writings of his apostles?

The Vaticinations of the Vatican.

[From the New York Independent.]

The Ecumenical Council is a serious fact. With the few Protestant sneers which have saluted it in advance we have no sympathy. A representative body summoned from the entire Roman Catholic Church throughout the world is a spectacle not to be mocked at, but pondered. Fifty cardinals and eight hundred bishops form a congress of great specific gravity. No matter how much these prelates are given to mummeries, or their Church to superstitions, all religions have an equal right to exist, and Rome is entitled to fair play among the other ecclesiastical powers of the earth. Any serious human soul that prefers to stake its salvation on the Catholic rather than the Protestant faith shall have from us, not a rebuff or reviling, but amen and God-speed. Whoever wishes to indulge in so harmless a homage as kissing the Pope's toe ought to have the general permission of Christendom to perform the act unwhipped by any other scourge of criticism than the gentle satire which the absurdity of the ceremony suggests. Accordingly, we look forward in no cynical mood to the majestic unimportance of a great body which (if report be true) does not know why it is assembled, or even whether it is to be assembled at all.

Eighteen Ecumenical Councils have been held since the opening of the Christian era—an average of one to each century. Their records form picturesque chapters of Church history. Each gathering has been marked by a great array of cardinals, archbishops, bishops, mitred abbots, kings, princes, ambassadors and legates. And yet, looking retrospectively at the successive deliverances of these great parliaments of the Church, one is reminded anew of the laboring mountain that brought forth a mouse. The first Ecumenical Council—that over which Constantine presided at Nicea A. D. 325—is still remembered because it promulgated the Nicene Creed. The Council of Trent, which was called in the last days of Luther's life, and which, with various adjournments and reassemblings, covered a period of eighteen years, is memorable for the vigorous but ineffectual attempts to stifle the growing cause of Protestantism. With these two exceptions, the Ecumenical Councils seem to a student to have been devoted mainly to learned trifles—theological niceties—matters of doubtful disputation—mint, anise and cummin. What better is to be expected of the nineteenth?

Bishop Dupanloup—one of the most able, sensible and liberal of the Romish prelates of France—fears that the approaching council will be guilty of decreeing the infallibility of the Pope. The good bishop knows well enough that such a decree, put forth in the light of the nineteenth century, would turn the laugh of all the world against a Church which can better bear persecution than ridicule. After such a *faux pas* the enemy's guns would pour against St. Peter's a bombarding broadside of raillery, mockery and scorn. The maxim that "the king can do no wrong" was put to death on the scaffold by Oliver Cromwell, when he cut off the head of a king who had done nothing but wrong. An Ecumenical Council that makes the Church assert a doctrine which two centuries ago was exploded by the State—a doctrine which can take no abiding root in an enlightened age or among reasonable men—cannot claim to represent the nineteenth, but only the seventeenth century. A Church that declares a mortal man to be infallible thereby opens a Don Quixote warfare against human nature; and we may expect the windmills of God to grind it exceeding small.

One smiles at reading in a leading Romish organ these moonstruck words:—"Either human society must perish outright, or it will be saved by this council." What stuff. Human society will never, from any cause, perish outright. Human society will never, in any contingency, be saved by an Ecumenical Council. Human society will, in all probability, be as little affected by the nineteenth as it was by the least important of the previous eighteen Ecumenical Councils.

It is undeniable that great good could be done in Rome in mid-August if only the potentates who expect then and there to assemble would set their faces forward, instead of backward. Progress, not stagnation, is the watchword of this day and generation. All Churches and all States must either give heed to it, or else die the death. If the Ecumenical Council, recognizing the signs of the times, would solemnly declare itself in favor of free thought and speech, instead of the *Index Expurgatorius;* in favor of popular education, instead of an enforced ignorance of the masses; in favor of the right of private judgment, instead of the *ex cathedra* dictum of a supposed infallible pontiff; in favor of religious toleration and liberality, instead of the unchristian exclusiveness of the Romish (and of most other) Churches; in favor of marriage and the family, instead of the crime-fostering celibacy of the clergy—if the Ecumenical Council should, like St. Paul, behold at noon a great light, above the brightness of the sun, and should straightway honestly attempt to enlighten a Church whose chief boast is that it keeps half the world in darkness, the forthcoming festival would send a pulse of benefit through all the human race.

There is a party of progress in the Romish communion. Now is its day—now its hour. Let its voice be heard a fortnight hence, unless, indeed, the great convocation is to be indefinitely postponed. A ray of the Morning Star has always slanted down the naves and aisles of the Church of Rome. That temple has never been, and is not now, and never can be a total gloom, and yet it is a very "dim religious light." For the last twenty years Pio Nono—the soul of conservatism—has been alarmed by nothing in the outer world so much as by certain signs of progress within his diocese. Neither he nor his misadvising cardinals can quell the spirit of liberty which begins to stir that great ecclesiastical body. The Council has an illustrious opportunity to put itself in harmony with the present age. Since it is to speak with great authority we hope it will speak with great wisdom. But, whatever be its ecclesiastical power, its true influence will consist only in its "words of truth and soberness." Cotton Mather spoke profoundly when he said, "The decree of a council hath no more force than there is force in the reason of it." Let the Ecumenical doctors who are to speak in the Vatican and to be heard round the world take heed lest they utter such nonsense as to turn the Papacy into a laughing stock for the human race. It must be a very poor Protestant who would like to see a Roman Catholic council play the fool.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on the 5th inst. Three new auxiliaries were recognized, two in Georgia and one in Arkansas. Communications were received from Mr. Andrew M. Milne, Montevideo, with gratifying report of Bible work under his agency; from Rev. Dr. Trumbull, Valparaiso, as to the work in Chile; from E. Gebhardt, Bremen, sending report of the German Conference on the Bible cause; from Rev. Dr. Martin, of Pekin, expressing gratification at the interest taken by this society in China; from Rev. I. G. Bliss, agent in the Levant, sending another report of the successful labors of the Bible woman of Nicomedia; and from Rev. T. B. Penfield, Madura Mission, with pleasing accounts of the work in that mission. Grants of books were made as follows, viz.:—To American Seamen's Friend Society, to Presbyterian Board of Missions, to Soldiers' Orphan Home, Illinois; to American Missionary Association, to Freedmen's Committee of the Presbyterian Church, to Bible Society of Virginia, to Freedmen's Society of Friends, to Children's Foster Home of Newark, N. J., with many others of smaller amount to feeble auxiliaries and needy Sunday schools where there are no auxiliaries. The total number of volumes granted was 10,503, besides others to the amount of $240 in money. One thousand dollars were appropriated for printing the book of Psalms in modern Greek at Athens.

Is There Danger of a Conflict in Judaism?—A Strong Denial by the Organ of "Reform."

[From the Jewish Times, August 6.]

Some daily papers are predicting that a conflict in Judaism will soon take place, serious enough to create distinct sects and parties. It happened that a newly-formed reform congregation in a neighboring city, of whose formation we gave an account, was censured by one of our contemporaries for the peculiar manner in which it saw fit to conduct the inauguration ceremonies. We assure the world, however, that no matter how radically the Jews may differ in their views as to the validity of the ceremonial law, it will never amount to an actual sect-creating schism. On the fundamental dogma of Judaism, which is the faith in an incorporeal, omnipresent, omniscient Creator, and the mediate spiritual connection between man and God through man's soul, as an emanation from the great fountain of life, light and immortality, they stand united, firm as a rock, unshaken in adversity and constant in prosperity. Wherever there is an opportunity to prove by deeds the moral deductions of these world-redeeming dogmas they recognize no differences; they are united, bound together by ties which have their root in man's soul and heart. Where orphan asylums are to be maintained, hospitals to be erected, benevolent institutions to be founded, the poor to be relieved, the sick to be nursed, the helpless to be assisted, they know their duty, they carry out faithfully the precepts of their religion. Whether they utter the Shema Israel in Hebrew, German, English, or any other language, it will remain the watchword of the reformer and the orthodox until the earth will totter or the heavens fall. It is this which distinguishes the Jewish religion from all other creeds. The great foundation of our religion remains the strictly monotheistic doctrine. Take everything away, abolish all ceremonies, cast into the ocean of oblivion all traditions, tear down every synagogue, and Judaism remains the same, proclaims as loudly as ever the ever-living, all-sustaining, all-permeating God. Occasionally a half orthodox rabbi, in a casual trance wherein he imagines himself in the middle ages, among some Spanish or French fanatics, may threaten; but he means to threaten merely; he is not in earnest. These innocent expressions escape him merely while in a position of despair.

The men who decidedly favor reform, but who cannot be decided reformers, because decision does not agree with policy, are not such dangerous characters after all. They even have given hopeful signs of becoming decided reformers. Men who thundered against female singers in the choir have been known to have made a sudden jump forward and defended it; it is true after they had found some Gaonim and Amoraim and Achronim to agree with them. Some have decidedly condemned family pews as immoral, but after a while quietly acquiesced in it. We have no doubt that the erection of some new temples will do much to make even of these men who merely decidedly favor reform for the present decided reformers at no very distant time. A sectarian division need not be feared. Life itself reforms and does its work, though its influence makes itself felt quite unconsciously, and an increase of popular majorities will carry decision to undecided minds. It is true Judaism has one great battle to fight, the battle which lasts already thousands of years; but in this battle it is allied with the forces which civilization has brought into the field. Only in close and intimate connection with the revelations of arts, sciences, knowledge and extended communication between the different peoples can Judaism hope to bring it to a successful and glorious issue. As long as prejudices divide man, as long as religions exist that carry aloft the arrogant standard of infallibility, as long as reason is defied by absurd doctrines, as long as barriers are artificially kept up between beings created spiritually in the image of God, Judaism will do battle by its silent existence, by energetic protestations, by furnishing light from the great reservoir of its past, by the unflinching tenacity with which the Orthodox and the Reformer, the Polish and the German, the French and the English Jew, will ever proclaim in life and lisp with his last breath, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one God!"

A French Monk on Protestantism and Judaism.

Pater Hyacinthe, one of the most eloquent of modern preachers, is reported to have said, in a discourse delivered on the 24th of June, at Paris, before the *Ligue permanente et internationale de la Paix*, where also the Chief Rabbi of France, M. Isidore, was present, the following remarkable words:—"There are three religions which govern the world, and which are equal before God—the Jewish religion, the Catholic religion and the Protestant religion." The enthusiasm of the audience manifested itself by thundering applause. The voice of a young man was heard saying, "This is blasphemy; a monk dare not speak so." The audience again applauded the Catholic pater. This incident causes *La Réforme* to cite the sentence of the Talmudists, "'*Hassidé oumoth Haolam yesh lahem 'helek laolam habba;*'" which, translated, means the righteous of all nations will share the eternal beatitude of the world to come. The *Figaro*, copying from *La Réforme*, adds:—"This only confirms what a great many people have known long ago—that Judaism, excepting some local and merely traditional ceremonies, is one of the most rational religious systems which humanity has ever known."

Religious Notes.

Judge Jameson rendered a decision at Chicago, on August 3, against the dissolution of the injunction against the Ecclesiastical Court. The attorneys on both sides of the case had a consultation immediately after the opinion had been rendered, and the counsel for the bishop requested leave to file an amended bill before the Supreme Court at the September term. The Supreme Court will not reach a decision before January next.

The *Protestant Churchman* says:—The expulsion of Rev. Crammoned Kennedy from a Baptist pulpit for heresy in preaching open communion is making the Baptists no little trouble. It is not settled by any means that open communion is a Baptist heresy. It seems that Dr. Wayland, a leading man among the Baptists in this country, was an open communionist, and favorable to the right of private judgment on that question.

A Swedenborgian named Parker is attracting some notice in Toronto by the relation of his curious spiritual experiences. He declares that he was taken up into heaven, which is divided into zones like the earth. The frigid zone is peopled by Unitarians, who wear lions' skins on their heads, tigers' skins on their bodies, and bears' skins on their feet, and ride in chariots of ice drawn by horses without tails.

The *Evangelical Quarterly* counts up the numbers of the Lutheran Church as 47,000,000. Of these 25,000,000 are in Protestant Germany, 8,000,000 in Prussia, 3,000,000 in Poland and Russia, 1,000,000 in the United States, and the rest scattered through the remainder of the civilized world.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden the organization of Liberal Catholic Associations has begun for "warding off ultramontane encroachments." The associations demand the convocation of diocesan synods, participation of laymen in the administration of ecclesiastical property, and in the election of priests.

The administration of the Jewish community of Schwerin has just addressed an appeal to the Jews of Mecklenburg in favor of the erection of a monument to commemorate the promulgation of the federal law relative to the equality of members of all religious creeds.

Ten young men graduated June 10 at the Augustana Swedish Lutheran Theological Seminary, Paxton, Ill. The services were mainly in Swedish. All but two of the young men have received calls to congregations. A new professor has just been called from Sweden.

The Bishop of Ohio has notified the Rev. C. C. Tate that a new court will be drawn on the 17th of August for his trial. The drawing will take place in the vestry room of Trinity church, Columbus. No new charge or presentment has been made.

The Norwegians have increased so fast in this country that a Western publisher is preparing to issue a large commentary on the New Testament in that language. Among the 50,000 Scandinavians who came this year there are not probably four of their ministers.

The Old School Presbyterian Committee on Systematic Benevolence propose to assess their entire church membership at the rate of one cent a day, Sundays excepted, in order to raise $685,000.

The *Religious Telescope* makes the curious statement that the remarkable revival in Richmond, Ind., first started in the Irish Catholic church, where there seemed to be genuine conversions.

Dr. Boggs, for invading whose fold in New Brunswick, N. J., Mr. Tyng was convicted, has resigned his rectorship and become a general missionary for the diocese.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Fashion on Politics—The Latest Clerical Toilets—The Heated Term and Religion—Formidable Headgear—The Last Novelty—Innocent Travelling Pastime—Artistic Jewelry—Something New for Lady Bathers—Satanical Jokes.

PARIS, July 21, 1869.

Fashion has gone through a terrible alternative of uncertainty during the political crisis in high life. And no wonder. Her majority were all knocking "responsibility" about from one to another, and who was going to take the weight of budgets on himself? Then her supporters went over to the *tiers parti*, a kind of intermediate party it is well for rulers to be shy of. Those who compose it are of the kind who are seconds at duels, who separate husband and wife when there is a domestic exchange of crockery at each other's heads, conciliatory, of course, but aggravating. These things turned and the *centre gauche* took the lead. Now every one knows that the left centre—for this is the correct translation—is the heart of a body, and it immediately struck Fashion that such a leader with a ranting head would greatly complicate social relations. All at once the right centre stands up, and it is no sooner formed than people call it the wrong one; but there it was, with all the new Ministers in it. Fortunately, as Fashion observed, they are clerical, each having a bishop to boast of in their connection. Consequently the reign of lawn. Its absolute sway has proved an unexpected solace to her. If we do look around us we shall find to our surprise that the clergy have either set the present styles or they are following the fashions set by Paris élégantes. The abbés have *plissé* white loose tunics, lace over violet, lappets under the chin, the scarlet waistband and ends, no crinoline and buckled shoes. Altogether Fashion is reconciled to the reconstruction of her cabinet, and it is not her fault if fashionable churches at present hold no congregations worth talking of. Queen Isabella is at Dieppe with the male and female little Asturias. Her absence from Paris churches would, of course, create a notable vacancy, which will be filled up to the ocean's brim by her physical rotundity as soon as she dips in the salt element. Princess Clothilde and her small family are at a Norman seaside station, Villers-sur-Mer, where Prince Napoleon has chosen a residence. The following repartee from a duchess in church last Sunday shows that some pious ladies are still in this abandoned and tropical city. It was at the Madeleine—all the seats round the pulpit were taken—when the duchess in question waded through rows and rows of chairs to get to her reserved place. "Madame," said one of the flock, a very righteous, punctual, though slender, old maid:—"When a worshipper is as fat as you are she ought to come to church early, so as not to disturb the faithful." "Ah," replied the stout aristocrat, "do pray that I may get thin, and please let me pass." This is the last piece of persuasion I heard in a holy place this season, and from ecclesiastic souvenirs now turn to the army, on account of their hats. In a few months the extraordinary variety of uniform headgear will be reduced to one shape. The shako, the klapsack, the high muff hat and all the others will be stored away in some museum as curiosities. The unique is to be a low something, cocked, of course, a compromise between the low columns of civilians and the hats of *sergens de ville*, who are the pillars of the State.

It would greatly facilitate my literary labors if all ladies would wear the same shape, but this week has produced three for watering places and seaside departures. I must say they are very pretty. Two are made of brown Holland or unbleached linen. The rim round one is of rice straw, the top part is of the linen plaited on this rim, and quite in the centre, on high a brown faille bow, a brown gauze veil is rolled round the rim. The second is still jauntier. It is all unbleached linen, without any straw, the toquet shape. There is no gauze veil round it, but a roll of fine muslin, edged with lace; on the top a bow of brown (maroon) and flowing ends of muslin and Valenciennes on the chignon behind. They are both very appropriate, for in a bachelor's opinion nothing can be so hideous as a garland of flowers on a lady's head in parks, plantations and château grounds. The mixture of *lingerie* on silk is, moreover, the great feature. On all the styles our fair are imitating the mediæval ones—slashes of lawn, puffs of lace peeping out of velvet and satin, Queen Bess ruffs, and anything flowing, of the finest cambric textures. But the third hat is the plumed one—either a Valois or Malignant—white plumes and black velvet, with rice straw, or rice straw and blue velvet with white plumes are the most dashing.

The Louis XVI. undervest is coming down very low under jerkins. It covers the agrippine and dips in front, and is generally made of satin. We shall soon be having this vest without any over bodice, and come to the pure hawking styles of the sixteenth century. Two separate and distinct styles are now battling for pre-eminence, the gorgeous ideas renewed from the field of the golden cloth and dairy maid pastorals. The simplicity talked of as a state comes more expensive than either. The simplest costumes cost 1,000 francs, the simplest sailor collar and cuffs are made of buff cambric, edged with Malines, Bruges or Cluny, and cost 300 francs the set. This new simple *recherché* has caused ladies to do away with their watches of enamel and gold, and invest funds in the new *crystal de roche* watches. They are watches set in the centre of two round crystal balls, almost egg shape. They can be compared to the little wire contrivances in which some ladies put their tea before trusting it to swim about in the teapot. This watch ball hangs on a silver chatelaine hook to the waistband, where it dangles the minutes away with indifference. The only advantage these watches have over others is that they are very dear and can be trodden upon without breaking, and can be toyed with, and can be squeezed without crushing, and are certainly uglier than any other yet invented; but they are simple. This word resumes everything. I do call the new gentlemen's cuff button simple, too, if that is synonymous with silly, which it was in the days of simple Simon, whom any of your readers may remember having last seen carrying water to his mother in a hair-sieve. One gold button, as large as a small cheese plate, is covered with crystal, under which the *rouge et noir* roulette; the other, its companion, contains under crystal cover, three dice; a touch of the nail sets a little hook going, and round turns the roulette disk in unison with the other button, which, when touched, also sets one of the dice leaping somersaults; when both stop, the die on one cuff shows a number, and either *rouge* or *noir* stands at the hook. In this manner gentlemen can gamble in railway trains, in bed, at the café, anywhere, and set a new fashion besides. The newest set of gold ornaments is the artist's pallet and brushes for brooch and earrings. The pallet is of Etruscan gold, each color set in circle round it is a gem; thus white is a pearl, blue a turquoise, green an emerald, and so on. The brushes through the thumb hole, held in a sheaf, are tipped with gems. The idea is pretty, the *ensemble* very rich. The new jet ball diadem is much admired. Some prefer the Marguerite star to the balls, but both are pretty, especially in the waving locks of the fair. The circle on which they rise is invisible, and the ornaments appear as if hovering above. The bright flashing produced by motion on flexible fringes is not unlike the twinkling of stars up above the world so fair, like a diamond in the air.

Almond, peach, salmon and rose leaf shades are the most remarked at the casinos; but of these in a future correspondence, as the deputies are only now taking their wives to these summer resorts. Nothing new there, however, but what has been already described in the HERALD; nor at any of the coasts, excepting the *pied-à-terre*. I suppose the *pied-à-terre* has not yet got to Newport. It is rather a delicate matter. Last season ladies who are not in the habit of showing off as *tableaux vivants* were considerably annoyed to find that when they landed after a swim a whole bristling row of opera glasses were levelled at them; the water dripping off their costumes, the latter clung so tight to their figures that they stood like Mother Eve in pantaloons, if that can be pictured. The *pied-à-terre* has been invented to avoid this anachronism. It is white Algerian and striped piece of thick drapery that is thrown over the naiads as soon as they pop their heads up; this is draped round them by a tasteful friend, or maid, or parent, so the beach has a novel feature, that of Moorish fair walking leasurely about with rippling locks behind. By the way, the new style of wearing a veil is under the chin, not a place I should have originated for a veil under present political circumstances. A gauze veil rolled in a short festoon on the neck is the new trimming for straw fanchons. The end hangs like a scarf on one side. It is quite Oriental.

Another Oriental item reverts to my memory. It came under my notice at one of the literary examinations now carried on at the lyceums and colleges. A young, timid looking pupil sent up his Greek version to be revised before presentation to the jury now sitting on Greek roots. "What, sir," shrieked the master, "you spell Achate with a k. Is that what you are going to send up to the jury? Not very Hellenic that, sir." Timid pupil looked abashed, but his younger brother spoke up for him. "He didn't know he could send the jury to any place with hell in it, please, sir."

Excruciating, but may your readers forgive me, it is so dreadfully hot.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Exposition National in Cordova (Argentine Republic) is to take place in the early part of next year, as already noticed in your valuable paper. It may be interesting to American manufacturers and inventors to learn that agricultural implements will be admitted free of duty and that articles intended for this Exposition will be conveyed to Cordova from Buenos Ayres at the expense of the State. Information will be furnished to parties interested on application to E. F. DAVISON, Consul General.

TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDER.—By an unaccountable telegraphic error a despatch from St. Louis on the 6th represents Vice President Colfax as the recipient of a complimentary silver pitcher from the citizens of Denver. For the word "steamboats" in the despatch read Samuel Bowles, and then it correctly appears that that gentleman was presented with a silver pitcher before he left Denver to join the Vice President's party.

SARATOGA RACES.

Three Splendid Races Yesterday—Fanny Ludlow, Vauxhall and Corsican the Winners.

SARATOGA, August 7, 1869.

The patrons of the turf were again blessed with a fine day and a good track to-day, while the programme of the sport was the finest that has been offered during the meeting thus far. Three races were run and the fields in all were large. The races run were:—First, a selling race, in which there were nine starters, the dash being a mile and a quarter, with the usual allowances for value of the horses. The second race was a three mile dash, and for this there were seven starters, while the third race was a mile and three-quarters, with five entries. The betting on all the races was immense, Fanny Ludlow being the favorite in the first, Vauxhall in the second race and Helmbold in the third.

The first race was a brilliant affair, the nine horses engaged doing their best from the start to the finish and running very close together the whole distance. They all carried light weights, Fanny Ludlow having 98 lbs. up; R. B. Connolly, 102 lbs.; Bonnie Braes, 90 lbs.; Viley, 96 lbs.; Bayswater, 103 lbs.; Jubal, 96 lbs.; Lizzie Rogers, 90 lbs.; Urbana, 99 lbs., and Scotia, 96 lbs. Fanny Ludlow, the winner, was sold immediately after the race for $2,000.

The second race, however, was regarded as the great event of the day, as two of the fastest horses in the country were supposed to be engaged in it—Pompey Payne and Vauxhall—and the betting on the result, horse against horse, was heavy. When the entries were first announced neither of these horses had ever run three miles before, but both had been winners at two miles, and it was supposed that both could go a much longer journey. It was well known that Pompey Payne had run a mile in 1:44 in public in the South, and there were rumors that in a trial at Prospect Park he had run a mile with shoes on in 1:43. He also beat Vespucius a two mile dash with the greatest east at that place, and he was looked upon by his backers as invincible at any distance. Vauxhall's recent performances have all been good, with the exception of the race with Bayonet, where he was not allowed to run to win; but he showed enough speed near the conclusion of that race to induce all who witnessed it to back him unreservedly. Just before the start Vauxhall was the favorite against the field, which comprised Pompey Payne, Abdel Kader, The Banshee, Flora McIvor, M. H. Sanford and Nellie McDonald. Vauxhall won the race very easily, while the renowned Pompey Payne did the most miserably mean attempt at running that we ever saw by a horse of such high renown. He quit like a dunghill fowl before he ran two miles, and after that grew worse and worse to the end. His owner and trainer must have been most egregiously deceived in the capabilities of their horse or they heartlessly imposed on their friends by pretending they had a first class race horse and led many to back the brute to heavy amounts. Abdel Kader, The Banshee and Flora McIvor all beat him handily, and there is no doubt that had the race been at heats Vauxhall could have distanced him.

The third race was a very spirited affair between Corsican, Helmbold, Metairie and Pleasureville, and closed the day to the satisfaction of the gay and fashionable throng that graced the grand stand. The following are details of the races in the order they came off:—

THE FIRST RACE.

This was a selling race for a purse of $500, one mile and a quarter, horses entered to be sold for $3,000, to carry their appropriate weights, for $2,000 allowed seven pounds, for $1,500 twelve pounds, and for $1,000 fifteen pounds. There were nine starters, composed of F. Morris' brown filly Fanny Ludlow, by imported Eclipse, dam Molly Jackson, four years old; John O'Donnell's brown horse R. B. Connolly, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, five years old; McConnell & Thompson's bay horse Bayswater, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, six years old; Colonel McDaniel's chestnut filly Lizzie Rogers, by brother to Frank Allen, dam Jenny Rose, four years old, and the same gentleman's gray horse Urbana, by Breckinridge, dam Lady Sykes, five years old; R. W. Walden's bay filly Bonnie Braes, by Balrownie, dam Pasta, four years old; W. Kerwin's bay mare Scotia, by Tar River, dam by Boston, five years old; Bowie & Hall's bay horse Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star, four years old, and J. W. Weldon's bay horse Jubal, by Balrownie, dam Julia. Fanny Ludlow was the favorite over any one of the others, and in some instances selling for nearly as much as all of them combined. Her successes at Prospect Park over Metairie, and at this place over a good field on Thursday last, warranted the good opinion that was formed of her by betting men. The race being a mile and a quarter, the horses were started from the three-quarter pole. They got away at the second attempt, Bonnie Braes having the best of the send off, R. B. Connolly second, Lizzie Rogers third, the others in a ruck. As they passed the stand Bonnie Braes led, R. B. Connolly second, Lizzie Rogers third, Jubal fourth, Fanny Ludlow fifth, Bayswater sixth, Viley seventh, Scotia eighth and Urbana last. They ran rapidly around the upper turn, and at the quarter pole Bonnie Braes and R. B. Connolly were head and head, Lizzie Rogers and Jubal one length behind, also neck and neck, Fanny Ludlow fifth, Viley sixth, Bayswater seventh, Scotia eighth and Urbana last. The last three were out of the race at this time. Bonnie Braes and Connolly ran side and side down the backstretch to the half-mile pole, Fanny Ludlow third, Jubal fourth, Lizzie Rogers fifth, the others tailed off. Going around the lower turn Fanny Ludlow made a dash, but immediately afterwards fell back, but just as she entered the homestretch she came again with a rush, and soon cut down the others and took the lead, which she maintained to the end. She won the race by two lengths in 2:11¾. R. B. Connolly was second, Bonnie Braes and Viley head and head, third and fourth; Bayswater fifth, Lizzie Rogers sixth, Jubal seventh, Urbana eighth and Scotia last. The last five were strung out at long distances apart, being badly beaten by Mr. Morris' filly Fanny Ludlow. The following is a summary:—

SARATOGA COURSE, August 7.—Selling race, for purse of $500; one mile and a quarter.

F. Morris entered b. f. Fanny Ludlow, by imp. Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson, 4 years old....... 1
J. O'Donnell entered br. h. R. B. Connolly, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, 5 years old.......... 2
McConnell & Thompson entered b. h. Bayswater, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, 6 years old...... 3
Colonel McDaniel entered ch. f. Lizzie Rogers, by brother to Frank Allen, dam Jenny Rose, 4 years old........ 4
Colonel McDaniel entered g. h. Urbana, by Breckinridge, dam Lady Sykes, 5 years old..... 5
R. W. Walden entered b. f. Bonnie Braes, by Balrownie, dam Pasta, 4 years old..... 6
W. Kerwin entered b. m. Scotia, by Tar River, dam by Boston, 5 years old...... 7
Bowie & Hall entered b. h. Viley, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star, 4 years old..... 8
J. W. Weldon entered b. h. Jubal, by Balrownie, dam Julia.... 9

Time, 2:11¾.

THE SECOND RACE

was for a purse of $1,000, three mile dash, for all ages. There were seven starters for this race. These were W. R. Babcock's bay colt Pompey Payne, by Vandal, dam Magenta, three years old; McConnell & Thompson's bay horse Vauxhall, by Lexington, dam Verona, five years old; R. W. Walden's chestnut colt M. H. Sanford, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, four years old; Isaac W. Pennock's bay mare Nellie McDonald, by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth, four years old; T. W. Doswell's brown horse Abdel Kader, by Australian, dam Rescue, four years old; J. W. Weldon's bay mare, Flora McIvor, by Lexington, dam Florida, five years old, and J. J. O'Fallon's bay mare, The Banshee, by Lexington, dam Balloon, four years old. The betting was very heavy on this race, particularly between Vauxhall and Pompey Payne. When the entries were first announced Pompey Payne had the call, but Vauxhall soon ran to the lead in selling, and before the betting public went to the racecourse Vauxhall was the favorite at even money against the field. Abdel Kader was the third choice, and he had hosts of friends, particularly the old turf men. They did not bet a dollar on the great favorites, but contented themselves with Abdel Kader in the hope that Vauxhall and Pompey would run themselves out and then their chances would be good. The horses had a very fair start, Pompey Payne getting away first, Vauxhall second, The Banshee third, Abdel Kader fourth, Nellie McDonald fifth, Flora sixth and Sanford seventh. The Banshee ran to the front on the upper turn, and at the quarter pole led one length, Pompey Payne second, Vauxhall third, Abdel Kader fourth, Flora McIvor fifth, Nellie McDonald sixth and Sanford seventh. There was little change in place in going down the backstretch, except that Sanford ran up to fourth place, The Banshee leading at the half-mile pole, Pompey second, Nellie McDonald third, Sanford fourth, Flora fifth, Vauxhall sixth and Abdel Kader seventh. On the lower turn Vauxhall ran up to third place very rapidly, and was close up to Pompey Payne when they came on the homestretch, the others as before mentioned. As the horses passed under the string. The Banshee was leading two lengths, Pompey Payne second, Flora McIvor third, Vauxhall fourth, Abdel Kader fifth, Sanford sixth and Nellie McDonald seventh. The Banshee continued to lead around the upper turn, and Flora McIvor passed Pompey Payne, making him third, Vauxhall fourth, Sanford fifth, Abdel Kader sixth and Nellie McDonald last. They held these positions as they passed the quarter pole, and without changing places to the half-mile pole. Going around the lower turn there was a little change among the four last horses, the leaders running as before mentioned. The Banshee leading. As they turned into the homestretch Vauxhall came with a rush, and he soon ran to the front and passed under the string on the second mile under a strong pull. He was leading clear of The Banshee, who was second, Pompey third (and who seemed to be in trouble), Flora McIvor fourth, Abdel Kader fifth, Sanford sixth and Nellie McDonald seventh. Vauxhall led around the upper turn, having the race in hand, The Banshee second, Sanford third, Flora fourth, Pompey fifth—the latter having had enough of it from all appearances; Abdel Kader sixth and Nellie McDonald seventh. Sanford then made his brush and run into second place, and Abdel Kader was forced to his utmost, when he dashed through the others rapidly. Sanford soon fell off, and as they ran around the lower turn Vauxhall was leading four or five lengths, Abdel Kader second, The Banshee third, Flora McIvor fourth, poor Pompey Payne fifth, Sanford sixth, and Lizzie McDonald seventh. The horses came into the homestretch in this manner, and there was no change of position to the end, except that Nellie McDonald and M. H. Sanford changed places at the finish. Vauxhall won the race by half a dozen lengths, Abdel Kader second, The Banshee third, Flora McIvor fourth, Pompey Payne fifth, Nellie McDonald sixth and Sanford seventh. The horses were widely strung out at the finish. Time of the three miles, 5:30. The following is a summary:—

SARATOGA COURSE, SAME DAY.—Three mile dash for all ages; purse $1,000.

McConnell & Thompson entered b. h. Vauxhall, by Lexington, dam Verona, 5 years old........ 1
T. W. Doswell entered br. h. Abdel Kader, by Australian, dam Rescue, 4 years........ 2
J. J. O'Fallon entered b. m. The Banshee, by Lexington, dam Balloon, 4 years old...... 3
J. W. Weldon entered b. m. Flora McIvor, by Lexington, dam Floride, 5 years old........ 4
W. R. Babcock entered b. c. Pompey Payne, by Vandal, dam Magenta, 3 years old......... 5
I. W. Pennock entered b. m. Nellie McDonald, by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth, 4 years old.. 6
R. W. Walden entered ch. c. M. H. Sanford, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, 4 years old........ 7

Time, 5:30.

THE THIRD RACE.

This race was for a purse of $600, one and three-fourths mile, for all ages. There were five starters:—W. R. T. Babcock's chestnut colt Helmbold, by Australian, dam Lavender, three years old; R. W. Walden's chestnut horse Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katona, five years old; J. W. Weldon's chestnut gelding Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, aged ——; Thomas Buford's bay horse Pleasureville, by Australian, dam sister to Lancaster, four years old, and L. B. Holland's bay gelding Corsican, by Uncle Vic, dam by Sovereign. Helmbold was first favorite in the pool selling, Corsican the second choice, the others bringing small figures. Just before the start Helmbold sold for more than all the others together. The horses were started on the field course, and, after two attempts to get away, in both of which Aldebaran refused to run, the flag fell and all but Aldebaran went off close together. Aldebaran positively refused to run, and was left behind. Corsican took the start, Metairie second, Pleasureville third, Helmbold fourth, all close together. As they entered the regular course Corsican was nearly two lengths ahead of Metairie, Pleasureville third, Helmbold bringing up the rear. There was no change of positions until they passed the stand at the end of the first three-quarters of a mile. Corsican, Metairie and Helmbold passed under the string nose and tail in the order named, the latter two lengths clear of Pleasureville. They ran in this manner around the upper turn, but at the quarter pole Helmbold made his run and took place with Metairie, and at the half-mile pole pressed him and made a good running to overtake Corsican; but he found the latter on a lookout for him, with something left for an emergency. The running around the lower turn was fast, and Corsican led into the homestretch with daylight to spare; the whip and spur were freely applied to Helmbold without avail, and Corsican came in a winner by two and a half lengths, Helmbold second, four lengths in front of Metairie, who was eight or ten lengths in advance of Pleasureville. Time, 3:07¼. The following is a summary:—

SARATOGA COURSE, SAME DAY—Purse of $600, 1¾ miles, for all ages.

L. B. Holland entered b. g. Corsican, by Uncle Vic, dam by Sovereign.... 1
W. R. T. Babcock entered ch. c. Helmbold, by Australian, dam Lavender, 3 years old.... 2
R. Walden entered ch. h. Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katona, 5 years old..... 3
Thomas Buford entered b. h. Pleasureville, by Australian, dam sister to Lavender, 4 years old..... 4
J. W. Weldon entered ch. g. Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, aged — ......dr.

Time, 3:07¼.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—A young man named Philip Beck was arrested by officer Connor, of the Forty-third precinct, yesterday afternoon on the complaint of his employer, David Schofield, who accused him of embezzling money from him. The accused was taken before Justice Delmar and held to answer.

BURGLARIES.—An unoccupied house, at the corner of Sands and Washington streets, was burglariously entered on Friday night and robbed of the lead pipe and gas fixtures. The house was damaged to the amount of $200 by the pipe being torn out.

The saloon of Henry Monks, No. 221 Atlantic street, was feloniously entered on Friday night and robbed of a small sum of money.

FIRES.—Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning, a large kettle of tar, used by the Nicolson Pavement Company, boiled over, at the corner of Clinton street and First place, and set fire to a pile of the wooden blocks used by the company. Nearly $200 worth of the pavement was destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the stable of William J. Wallace, in Hickory street, near Franklin avenue, took fire, and was totally destroyed before the flames could be extinguished. Mr. Wallace sustains a loss of $800. An adjoining stable, owned by William Sweeney, also took fire and was destroyed. Loss $300; not insured.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—The body of an unknown man was discovered suspended from the limb of a tree yesterday morning at the corner of Eldridge street and Bushwick avenue. The deceased had thrown a rope over the limb, and, securing the end about his neck, dropped off. He was twenty-three years of age, six feet in height and light complexioned. He had a smooth face, was dressed in a blue flannel pants and dark coat. One of the conductors on the Broadway line of cars says he crossed the South Seventh street ferry and then rode near the location where his body was found on Friday afternoon. The Coroner held an inquest, when a verdict of death from suicide was rendered.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.—The wills of the following named persons were proved last week before William J. Veeder, Surrogate:—Fanny McGregor, of Barranquela, United States of Colombia; Patrick Harper, of New Lots; Samuel W. Kissam and Hugh Doherty, of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named persons:—Kaspar Schmidt, Peter Boyce, Bridget Fitzpatrick, James Higgins, Michael J. Dunne, Caroline Eastmead, Robert Slade Plowman, Catharine Gaynor and Silas H. Ring, all of Brooklyn, and Moses Thompson, of the city of Boston.

Letters of guardianship of John W. Gerrity and Frances O. Gerrity were granted to James Gerrity; of Sarah E. Duryea to James E. Colyer, all of Brooklyn.

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.

A Man Shoots His Son-in-Law.

[Carrollton, Ill. (July 29) correspondence Missouri Democrat.]

Green county has been the scene of another terrible and bloody tragedy. On Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., at about five o'clock, George Robley shot and instantly killed Lieutenant George Chism. The facts in regard to the horrible case as elicited in the investigation of the same here to-day before Justice Raney, and, as I learn them from other sources, are in brief about as follows:—Some two years ago Lieutenant Chism courted and married a daughter of Robley. Robley bitterly opposed the match. Chism, who was a rough fellow and somewhat given to dissipation and rowdyism, proved to be a harsh, unkind and cruel husband, frequently abusing his young wife most shamefully. Last winter his poor wife left him, almost broken hearted, and returned to her father's house, where she has since lived.

Ever since the separation of Chism and his wife he has sought every opportunity possible to insult and annoy her and her father. Frequently Chism has threatened to kill Robley, accusing him of having persuaded his wife to leave him.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, Robley, as he was going to his home, which is about six miles west of this place, and when reaching a grocery near by on the roadside, stepped in for a drink. When he entered the grocery he found Chism and two of his neighbors and boon companions in it drinking. After taking a drink himself Robley turned to pass out, when Chism said to him, "Robley, stop, and let us now have a settlement." Robley replied, "As soon as I can go down home and put away my horses I will return and see you." Robley then drove home, but did not return to the grocery. After waiting some time for Robley, and after drinking until considerably in liquor, Chism and his two friends, Edward Decker and Robert Cather, started down the road, all on foot, towards Robley's house, not intending, so Decker swears, to stop there. As they neared Robley's they saw him standing out beside the gate, but he immediately stepped inside on their approach. When Chism and his friends had reached a point in the road just opposite where Robley stood, Chism said to Robley, "Why did you not keep your promise to come back to the grocery for that settlement?" Robley replied, "D—n you, I can settle with you," and instantly grasped a double barrelled shot gun he had sitting against the fence. As he did so Chism turned towards him with his right hand in his pocket, as if intending to draw a pistol, and said to Robley defiantly, "Shoot." The words were scarcely out of his mouth before Robley fired, and Chism fell dead, pierced with perhaps 200 shot. Robley immediately came to this place and surrendered himself to an officer.

To-day the case was investigated before Justice Raney, and Robley was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Robley is an industrious and thriving farmer, and has always had the reputation of a peaceable and good citizen. He has lived in Green county all his life, his father having moved here, where he still lives, some fifty years ago.

Chism was formerly a lieutenant in the Sixty-first Illinois regiment (Colonel Jacob Fry's).

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Pratt, the Alleged Texas Murderer, Applies for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. J. H. Pratt.—Defendant, who was arrested Thursday night and brought before Commissioner Osborn on a charge of murder, made yesterday morning, through his counsel, an application for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the Commissioner before whom he was brought had not jurisdiction. After the application was made, and while the decision was pending, a consultation between the prisoner and his counsel took place, the result of which was the withdrawal of the application. The object of the application, it is said, was to take the examination of the case out of the hands of Commissioner Osborn; but as soon as it became apparent that the writ, if granted, would be made returnable on Monday the scheme was abandoned. An application for a writ was subsequently made to Judge McCunn, of the State court, who granted it and made it returnable on Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The McKay Sewing Machine Injunction.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Gardner McKay vs. W. W. Gilman.—A few days ago an injunction was granted restraining defendant from using the McKay sewing machine for sewing shoes, and also from selling shoes which had been made on the McKay machine, unless stamped with stamps purchased of complainant according to the terms of his license to defendant. Plaintiff alleges that in violation of the injunction defendant has used one of the machines and has also made large sales of unstamped shoes. This was a motion in equity for an attachment against defendant for a violation of the injunction. Plaintiff introduced affidavits to show the facts above set forth. Defendant introduced affidavits to show that the machine had been used without his knowledge, and that no unstamped shoes had been sold with his authority since the injunction. Decision reserved.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The Alleged Fraudulent Pay Roll Case—Continuation of the Examination of General Thomas W. Eagan.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Thomas W. Eagan.—The examination of this case was resumed yesterday morning. The case for the government was not finished, as was expected, the court having to rise in consequence of the indisposition of Commissioner Osborn. It is expected now that the case will be disposed of on Monday. The following testimony was taken yesterday:—

TESTIMONY.

Charles E. Booth, the bookkeeper of Mr. Eagan, recalled by the District Attorney. He testified as follows:—I knew all the men working in the coal districts during that month; the names of Naire, Morrissey, Jenkins and Mentz were never on the tallies of coal weighed in the district; there were only two men in the coal district and they reported to me in person; they were James McGee and Mr. Buel; in the latter part of July Mr. Dickinson relieved Mr. Buel; I testified in the matter of the alleged frauds of Mr. Carr, but I did not investigate them; Mr. Eagan introduced me to the Surveyor of the Custom House, and I was asked about the alleged frauds.

Cross-examination—I kept an account of work done on vessels only; I knew Jenkins by sight; I have seen him draw his pay; he was paid in the room the same as the other employés; I never got my pay without signing a roll while with Mr. Eagan; coal vessels occasionally discharged at Harlem.

Edward Wilkes testified—I am deputy foreman in District 13 of the weigher's department, under General Eagan; I was appointed assistant foreman by the foreman; I received a book of instructions from General Eagan about the middle of July; have not had the book of instructions in the office as long as I have been there; my duty was to go on board of vessels on their arrival, copy their permits, select the men, put them to work, see that the goods were properly tallied and weighed, receive the returns from the foreman of the gang, after examining their dock books pass them to the hands of the clerk, Mr. Booth, who copied them, and after they were made and signed by General Eagan take them to the Custom House: I receive all the orders for exportation, see that they are weighed or averaged, and after the returns are made and signed by General Eagan take them to the Custom House; I set the men to work on the ships as they arrive and keep their time; I have the accounts of time kept by me during the month of July; by comparison of the time kept by me with that on the pay rolls signed by General Eagan I find some discrepancies between the two; I found on the Custom House pay roll July 1 the name of Joseph Naire and James McGee on the same roll; on the roll of July 8 the name of James McGee and Joseph Naire on the Custom House pay roll are not on mine; also the names of L. Morrissey, J. H. B. Jenkins and P. Wentz on the Custom House pay roll are not on mine; on my account July 1 I have John Kelly down for nine dollars and on the pay roll signed by General Eagan it is thirteen dollars; on the Custom House pay roll of July 15 I find the names of Jenkins and Naire for $21 20 each; they are not on my roll; George F. Stork's name is on my roll for $3 60 and on the Custom House pay roll for $13 60; James Costin is down on my pay roll for $8 60, on the Custom House roll for $18 20; Michael Halpin is on my pay roll for $13, on the Custom House pay roll for $17; after pay roll of July 22 was presented General Eagan came down stairs and complained that the pay rolls were too large; Mr. Webb came down stairs for gum and I went up stairs and found a pay roll cut in two and the name of Joseph Naire cut out of it; Webb said he called me up stairs to have the rolls signed over again; he said he had made a d—d botch putting them together and he wanted it done over again; General Eagan, Webb said, objected to Naire's name being on the roll, because he (Eagan) did not get the money himself; the pay roll of July 22 has the names of Edward Costello and C. Hovey for $20 each, which are not on my pay roll; Michael Halpin is on the the Custom House pay roll for $13 80, on mine for $8; on the pay roll of July 29 C. Hovey's name is on the Custom House pay roll for $19 60 and not on my pay roll; James Dooley is on the Custom House pay roll for $15 60 and on mine for $5 60; when the pay roll of July 15 was paid the foreman, Captain Webb, told me to go out and get two men to answer to the names of Joseph Naire and James Costello; I had business down on pier 51 and went down and sent the men up to get their money; General Eagan was not present when the request to get these men was made; next day Eagan said Webb had considerable trouble to get men to answer to the pay roll, and that he (Eagan) had to get him out of the scrape; I don't know who did answer to those names; J. Naire never worked in that district to my knowledge; he never worked in my department; I was introduced to a man by the name of Joseph Naire; his name was never reported to me by the foreman of any of the gangs; on the pay roll of July 15 James Costin is down for $15 60, on my pay roll for $3 60; my pay rolls are correct.

Before the examination of this witness was finished the court adjourned to Monday morning at nine o'clock.

Selling Unstamped Cigars—A Man Gets in a Trap Unawares.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Gennan Kahn.—Defendant is a young man about twenty-two years of age. He sought to make a living, like many another man of his race, by peddling cigars, and to make a better living he chose, it is alleged, to sell cigars on which the stamps were not fixed according to law. In the pursuit of his calling he ventured yesterday morning into a building that is above all others the special horror of all who would turn an illicit penny by the illicit sale of cigars. Quite ignorant of the character of the place he was entering, he went into the building in Chambers street, in which the United States Courts are held, and the first thing he did was to go into the office of Commissioner Shields, and offer to sell him a few of the fragrant Havanas in which he so much delights. Kahn had with him several boxes of the delightful weed, and went up to Mr. Shields to give him an opportunity to take his choice. The Commissioner at once saw that the boxes had no stamps on them. He gave a signal to a couple of officers setting by, and they immediately took Kahn a prisoner, to his great surprise and consternation. Complaint was made against him, and he was discharged on his own recognizance to appear for examination on Monday next. He is to be made a witness against other parties who are said to be bigger fish than he.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Ingraham.

Wilbour vs. Biddle.—Motion granted.

Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company vs. the Atlantic Foundry et al.—Motion granted.

John Flanagan et al vs. Patrick Cassidy.—Motion granted—costs to abide event.

Steinhaeuser vs. Steinhaeuser.—Motion granted in payment of $200, and with leave for plaintiff to apply for a new attachment, &c.

James Hughes vs. William Cohen.—Motion granted on defendant stipulating, &c.

Frey vs. Thurston, Jr.—Motion granted with ten dollars costs.

Hughes vs. Cohen.—Motion granted—costs to abide event.

Brown et al. vs. Fell.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motion for a Habeas Corpus on Behalf of John H. Pratt, of Texan Notoriety.

Before Judge McCunn.

Counsel appeared before Judge McCunn yesterday morning and made application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of John H. Pratt, the celebrated Texan, about whose exploits so much has already been published in the newspaper press of this city. The grounds of the application were that Pratt had committed no offence against the United States; that his detention here in the Ludlow street jail, under pretence of an examination, was clearly designed to hold him until a requisition from the War Department at Washington came to deliver him for trial before a court martial in Texas, and that if he had committed any offence at all it was committed against the State of Texas, and therefore he should be held by the military authorities of that State.

Judge McCunn—I will grant the writ, but if the federal powers have control of the man why that will end my jurisdiction, but if they have not I will probably say so on Monday, on which day I will make the writ returnable at twelve o'clock. Do you also want a certiorari?

Counsel—Yes, sir.

Court—I will grant you that also.

The matter was dropped until Monday.

Decisions.

By Judge McCunn.

Sophia Ewald vs. Robert Ewald.—Motion granted and cause referred.

Theodore Westing vs. Henry Karrenberg.—Motion granted without costs.

Theophilus Griffiths vs. Elijah A. Schunick et al.—Appeal dismissed and taxation of costs affirmed.

Charles Thompson vs. Robert Mass.—Complaint dismissed, with costs, and ten dollars cost of motion.

Charles Carter vs. Andrew Clark et al.—Motion granted and stay of proceedings ordered upon filing undertaking.

August Van Cliff v. Herman R. Kirschbaum.—Motion granted without costs.

John Hopkins vs. Justice L. Bulkley.—Motion granted.

Adam Brown vs. Sigismund P. Windmuller et al.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

James Shaw vs. Joseph Donelson.—Motion granted and receiver appointed.

Robert Mass vs. George Greason.—Motion granted.

Mary Y. Bean vs. S. M. Pettengill.—Motion dismissed, with ten dollars costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Wills Admitted, &c.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills admitted during week ending August 7, 1869:—George F. Dalton, Francis X. Bond, Henry Brady (foreign), Jacob Cram, Rufus L. Lord, Charles Shields, David B. Martin, Wilhelmina Minck, George Douglass, Frederick Heinicke, John McMahon, Eugene F. Lebrun (foreign), Peter Kelly.

Letters of administration granted on estates of John Joardan, John Shultz, Cooney Kondler, William Rugheimer, Edward Moran, Leinick Arnold, Julia Felkheimer, Josephine Engelbrecht, Thomas Gilligan, James Christy, Joseph Schaefer, Henry Becker, Henry H. Black, Margaret J. Black, Peter Hanrice, Conrad Meyer, Rosa McCann, Ellen Jenty, Henry McFarland, John C. Miller, Henrietta Samuel.

The only will containing anything of public interest is that of Rufus L. Lord, who died on the 16th of May last. Mr. Lord, it will be remembered, was the victim of the "Lord bond robbery." He remained a bachelor, and died leaving property valued at $4,000,000. His will, admitted to probate during the past week, bears date September 16, 1861. He leaves surviving him four brothers, one sister and some sixty remote relatives, children or grandchildren of deceased brothers and sisters. By the provisions of his will his brothers Gordon Lord and Eleazer Lord and his sister Lydia Perkins obtain legacies each of $2,000 per annum, payable quarterly. Nephews and nieces named in the will, some fifty in number, receive $10,000 each, and the children of his nephews and nieces, six in number, also receive $10,000 each. These legacies are to be paid in railroad bonds, which, as stated in the will, have been set aside for the purpose and each legatee's portion in a separate envelope. The American Bible Society receives $5,000, St. Luke's Hospital $5,000, New York Juvenile Asylum $10,000. All the residue of his property is bequeathed to his brothers Thomas and David N. Lord.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	70	63	3 P. M.	80	76
6 A. M.	73	61	6 P. M.	76	72
9 A. M.	74	65	9 P. M.	79	68
12 M.	78	71	12 P. M.	78	64

Average temperature yesterday........ 67¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........ 76
Average temperature during past week........ 75¾
Average temperature corresponding week last year........ 78¼

VITAL STATISTICS.—The births for this week were 848, against 193 for the same period last year; marriages 127, against 134, and deaths 591, against 594.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Rollins will hold an inquest to-day at 330 East Thirty-fifth street over the remains of Emma Tuig, a child, who died there very suddenly yesterday from unknown causes.

SUICIDE ATTEMPTED.—John Swess, a German barber, living at the corner of Charlton and Hudson streets, on Friday night aimed a bullet at his heart. It struck too low and his life was saved.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Charles Morgan, aged eighteen years, was accidentally run over on Friday morning by the nine A. M. express train from Albany, at the corner of Fiftieth street and Eleventh avenue. He sustained a compound fracture of the leg, and died soon after his admission to Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest.

FATAL RESULT OF A FALL.—Samuel B. Ackerman, a lawyer by profession, a resident of New Rochelle, and temporarily stopping with Mrs. Wolff, at 303 East Forty-third street, was found on Monday night lying on the pavement in front of the above premises in an insensible condition. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital and died yesterday morning. As the deceased came home in an intoxicated condition it is supposed that he fell from the window of his room and sustained the injuries that caused death. Coroner Rollins held an inquest at the Morgue and gave a permit for the removal of the remains by the relatives. A verdict of accidental death was duly rendered.

HELL GATE.—Another delay has been caused in the attempted removal of the Hell Gate rocks. Mr. Shelburne, one of the contractors, recently moved a machine over one of them, with the intention of beginning operations the following day. During the night a vessel ran against it, which necessitated repairs. These the machine is now receiving, and will soon be again ready for work. The coffer dam, which another contractor proposes to sink over the rocks, is now constructing. It will be like an iron box, without top or bottom, and will be sunk upon a rock, with the upper part above water. Cement will be applied by divers between the rock and the edges of the four sides, and the water will then be pumped out. In this way the box will be rendered entirely empty, and men can blast upon the dry rock with the same facility as upon land.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. GEORGE B. HERBERT.—Mr. Edward Herbert, of the Clinton Place House, writes to say that the person mentioned in Friday's issue as having been assailed by Michael Curran is not related to him, and that the assault was not committed in his house, as was erroneously stated, but in the Bowery.

AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH WARD.—In a fight last night in a dance house, No. 98 James street, Martin Blank, bartender, struck Thomas Manning, of 102 James street, with a club, inflicting a severe scalp wound, which was dressed by a surgeon. Blank was arrested and locked up at the Fourth precinct station house.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Charles Isaacs was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing fifty dollars from a bureau drawer at No. 52 Mulberry street. Mary Ann Sweeny, who claimed to own the money, stated that she caught Isaacs taking the money. The accused, who was taken before Judge Kelly, at the Tombs, was comitted for examination.

A BARROOM FRACAS.—John H. Nolan, bartender in the liquor store of Bernard Lackey, corner of South First and Second streets, E. D., was arraigned before Justice Voorhies on a charge of feloniously assaulting Thomas Summersgill on Thursday evening. The particulars of this case were published in Friday's HERALD. Nolan waived examination and gave bonds in $1,000 to answer to the Grand Jury.

ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY.—Charles Leiber, aged seventy-four, whose residence is not given, while walking down Broadway yesterday, fell into the cellar of the New York Life Insurance Company's building, corner of Leonard street, and fractured both legs. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Stephen Dundary was sent to Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries sustained by a horse running over him in the Twenty-sixth precinct. Charles McCarthy, whose residence is not known, was found yesterday, at the corner of Jackson and South streets, with both legs paralyzed. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. David Falvey, of No. 1,524 Third avenue, in attempting to board a Third avenue car, fell and was severely hurt.

POLICE TACTICS.

The English Forgers—A Fight for the $60,000—The Lawyers Flanked by the Superintendent and the Fugitives Off for Old England.

Full particulars of the arrival in this country of Clement Harwood and John Hutcher, who, it is alleged, committed forgeries amounting to nearly $60,000 in England, and in whose possession this sum was found, have already appeared in the HERALD. Only yesterday the announcement of the departure of an officer from England, armed with the necessary papers to secure their extradition, was made.

At an early hour Saturday it came to the knowledge of Superintendent Kennedy that certain legal gentlemen, who had an eye upon the $60,000, were preparing an application for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the discharge of the men. The Superintendent had sufficient sagacity to know that under a habeas corpus they would regain their liberty, and be at once set to work to circumvent the legal gentlemen. The prisoners were hurriedly visited in their cells by the chief, and they consented to return voluntarily and not await the slow process of extradition. Mr. Kennedy summoned Sergeant Kelso, of the detective force, a brief consultation was held, and a moment later Mr. James Irving, one of the detectives who made the arrest, was ordered to pack up his valise for a month's absence.

The Superintendent's next movement was to write the document below, with which he hurried to the cell, where the prisoners, not having heard of the forthcoming writ in their favor, signed. They were placed in a closed carriage about half-past ten, and driven about the city until a few minutes before the hour of sailing, when Irving turned his horses' heads to the pier foot of Christopher street. There other officers awaited his arrival, and having reconnoitred and discovered no person likely to have a writ in his pocket, they were quickly and quietly put on board the City of Washington.

There a new cause for alarm presented itself. The hour for the departure of the vessel arrived, yet she lay as motionless upon the water as a swan. Irving's heart stood still, as each suspicious party boarded the vessel, but locking himself in a stateroom he waited and watched, and about three o'clock had the pleasure from his window of seeing the lines thrown off, and a moment later hearing the huge engines straining themselves in their effort to start the ponderous craft, which was soon far away from the dock on her homeward voyage. When the Superintendent, who had confided his secret to Kelso only, heard of the safe departure of the prisoners his delight knew no bounds, and he rubbed his hands in ecstacy and exclaimed, "Come on now, gentlemen, with your writs." The afternoon wore away and they did not come, the lawyers having been unsuccessful in securing the writ, or, hearing of their defeat, abandoning their efforts. The following are the conditions under which the prisoners return:—

NEW YORK, August 6, 1869.

We the undersigned request the Hon. John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, to send us to England by the next steamer to meet any charges which may be made against us there, and to send our baggage and all moneys found upon us, except such as may be necessary to pay charges and expenses, &c., to the Inspector of City Police in London.

CLEMENT HARWOOD,
JOHN HUTCHER, Jr.

Witness—JAMES J. KELSO, Sergeant Detective Police, New York.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Great Victory for the Fat Melting Men—They are Licensed to Perfume the City—Set-to Between Dr. Stone and the President.

The special meeting called for yesterday was attended by Commissioners Stone, Lincoln, Crane, Stephen Smith, Swinburne and Bosworth.

The call was read, when the chairman of the Sanitary Committee, Dr. Smith, submitted the following preambles and resolutions, which were read:—

Whereas experience has shown that the business of fat melting, even when conducted with the most approved machinery, does, through carelessness or other causes, produce a most offensive odor which spreads over a large portion of the city and is injurious to the health of the citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That all existing permits allowing the business of fat melting or boiling at any place in the city of New York, south of 110th street, be and are hereby revoked.

Whereas this Board has by ordinance forbidden the business of fat melting to be carried on in the city of New York, south of 110th street, after October 1, 1869, and whereas it has this day revoked all permits for the business, but whereas the entire discontinuance of a business heretofore permitted may cause loss to the parties engaged in it,

Resolved, That this Board desires, while protecting the health of the great body of the citizens, to avoid as far as possible injury to the pecuniary interests of those engaged in the business of fat melting, and hereby declares that it will grant permits to carry on the business of fat melting upon the following conditions:—That the permits shall close on October 1 and the applicant shall undertake to abandon the business south of 110th street at that time; the applicant must undertake to allow an inspector of this Board to be stationed permanently in his establishment, and to give him access to the same at all hours of the day and night; and must agree to pay and must pay weekly the salary of such inspectors, at a rate not exceeding $100 each per month, payment to be made to the treasurer of the Board; the applicant must use only the improved machinery approved by this Board; the business shall in all respects be carried on under such regulations as have been heretofore or may be hereafter presented by this Board; any permit may be revoked in case of violation of any of the provisions or for cause known.

The firms affected by these resolutions are as follows:—Smith Ely, Jr., 402 East Forty-fifth street; M. Donohue & Co., 613 West Thirty-eighth street; Frank Elgers, 25 Abattoir place; Gamble & McNeill, 641 West Thirty-eighth street; Henry Weil & Son, 37 Abattoir place; George Belzer, 17 Abattoir place; Patrick Thorpe, 611 West Thirty-eighth street; W. Hunt, 35 Abattoir place; Butcher's Hide and Fat Manufacturing Association; Allan Hay & Co.; Toby & Bros., foot Thirty-ninth street; New York Caloric Rendering Company, foot of Fortieth street, East river.

Mr. LINCOLN remarked that he saw a number of gentlemen affected by these resolutions present, and an opportunity was now given them to address the Board.

Mr. MCNEIL, representing the firm of Gamble & McNeil, addressed the Board at considerable length; declared that his establishment had created no nuisance; objected to the Board foisting upon them inspectors who knew nothing of the practical working of the establishment, and asserted that under the action of the Board the innocent must suffer for the sins of the guilty.

Dr. SWINBURNE—Why not show us who are the guilty.

Mr. MCNEIL—It is not our duty to do so, and we do not want the character of informers.

Mr. LINCOLN—Can you suggest any means by which we can prevent these smells?

Mr. MCNEIL—I might, but do not think it advisable.

Mr. SWINBURNE—You know the lawyers expose one another when they make smells.

Mr. BOSWORTH—Yes; but he exposes himself when he makes a bad smell.

MCNEIL—I don't see why the Board cannot cover the case by their own inspectors and ordinances. It seems but proper that the men who cause the smells should be taxed to pay the inspectors, but those firms that have conformed to the law should be excepted.

Dr. STONE—It is suggested here that you know too much.

Mr. MCNEIL—It is a mistake that Governor Fenton did not put some of us on the commission.

Mr. BOSWORTH—If you can prevail upon Mr. Lincoln to resign I will recommend the Governor to appoint you.

Mr. MCNEIL—Thank you, sir.

Mr. BLISS—Is it not possible that the stench is owing more to the neglect of your employés than any dereliction of duty on the part of the employers?

Mr. MCNEIL—It is.

Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. SAYERS, representing Smith Ely, Jr., a gentleman representing the Caloric Fat Rending and Manufacturing Company, and others addressed the Board, and at the conclusion of the discussion, which was merely a plea on the part of the manufacturers for leniency, question was called.

Here Judge BOSWORTH, who in the conversation had merely thrown in a sentence here and there, remarked:—It strikes me that all the recommendations of the committee are very unbusiness-like. Every gentleman has a right under the law to carry on any business that is not offensive. There are no reports showing that all the places affected by these resolutions are offensive. Some of these gentlemen claim their establishments are not offensive. They ask an investigation, and if it is found that they are the authors of the nuisances consent to retire. I don't understand that there are any reports upon the establishments against which these resolutions are aimed. I would like to know what portion of the inspectors you propose to detail for this duty. You place men there who will, like revenue inspectors, be open to temptation unless they be pretty square. The legal way is to have a report before taking action—not pass a resolution refusing permits, then granting permits under certain conditions. I tell you under the law you cannot prevent these men carrying on business if you go before a jury.

Dr. SMITH—That is answered by the statement that we have a general report covering all these establishments.

Dr. STONE—Question, question.

Mr. LINCOLN—The question is upon the adoption of the reported resolutions from the Sanitary Committee.

A few minutes were spent in conversation by members.

Dr. STONE (who was anxious) jumped up somewhat excited and exclaimed, "I move we adjourn; it is time for the doctors to go and attend to their business."

Mr. LINCOLN—I believe it is the duty of doctors on the commission to attend to its business.

Dr. STONE—No, sir! No, sir! We have other business.

Mr. LINCOLN—Then you had better resign.

Dr. STONE—Had we? Well, I believe you have wanted to resign for some time.

Mr. LINCOLN (sarcastically)—I shall attend to my business until I do so. When I want to die I will send for some of these (Board of Health) doctors.

Dr. STONE—Well, we will surely come.

Dr. STONE here moved that the superintendent be instructed to place all the inspectors he could call from other duties to watch these establishments, which was adopted.

Here Judge Bosworth walked across the room and held a short conversation, when Dr. Stone offered a second resolution to the effect that the Sanitary Superintendent be empowered to appoint six special inspectors for duty at these establishments.

This resolution was carried also. The Board adjourned and the proprietors of the establishments affected left in high glee at the defeat of the effort to close them up.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON EXPLOSIVE OILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

At the recent meeting of the Board of Health a special report from Dr. Harris, Sanitary Superintendent, on explosive oils, contains some errors of fact, and as my name has been mentioned therewith, I hasten to ask a refutation of the objectionable points. I have taken special pains to put the Board of Health on the right track in regard to the nature and sale of explosive oils, but seemingly to no purpose.

All the oil sold by regular dealers is tested, and unless it indicates from 110 to 120 degrees is never offered for sale. The danger comes after the oil has left the store by mixing it with naphtha or benzine. Naphtha and benzine sell for about ten cents a gallon 65 to 70 gravity. Kerosene oil sells for about thirty-five cents a gallon and is 45 to 47 gravity. I suppose all the wholesale dealers who sell kerosene oil sell naphtha and benzine also, and often the purchaser takes away both articles on the same cart. The chemist of the Board of Health reports having tested two samples of kerosene oil 70 gravity, which burns at 70 Fahrenheit. There is no such article as kerosene 70 gravity; it is naphtha or benzine. A single gallon of naphtha or benzine put into a barrel of good kerosene will make it explosive and cause it to ignite at 70 Fahrenheit.

E. G. KELLEY, 116 Maiden lane.

THE PARK YESTERDAY.

Numerous Visitors—Fine Music—The Scenery at the Zenith of Its Beauty.

No Saturday of the season has the Park been so extensively visited as it was yesterday. By three o'clock the Mall was covered by a mixed and moving mass of humanity, displaying toilets, persons and dispositions in ever-varying scene. The weather, which has been so delightful for the past few days, seemed to have culminated yesterday in one of the finest days that could have visited this sphere, even had it been brought about by a special order from the sons of men, or the daughters as well. The sun was radiant and lit up the landscape, the green meadows, and the peaceful hills superbly, making the Mall look as a carpet of velvet, green figured into fantastic shapes by the tall elms with their deep shadows, and the smooth drives like lengthened ribbons of white silk winding around the sloping surface, even as wide belts about the waists of nature's fair ones. The vista from an elevated position on the Terrace, looking down the Fifth avenue, disclosed a perfect sea of human heads, arrayed in bright colors, and eyes sparkling at the fine scenes and good music. The band played such pieces as "Selections from Don Pasquale," quadrille "Flatte Bubsche," "Conscript March," "Overture to Oberon" and "Mazurka L'Hirondelle," all well executed and received with great favor. The notable absence of beggars, itinerant pedlers and nuisances generally was very commendable, and speaks well for the eminent and useful services that have distinguished Mr. Green's far-famed administration of the most embarrassing of public trusts. What a wondrously beautiful and diversified view can be obtained at any point, with a clear, unbroken perspective? Let the observer find an easy position on the rising and gently undulating green, receding in graceful curvature to northward of the Terrace. Before him laid out with a marvellous natural symmetry, is a combination that has pleased baffled genius, in search of fitting adjectives, to declare as "beggaring description." The sward, like the rolling waves of the sea, breaks into countless outlines, until lost beyond the definite boundaries of the horizon; the silvery sheet of water, surrounded by shady glades and poetic arbors, hidden by masses of foliage which breathe with palpitations long drawn out, is peopled with a gayly dressed throng, who fill the small row boats covered by awnings of red, white and blue, and who remark, with excited expletives, the gorgeous beauties on every hand; to southward loom up the massive and elaborate staircases descending from the Terrace; the stone pedestal supporting the richly-carved flower pots, the artistic pilasters, and the uniquely-wrought balustrades, with the marble panellings, the neatly cut alcoves and the profusion of sculptured designs, were sublime, supplemented yesterday by a scene in which the rare hydrangea flowers of pink and white shone out in their variagated tints, and gave a contrasted color to the view that more strongly, if possible, enhanced its beauty and grandeur; the tall and tapering flagstaffs were undergoing repairs, and were surrounded by scaffolding and canvass. They betray signs of the same good taste and elegant simplicity, making the whole Park the pride of New York, and when completed will bear similar ornaments to the Music Temple on the Mall. Little girls in blue and white, families, each with a parasol, the use of which which was divided between a a half dozen people—well-dressed adults and an army of quidnuncs, gorgeous and flaming colors—colors of landscape and garment—beautiful girls and conceited men; all these scenes enacting under a sky broken into a wreath of dark, blue and azure nimbus clouds, and with airs saturated with delicious vapors, and yet freighted with the rich harmonies of Dodworth's band in the distance, could be enjoyed without wearying the feet by walk, or the eyes by excessive sight. This grand panorama, to the minutest detail, is now superior to the great park of Europe, the Bois de Boulogne, and rivals in its water works the still deservedly famous Versailles of Louis XIV.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

During the past week the business at the Marshal's Bureau has not been particularly brisk. There were, of course, a large number of complaints made against parties acting under license from the Mayor's office who had violated or neglected to comply with some of the Corporation ordinances. Licenses were issued through Marshal Daly's department for 5 second hand dealers, 1 junk shop, 5 junk carts, 13 coaches, 2 boarding houses, 6 express wagons, 35 venders, 68 carts, 52 drivers, 2 gunpowder and 2 porters—making a total of 191. For these licenses and for fines imposed by Marshal Tooker $539 were received. There have been, as usual, a number of complaints entered against

THE ENVELOPE SWINDLERS

by "smart young men from the country." Among the old haunts of the soapy-headed scoundrels who practice this method of swindling the establishments at 233 Broadway, 179 Broadway, a couple on Park row and three or four in Chatham street and West street have hitherto done the largest amount of business, to all appearances. During the past week a new leper spot has been discovered at 211 Greenwich street. The establishment is not new, by any means; but the thieves who manipulate the place do it so cleverly and get hold of such customers that hitherto they have escaped detection. Being in the immediate neighborhood of Washington Market, there is generally game enough around for the scamps to get hold of, and they do it most successfully. From the complaints before the Marshal during the week it appears that J. W. Patton, of Ellsworth, Me., had been swindled out of $100; William Eyre, of 78 Hammond street, of fifty dollars; L. Connor, of Middletown, N. J., of seventy-five dollars, and James W. Smith, of Monroe, Orange county, N. Y., out of $100. The last gentleman had "been in town just about half an hour, and the poor fellow what drawed the watch, you know, was sure he could git the same ticket agin," and so J. W. Smith kindly loaned him $100 and he lost it. This is a fair sample of a week's work at 211 Greenwich street, and an estimate has been made to show that complaints are made by not more than one-third or one-fourth of the victims. August F. Long, of Lauderdale, Miss., lost $31 at No. 438 Broadway; Wells Thompson, of Madison, Wis., lost $27 at No. 97 Chatham street; John Darker, of Morristown, N. J., lost $40 at No. 95 Chatham street; Michael Reilly, of Lowell, Mass., lost $27 at No. 124 West street; and Edward Johnson, of Burlington county, N. J., lost $100, also at No. 124 West street. In the last case the swindling was done on July 7. The Marshal recovered $50, with a promise of the balance on Monday. E. H. Van Orden, of Boonton, N. J., lost $40 in gold at 179 Broadway, and George Deery, of Rahway, N. J., lost $27, also at 179 Broadway. Hugh Mangan, of Union, Ohio, lost $10 at 11 Broadway. In each case an officer was despatched by Marshal Tooker and the money refunded. A curious case of what might seem to be

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE ITS OWN ACCUSER.

A complaint was made by Otto Treisam of the loss of $682 by means of bogus tickets and exchange. He did not know exactly where the place was, but thought it was in Cortlandt street or West street. Marshal Tooker sent a note for the return of the money to a place in Cortlandt street and to another in West street. At both establishments the note was honored and the full amount claimed was sent by the proprietors of each. Marshal Tooker handed the amount claimed to Treisam, and the other "conscience money" instalment he retains until some further investigation will determine the place at which the swindling was done.

JERSEY VEHICLES IN NEW YORK STREETS

must be lettered and numbered properly or the owners thereof will come to grief. A few days since Officer Dyer arrested John Reynolds, driver of a business wagon for a gas pipe company doing business in Jersey City, for not having the wagon properly lettered. Marshal Tooker lectured Mr. Reynolds at some length, stating that frequent complaints had been made to him by licensed New York cartmen of the ill treatment they had received from the Jersey authorities, some of them, for trivial offences, being fined as high as twenty-five dollars, and that he had found a general inclination to evade the action and requirements of the laws of New York on the part of those who frequently used the streets of this city. The Marshal stated that he intended to protect the New York cart and truck men, and would rigidly enforce the ordinances and oblige those from other cities using the streets of the city of New York to respect the laws and ordinances of the city. He fined Mr. Reynolds $10 for the neglect to comply with the ordinance, but charged him nothing for the New York speech and the wholesome lecture on the occasion.

THE DEPOT AT HUNTER'S POINT.

"Viator" had occasion lately, on arriving with his family at the Cortlandt street ferry landing from Jersey City, to take passage to Hunter's Point in order to pass to the interior of Long Island. His baggage not having arrived in time he was compelled to wait. He could have no breakfast, as he found no respectable restaurant in the neighborhood. Besides, on the side track there was a long train of cars filled with putrescent manure, the fumes from which the Southern wind wafted directly into the depot, making the surrounding atmosphere sickening to everybody in waiting. "Viator" hopes, therefore, the probability that Mr. A. T. Stewart may possibly build an independent line of railway from his new purchase of Hempstead Plains to a suitable point on the East river, more centrally opposite New York than Hunter's Point, with better accommodations than at the depot at the latter place, will be come a reality.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 220

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Hoodoy Dicoory Dock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rip Van Winkle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—Self.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Arrah na Pogue; or, The Wicklow Wedding.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Mysteries of Carrow; or, Will and the Way—Jacques Strop.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—Green Bushes.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—Popular Garden Concert.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic Vocalism, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Hooley's Minstrels—Contest for the Championship.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—Females Only in Attendance.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, August 8, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Daily Herald will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the Herald at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated August 7.

A grand banquet was given at Cowes Castle on Friday to the members of the yacht squadron. Many American gentlemen were present. James Haggerty, United States Consul to Glasgow, has been refused his *exequatur* by the British government. The Hudson Bay government will soon be formed. De la Valette has arrived in London. The subject of a uniform marriage law for the United Kingdom will shortly be brought before the British Parliament. Inquiry was made yesterday in the House of Commons respecting the British boundaries and the United States. The prospectus of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company has just been issued in London.

The French Senate have appointed a committee to examine the Senatus Consultum.

After the execution of the Carlist insurrectionists members of the bands to which the unfortunate men belonged petitioned the government for pardon. Several priests and other sympathizers of Don Carlos have been arrested at Astorga. Savariejos, the Carlist leader, has fled to Portugal.

At a meeting of the Hungarian delegation on Friday Baron Beust's policy towards Germany and on the Eastern question was loudly applauded.

Ismail Pacha is to be summoned to Constantinople to report his proceedings in England, Germany and France.

Japan.

The affairs in the empire are very unsettled. Hostility to foreigners is on the increase.

Miscellaneous.

The President was received with a grand procession at Newburg yesterday. A holiday was observed in the town, the streets were crowded with people and the houses were almost hidden under the display of bunting. The President was taken to the house which Washington once made his headquarters, and was there formally welcomed by the Mayor in a speech, to which he responded at the usual length. After a collation the President returned to Secretary Fish's house. He will be in New York on Monday.

At the Cabinet meeting called for Tuesday next the most important subject of discussion will probably be further instructions to Minister Sickles in Spain.

Rear Admiral Hoff, who has been in command of our squadron in Cuban waters for some time, has been ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., with his flagship Albany, formerly the Contoocook. The squadron is to be commanded by the next senior officer.

The election in Tennessee has gone for Senter by (it may be) 65,000 majority. The Legislature is strongly democratic, with probably a majority on joint ballot of 50.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League is to meet in Philadelphia on Wednesday to make provision for the coming elections in Mississippi and Texas.

The Susquehanna Railroad litigation has been weighted with innumerable injunctions and counter injunctions and has become one of those inexplicable complications that all railroad lawsuits seem fated to become. Mr. Fisk, Jr., appeared at the office in Albany yesterday and showed papers from Judge Barnard appointing him receiver of the road, but admission was refused him, and, on his making a noisy demonstration, he was taken charge of by a police officer. He was released, however, on his arrival at the station house. The Common Council of Albany have removed Mr. Herrick, one of the directors for the city, vice president of the road and opposed to the Ramsey interest.

Singman and Choy-Chew, the two Chinese merchants of San Francisco who are on a commercial tour through the eastern part of the country, were banquetted in Chicago on Friday night. Choy-Chew made a speech in English that would reflect high credit on a native born American speechmaker. He has been in the country eleven years, and besides acquiring wealth has acquired almost a finished English education.

The testimony before the coroner's jury in the Boston murder case was closed yesterday. The police officer who sat up all night with Major White testified that he appeared to regret the murder and to have some hope that Mrs. Hobbs was not dead. He wished that he had killed himself also, and said that he had intended to leave the day before, but persuaded himself to remain at Dr. Hobbs' one more night. The verdict will be rendered on Monday.

A huge land slide occurred near Stockport, in Columbia county, N. Y., on Monday last. The earth caved to a distance of eighty feet, and the surface moved 600 feet, carrying trees and fences with it, and leaving them upright and in good order on their new site. Some of the weaker trees were snapped or twisted. The movement occupied half an hour, being very gradual, and no noise was heard until the mass struck the base of a hill with a crash like thunder. A fissure deep beyond sounding has appeared near the sunken portion of land, and fears are entertained that another slide may occur. Thousands of people have visited the scene of the phenomenon, and great excitement exists in Stockport.

The French fleet which is to convey the Empress Eugenie to this country will be accompanied by Rear Admiral Radford in his flagship, the Franklin; and the Navy Department will be charged with showing the distinguished visitor the honors becoming her station.

J. D. Harris, late radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, has commenced a lawsuit against the owners of the steamer Kennebec, plying between Richmond and Baltimore, for ejecting him from her cabin on account of his color.

Snow fell on Mount Washington on Friday, and ice formed during the night. Snow also fell near Montreal.

The scull race between Hamill and Coulter for a purse of $1,000 came off yesterday on the Monongahela river, at Pittsburg. During the race, Coulter being a little ahead, the boats collided, and Hamill immediately pulled for the shore. Coulter rowed over the course, but the referee declared the race off.

A fire in Elizabethtown, Ky., on Friday night destroyed thirty-two buildings. The loss is estimated at $125,000.

The City.

The operations at Hell Gate are again delayed, this time owing to the damage done to one of the machines, which was run into by a vessel during the night.

A very interesting article, entitled "Our City Railroads," will be found in our triple sheet this morning. It shows how utterly inadequate the present railroads are to the wants of the people and makes some valuable suggestions as to the reforms needed.

An unknown man hung himself to a tree at the corner of Eldridge street and Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday night.

A young man named Kahn yesterday offered to sell Commissioner Shields some cigars the boxes of which, the Commissioner saw at once, were without the required revenue stamp. He had Kahn arrested, but discharged him on his own recognizance until Monday, when, if he appears at all, he will probably disclose transactions implicating more extensive dealers.

Marshal Tooker yesterday gave one Otto Treisam notes to two places, one in Cortlandt and the other in West street, demanding the return of $382, which Otto claimed he had been swindled out of by one of the establishments, but was not certain which one. Both the establishments paid the amount without demurring.

Harwood and Hatcher, the alleged English forgers, who were arrested recently for forgeries to the amount of $50,000, committed in England, were quietly taken on board the steamer City of Washington yesterday and sailed on her for Liverpool under charge of detective James Irving, who is directed to return them to the authorities in London. This sudden extradition was the work of Superintendent Kennedy, who understood that lawyers were preparing writs of habeas corpus to release them from prison. The accused parties, however, consented to the movement.

J. H. Pratt, the alleged Texas murderer and bushwhacker, applied through his counsel yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus to take his case out of Commissioner Osborn's hands on the plea of want of jurisdiction. Judge McCunn granted the writ and made it returnable on Monday.

With but few exceptions the markets yesterday were without activity. Coffee was quiet, but steady. Cotton was in fair demand and ⅛c. higher for the low grades. On 'Change flour was in light demand, but prices generally were steady. Wheat was active, and spring advanced from three cents to five cents, while corn was in fair request and one cent higher. Oats were steady, with a fair demand. Pork was dull but unchanged. Beef was steady, while lard, though quiet, was steady. Whiskey was in improved demand and firmer. Naval stores were dull, but without particular change in value. Freights were more active and steady. Petroleum was very quiet, but firmly held at yesterday's prices.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Count Turenne, of the French Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

General S. S. Winchester, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, and Rev. L. S. Stevens, of Lockport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. G. Favel, of Washington, and General Steadman, of New Orleans, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain Hon. W. Ward, of the English Legation, and Louis de Saulles, of Pau, France, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel E. D. Morgan, Jr., of New York, and Judge W. S. Shippman, of Connecticut, are at the Hoffman House.

John Bigelow Westport and Colonel James Bulgor, of Texas, are at the Coleman House.

Prominent Departures.

Major G. L. Leland for Saratoga, Professor Stearns for Long Branch, Walter Brown for England, D. Irving for Albany, C. C. Chaffee for Springfield, Dr. T. Bailey for Boston.

The Attitude of Parties.

Judging only by the present attitude of parties it might be supposed there was no difference of opinion among the American people, but that we were all in harmony on every subject of national thought. No strife appears between parties, no opposition of principles, but party activity is all given to striving which one may outdo the other by going to greater length in the assertion of some common and accepted view of public policy. Such definite issue as we have hitherto had, in which one grand division of the people said absolutely yes, and the other as absolutely no, to some proposition, does not exist. Here is the case of Cuba before us. It is the present vital topic and the only subject of national deliberation that has arisen in the Presidency of General Grant. If we suppose the President studying party utterance to know how on this subject he may shun the advice of those desiring the failure of his government and best act in sympathy with his supporters, we must suppose him in a sore puzzle; for on one hand are the democrats, who, coming together to say their bitterest thing about him, can ejaculate no worse gall than that he delays the recognition of Cuba to take his holiday, and on the other are the republican orators of the last session of Congress denouncing Spanish dominion in the island with fluent energy, and the whole republican press that regards recognition as a foregone conclusion, and seems only to wait that the government may open its eyes on an inevitable necessity. On the Alabama claims there is the same agreement. No democratic orator in his extravagance against England will state our case more strongly than did the radical Sumner, and the Fenian democrats themselves are not more positive for the rights of American citizens abroad than are the strongest republicans in the Senate and the House. Here is even the radical doctrine of negro suffrage that the democrats are taking to as if it were their own invention.

How are we to explain this nullity of political difference? Are we so near to the standard of national right as our century sees it? Have we so purged our social system of evil that there is no grand vice, no gigantic iniquity, oppression or injustice for the destruction of which the enthusiastic and earnest will gather on one side with resolute will, and the interested assemble on the other for equally resolute defence? For differences that are merely political the people do not care. A subject to go deep with them, to take hold of the very life, must have in it an appeal simply to the good or bad of human nature. And a people having such a history as ours and bred as our people have been, with revolution in the very fibre of the brain, acting less from tradition and precedent than from philosophic standards of right, will stop at no extremity in the plucking out an abuse though protected by all law and consecrated in the prejudice of generations. Just in proportion as a people bestir themselves with energy in view of great argument so are they passive and indifferent to small disputes and permit these to fall to professional mongers of such ware. In this is the explanation of our present position. Slavery was an evil so great that by comparison with it we seem to be without a national injustice. Since the Revolutionary War all our political agitation has had more or less direct reference to slavery, and in the last thirty years it was the one topic that was under everything. Having accomplished the destruction of that institution the people have dropped out of the political arena and are already brooding an onslaught at some other part of our system that, perhaps, is not yet recognized as an evil. Our grandfathers, be it remembered, were quite satisfied with the humanity of slavery. Meanwhile the platform-makers and orator puffs have the field, and these merely follow one another up and down the gamut of political dispute in appeal to popular favor.

Our political contests will for some time partake of this auctioneering character of higher and higher bids of successive party leaders on the same subject. In England we see Disraeli and Gladstone agreeing in the necessity of reform. Disraeli takes Gladstone's place by adopting his politics and Gladstone gets it again by promising more than he had ventured upon before, only, perhaps, to be outbid by Disraeli in the future. We are moving in the same line. In this system there is always the guarantee of a certain social progress, since party leaders, caring mainly for place and power, stand on their good behavior before the nation, and, studying the wishes of the people, endeavor to secure them, even though they point toward honesty in office. In the present agreement of all parties on the main points of our foreign policy, as the recognition of Cuba, the status of our citizens abroad and the Alabama claims, those especially interested may see that it is the opinion of the shrewd ones of both parties that nobody can go so far in the assertion of our right on these points as to be beyond the people, and this may warn those who would take sides against us on these points that they would have to oppose the American people as a unit.

The New Post Office.

According to the promise of the superintending architect of the new Post Office, to whom the Treasury Department has entrusted the erection of the building which is to be located in the City Hall Park, the first work on that edifice will commence to-morrow. If we can rely upon the statements of Mr. Mullett, and we presume that his intentions in the premises are sincere, the structure will be ready for roofing in the fall of 1870. He proposes to hold all the contractors to the strict letter of their engagements as to the time of furnishing the material. This will be an important thing to accomplish as a beginning, and if the architect can only succeed in getting the contractors to furnish the right kind of material it will be better still. We have a notable example of the failure to do this in the contracts for the iron work in the new Court House—that monument of fraud, extravagance and procrastination.

The plans which Mr. Mullett has adopted embrace many desirable points, particularly the idea of a rapid distribution of the newspaper mails by means of pneumatic railways running from the publication offices to the Post Office. It is designed by this means to save time in the early hours of the morning, when the work of sending off the mails by the early trains is most pressing on the Post Office employés. Such a process would undoubtedly be a great saving of time. The details, however, are matters for future consideration. The important fact to be accomplished now is the immediate erection of this much-needed Post Office. We hope that Mr. Mullett will be able to fulfil his promise, if it is only to show how a public building of this character, which we know by the plans and drawings will far exceed in architectural beauty and elaboration the Court House in the same park, can be erected in a tenth part of the time, under the prompt whip and spur of the federal government, which it required our corrupt city government to half complete the Court House structure.

The Fashions.

Our Paris fashions correspondent has discovered that the clergy have either set the present styles or are following those set by the Parisian *élégantes*. "The abbés have *plissé* white loose tunics, lace over violet, lappets under the chin, the scarlet waistband and no ends, no crinoline and buckled shoes." But few Parisian *élégantes*, however, are now visible at their devotions in the Madeleine, St. Roch or Nôtre Dame. Most of them are at the seaside. Princess Clothilde and her small family are at Villers-sur-Mer, where Prince Napoleon has chosen a residence. In this connection we may add that Carlotta Patti, according to a private letter which we have just seen, "is living like a princess at Boulogne-sur-Mer, where she has a pair of ponies which she drives herself, to the admiration of everybody." Carlotta Patti, we may further add, will leave by the steamer Ville de Paris on the 26th of August for New York, where she will give, with Theodore Ritter, orchestral concerts under the direction of Max Strakosch, who is now in Paris. The costumes of the Parisian sea bathers are duly described by our correspondent, who dwells particularly upon the convenience and Oriental beauty of the *pied-à-terre*, which "has not yet got to Newport," but might well be adopted there and at Long Branch, Cape May, Coney Island and Nahant.

The British Press on Cuba.—When the London *Morning Star* and the *Daily News* counsel Spain to sell Cuba they only reflect what public opinion is coming to throughout Europe. That Spain cannot continue to hold Cuba is the conclusion freely expressed in every European capital except Madrid, and even there there is a party that has the courage to pronounce the war against the Cubans a hopeless one. With so many causes of anxiety at their own door, with three or four aspirants for the vacant throne and a lawlessness little better than anarchy reigning everywhere, Serrano and his Cabinet have decided to continue the struggle. They are sowing the wind and will reap the whirlwind, instead of the twenty million dollars that in the opinion of the London *Daily News* would prove a fair compensation for the loss of the island. Spain has indeed acted foolishly in rejecting every effort made by General Sickles to bring about a compromise. When the British press counsels a course that practically means the annexation of Cuba to our republic she may well consider her case hopeless.

The Eclipse.

An eclipse of the sun, visible over the entire territory of the United States, occurred yesterday, commencing and progressing to its termination in the order and within a period duly announced after astronomical calculation. It was seen—where the sky was unobscured by clouds—on a regular line running from a central point in Alaska to the coast of North Carolina, and is reported by observers in New York and other places with varying success and in very interesting form. It was a total eclipse of the great luminary—the second and last of the present year, and the last one of the same class which will be seen during the remaining term of the nineteenth century. Its appearance elicited no expression of unusual wonder, excited no feeling of superstitious awe. It was accepted in a spirit of educated admiration as an attestation of the divinity of that Power which holds the planets in their spheres and "glasses itself in tempests" on the ocean. It was the "light shining in darkness" as in the beginning, and rendered more enlightening to humanity as it is to-day by means of electricity subdued to the use of man, the types, the printing presses and steam power of the great representatives of the modern newspapers. The *savans* viewed the phenomenon through their telescopes, while the public at large, from the aged parent to the most juvenile members of our public school classes watched it through pieces of smoked glass—an article which was in universal demand on the streets and the housetops. The eclipse is consequently chronicled in all its phases, so far as observed, in our pages this morning, and recorded for passage into history in our columns.

Our reports go to show that at Washington, an important point, the observations of the eclipse were to a great extent incomplete. The scientific preparations for the purpose were ample, but rendered worthless by the careerings of dark and erratic clouds which kept sailing along the solar disk, "rushed," as it is termed, over the face of the sun, and remained there just long enough to prevent the astronomers from making their calculations. Indeed, it may be averred with great truth that Washington is unfortunate in the matter both of meteors and eclipses, just as if her illuminati are either unwilling to stand forth in the full light or afraid to fall back into total darkness. Physiological experiments, which were made upon a number of chickens on the Observatory grounds in the Capitol, with the view of ascertaining if the effect of the eclipse would induce a state of drowsiness in the birds, or even cause them to sleep, as expected, were equally fruitless—a fact which, taken in connection with others mentioned by our reporter, proves that animal life keeps "wide awake" in that city. It was only partially visible in Philadelphia, heavy clouds concealing the sun during most of the term, while at Vincennes, Indiana, it was noted under the most favorable circumstances, the total obscuration enduring for the space of two minutes and thirty seconds. At Terre Haute, in the same State, the time of totality was two minutes and thirty seconds, the appearance being exceedingly beautiful. Boston was unfortunate. The eclipse could not be observed in the "Hub" owing to the cloudy state of the weather, but the Bostonians having had a Peace Jubilee must not expect to enjoy many other "great events" before the termination of the year. The eclipse was seen with good effect in Albany, and in Augusta, Ga. Satisfactory observations were made in Wilmington, N. C., the duration of the total phase being one minute and thirty seconds. The fowls were more obedient to the influence of the natural law in that city than in Washington, retiring to roost forty-five minutes earlier than usual. From other central points we have accounts of the appearance of the phenomenon, valuable or the reverse according to the state of the weather, location and means of observation at hand, all of which are published to-day.

Science is thus enabled to elucidate, as it were, a heavenly eternal spark which has shone, despite the denials of the ignorant and the attempted veilings of superstition, from the moment when the continents were rolled from chaos to the time of Copernicus, and thence to that in which Galileo, in his martyrdom, proclaimed that the "world goes round," and onward to the confirmation of the grand truth, from the simple incident of the fall of an apple, by which Newton was enabled to illustrate the law of gravitation. Scripture history goes to show that Joshua, the successor of Moses, an ardent military commander and exceedingly anxious to "fight it out" on a certain "line," had not swung "round the circle" of science even when he "spake to the Lord" and said, "Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, moon, in the valley of Ajalon;" nor was his chronicler more correct when he said, "And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed until the people had avenged themselves;" assertions in such authoritative contradiction to the revelations of science that they may be regarded by many as a sort of Biblical excuse for the fulmination in after days of a Papal Bull against a comet, as well as of the many inconsistencies of subsequent Bulls issued against the acceptance of the truths of philosophy; church errors which have been and are condoned to a very gratifying extent by the valuable researches, observations and contributions made and published by the learned Father Secchi, of Rome, in an opposite direction. Future revelations will afford still more enlightenment as scientific investigation progresses, until the human mind, once appalled by a flash of lightning, will stand forth in its majesty, "redeemed and disinthralled."

The Port Jervis Murder.

The sudden cutting off by a pistol shot in the hands of a worthless rowdy of a respectable citizen of Port Jervis is one of the tragic events which do not frequently occur in our country villages. It only proves that the same causes produce like effects, whether in the country or the city. Drunken ruffians shoot down unoffending people here almost every day, and the incident is hardly taken notice of. We might cite here the case of poor Mr. Rogers, and the impunity of his murderer. There is, of course, an account of it in the papers, and there is a temporary bustle at Police Headquarters. A few detectives are on the track of the murderer, and in one case out of five he may be arrested, provided that a large reward is offered, which will compensate the detective officers for their valuable time. But in a quiet little town like Port Jervis this murder becomes a sensation. Every inhabitant is interested in the fate of the victim, and every one there will probably see to it that justice is done to his slayer. The murder of Mr. Swinton was a most aggravated case. The Coroner's jury have declared that the crime was committed wholly without provocation, and upon this verdict we can presume that the law will vindicate itself should the murderer survive his injuries.

The Riot in Mobile—The Irrepressible Conflict Again.

The serious riot in Mobile, of which we published a telegram report yesterday, is but one of many similar occurrences in the South. It is the natural fruit of radical reconstruction. The efforts made by Congress to reconstruct the Southern States in a manner to secure the political power of that section for the radical party have failed, but have left a terrible legacy of disorder and bloodshed. Setting aside the native and intelligent white people and crushing them to the ground, while placing their late slaves, a semi-barbarous and ignorant race, in power, could have no other result. It was the most monstrous political experiment ever tried. The crazy, levelling dogmas and frightful course of the *sans culotte régime* of the first French revolution never exceeded in folly or recklessness the radical in the South. Nature, common sense, the experience of the world, all protest against the insane attempt to govern the South through ignorance and a semi-barbarous race, and to make the intelligent majority of our own superior race political helots on their native soil. What could come of such a monstrous and desperate policy but conflicts between the races?

But such scenes as this one at Mobile might have been avoided had there been no outside interference in the local affairs of the Southern States and had the white people of that section—the former masters of the negroes—been permitted to exercise a healthy influence over the ignorant blacks. Even with the ballot in the hands of the negroes these riots might have been avoided; for the white Southerners could not have failed to see that it must be for their own interest as well as for that of the blacks to give their former slaves good advice and to harmonize with them. But this was not allowed. A radical Congress and the radicals of the North were determined to destroy the influence of the Southern whites in their own Sates, and hence radical carpet-baggers poured into the South and by misrepresentation and bad advice arrayed the negroes against their old masters and best friends. These emissaries of disorder are the cause of the riots and other troubles that afflict the South. They have inaugurated an irrepressible conflict between the races, and so long as the intelligent whites are deprived of political power and these wretched carpetbag offscourings of the North are permitted to deceive and influence the passions of the negroes there will be trouble and bloodshed. But what do these wretches care if they can accomplish their political objects? In the conflict the negroes must go under, and if, unfortunately, it should be continued long, they will be swept out of existence. That must be the inevitable result. That is what the so-called Northern philanthropists and radical levellers are bringing upon their deluded *protégés*. The negroes are the victims of unprincipled carpetbag politicians, and the sooner they discover the fact the better for themselves and the country.

The Saratoga Races.

Wednesday, the opening day of the sixth annual meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association, will be memorable for its bright, exhilarating weather; its numerous entries, which indicate that ere long the entries at American races will equal, if not surpass, those at English races; its extraordinary exhibition of speed (two out of its three contests having been the fastest that ever took place in this country), and, finally, its crowded assemblage of representatives of beauty, fashion and wealth. On Thursday, another delightful day for racing, the weather being fine and the track in excellent condition, three capital races were run, but the beautiful contest for the Saratoga Cup was unhappily marred by foul play, which required and received strict and immediate investigation. In consequence of the proved fraudulent riding of Vauxhall's rider, who, it was manifest, designedly lost the race, it was decided that "all bets, pools or otherwise, on or against Vauxhall, or a pool of horses in which Vauxhall is included, are declared off, and the rider himself is ruled off and will not be permitted to ride again on the course." One notable incident of Thursday is that a leading fashionable lady won five thousand dollars on the first race and lost it all on the second. On Friday the interest of the spectators was concentrated on "two races and a walk over," and yesterday three of the most exciting races of the week came off. Fashion displayed again her latest novelties and the streets and hotels of Saratoga presented the same animated appearance as on the previous days of the meeting. The perfect order and decorum which have prevailed throughout the meeting are subjects of universal comment.

For five years past the Saratoga races have steadily grown in popular favor. They have fully reaped the peculiar advantages of being held at a favorite summer resort for visitors from every section of the United States. They have now so firm a hold upon the interest of all classes in our community, and so vast a capital is directly or indirectly devoted to sustaining them, that they have already become almost national in their character. Our Saratoga correspondent says that the success of this opening day consists as much in the promise it gives of the organization of a national racing association there as in the brilliancy of the occasion itself. We take pleasure in watching the growth of an interest in horse racing as one of our noblest national sports, because we hope that here it may be freed from evils incident to the English turf, but by no means inseparably connected with it. The ruin wrought by these evils to many English noblemen and to many more victims of humbler rank, has recently been illustrated by shocking instances which seem almost to justify the late poet laureate's tirade against horse races. But Souther should rather have directed his tirade against the guilt and misery that arise from gambling. This, in fact, must have been what he had in mind when he said that "horse races excite evil desires, call forth evil passions, encourage evil propensities, lead the innocent into temptation and give opportunities to the wicked." In almost the same breath he said, in allusion to the meeting of families at the Doncaster races, "It is not to be disputed that such an assemblage contributes greatly to the gayety and prosperity of the town itself and of the country round about," and he admitted the good which arises from such amusements, either as mere amusement (which is in itself unequivocally a good, when altogether innocent), or by circulating money in the neighborhood, or by tending to keep up an excellent breed of horses for purposes of direct utility. The severest moralist could not deny that the animated scenes at the Saratoga races are encouraging. Brother Jonathan is manifestly beginning to learn that "all work and no play" is not the thing. Healthful outdoor amusements in general, and horse racing in particular, must now be set down as destined to acquire national popularity in America.

Turkey and Egypt—The Difficulty Between the Sultan and Viceroy.

A few days ago we called attention to the action of the Sultan of Turkey with regard to Egypt and the Viceroy, and showed that a serious difficulty must arise unless the great Powers of Europe should interpose. The news we published yesterday, both from Paris and London, indicates that these Powers are fully alive to the importance of the question. We learn that nearly all their representatives at Constantinople had urged the Sultan to a course of conciliation and moderation, and that the difficulty between the Porte and the Khedive of Egypt is in process of a satisfactory arrangement.

The firman granting the privileges to Egypt which the Sultan threatened to withdraw bears date February 13, 1841. By that instrument the government of this province of the Turkish empire was conferred on a Pacha of the family of the late Mohammed Ali and his then living family, the members of which were to succeed him by seniority. By the said firman the Governor of Egypt was to recognize all laws and treaties enacted and concluded by the Porte; the imports and revenues were to be collected in the name of the Sultan; one-fourth of the revenue was to be transmitted yearly to Constantinople; the army limited to eighteen thousand men, and all officers above the rank of major to be appointed by the Sultan on the nomination of the Pacha, and ships-of-war to be built only by express permission of the Porte. The non-fulfilment of any of these conditions authorized the Porte to cancel the concessions then granted.

The revival of this firman, many of the conditions of which were supposed to have been materially modified by concessions in 1866, which accorded the right of succession in a direct line to the Viceroys of Egypt and the power of wielding absolute authority over all the territory under their dominion, indicates the determination of the Grand Vizier to exercise something more than mere nominal control over a country whose commercial importance promises so much as the result of the great canal enterprise soon to be completed.

We have before expressed the opinion that the Viceroy of Egypt was playing a game for independent royalty, backed possibly by the promised sympathy and support of some powerful European friend. His continued snubbings of the Commander of the Faithful lead one to believe that he is not only aware of his coming importance, but feels himself already strong enough to defy Turkey. The late difficulty, considered in connection with the recent visits of the Pacha, the unqualified sympathy received at several European courts, the rumored arming of Egypt and the undisguised jealousy of the Sultan, proves that anything but pacific relations are existing between the Suzerain and his subject; indeed, decisive measures of Turkey might provoke a rupture and complications compromising the peace of the Continent at any moment.

European Powers are interested alike in the commercial future of Egypt, the uninterrupted operation of the Suez Canal and the welfare and protection of a sovereign under whose auspices and generous patronage the desert fields of the first Jewish wanderings are being converted into highways of commerce, and an era of new civilization inaugurated.

Should a struggle be commenced by Abdul Aziz, in an attempt to compel the submission and humiliation of Ismail Pacha, it would hardly be carried on without the active intervention of other Powers. It is true that the Viceroy unaided would be unable to contend against the formidable forces of the Porte; but it depends whether or not he feels authorized to rely upon foreign aid in any attempt to throw off the Turkish yoke and strike for independent royalty, or make the explanations demanded of him by the Sultan. The repeated provocations of which the Sultan is complaining have their significance, and in awaiting other developments we are constrained to construe it, as before stated, in meaning that the Viceroy is not acting unadvisedly and with a certainty of humiliation. If such be not the case we may expect ample apologies to be made and satisfactory relations again restored, as is now intimated, between the Porte and Viceroy.

The International Boat Race.—The Harvard boys appear to be picking up on the Thames. Report says that they improve in the rapidity of their stroke with every day's practice at the oar, and that their popularity among the London sports is gaining strength. They will have to contest the honor of championship under difficulties—a fact which will make their success all the more glorious should they be fortunate enough to win the race. There seems to be a great deal of good feeling existing towards them in England, not the least demonstration of which is the international comity extended by the railroad companies, who pass the crew free on their roads in special cars wherever they want to go. This in itself, though trifling, is an indication that our boys will be likely to get, not only fair play, but a good-natured recognition of their pluck and skill to the full extent of their capacity to illustrate these qualities. We wish them good luck. Let them stick to their oars until they can master the muddy waters and currents of old Father Thames, remembering always that "practice makes perfect."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Refusal of the English Authorities to Recognize Our Consul at Glasgow.

THE CARLIST FIASCO IN SPAIN.

Formation of a New Transatlantic Telegraph Company.

RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND EGYPT

Ismail Pacha Called on for a Report of His Western Tour.

ENGLAND.

Banquet to the Yacht Squadron at Cowes Castle.

LONDON, August 7, 1869.

A great dinner was given the members of the yacht squadron at Cowes Castle yesterday. James G. Bennett, Jr., and many other Americans were present.

Mr. Bennett's yacht, the Dauntless, remained at anchor yesterday, declining to enter into the contest.

Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta.

LONDON, August 7, 1869.

The regatta of the Royal Yacht Club closed yesterday with a race for schooners and yawls over thirty tons. The course was around the Isle of Wight. Time allowances were made on the club scale and there were eight entries. Mr. R. Sutton's schooner Aline, 216 tons, won, beating Mr. Ashbury's schooner Cambria, 199 tons, by six minutes. The race was a spirited affair, although the wind at times was rather light.

A United States Consul Not Received by England—Formation of the Hudson Bay Government—An Irish Newspaper on Cruelties to Fenians.

LONDON, August 7, 1869.

The British government have refused to grant an *exequatur* to James Haggerty, appointed Consul of the United States at Glasgow. The government base their refusal on the ground that Mr. Haggerty was connected with the Fenian movement.

A complete government for the Hudson Bay Territory will soon be formed. McDougal will probably be appointed Lieutenant Governor and Rose Minister of Finance.

The Marquis de la Valette has arrived in London.

The Dublin *Freeman*, referring to the statement made by Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, concerning the treatment of Fenian prisoners, says it has reason to believe that he has been misled by the prison officials into justifying the treatment of the prisoner Rossa. New facts are known and will be the subject of further investigation, which will show that the severities practised upon him have been concealed.

Canada Loan Bill—Third Reading.

LONDON, August 7—Midnight.

In the House of Commons to-night the Canada Loan bill was read for the third time and passed.

The Turf—Lewes Meeting—Winning Horses.

LONDON, August 7, 1869.

The Lewes August meeting was held yesterday and to-day.

The De Warrene Handicap was won by Mr. Sill's Bliss, beating Mr. G. Payne's Victress, second, and Mr. E. Brayley's Lily.

The Priory Stakes, for two year olds, was won by Mr. Ray's br. c. Green Ribbon, beating W. Bevill's colt by Thormanby, second, and G. Jones' b. c. Captivator, third. The betting stood 2 to 1 against the winner, even on Bevill's colt and 6 to 1 against Captivator. Six ran.

The Queen's Plate was won by Blueskin, beating Wrestler, and second Dido, third. The betting was 2 to 1 on Blueskin, 3 to 1 against Wrestler. Four ran.

The Lewes Grand Handicap to-day was won by Arlington, beating Robespierre, second, and Miss Greatwicke, third. Betting 6 to 1 against Arlington, 3 to 1 against Robespierre. Thirteen ran.

Movements of the Harvard Crew—Uniform Marriage Law—The Fenian Prisoners—British Boundary Lines—More Telegraphic Schemes.

LONDON, August 7, 1869.

The Oxford boat crew are expected at Putney on Wednesday next. The new boat for the Oxford Club arrived to-day. It is forty-two feet long.

The Harvard crew were out for practice again last evening. The speed attained was greater than ever.

In the House of Commons last evening Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in reply to a question of Mr. Palmer, said that the pressure of public business prevented the introduction of a bill to establish a uniform marriage law for the United Kingdom. When an opportunity was presented the question would be dealt with on liberal and unsectarian principles.

Mr. Moore, member for Tipperary, inquired as to the course of the government in regard to the Fenian prisoners. Mr. Bruce replied that O'Donovan and Rossa were subjected to the punishment which strict discipline and their misconduct required. The treatment, however, was not unnecessarily severe.

Mr. Maguire, member for Cork city, appealed to the government to extend clemency to the Fenians.

Viscount Milton made inquiry respecting the boundaries between the British Possessions and the United States.

Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied that the land question was already settled. With respect to the water boundaries, Earl Russell in 1860 had proposed that the matter be referred for arbitration. The United States government agreed to this proposal, but the negotiations were interrupted by the breaking out of war. In October last the American government renewed the proposition for an arbitration, and the convention was signed, and which now awaits the ratification of the United States Senate.

The prospectus of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company has been issued. The design is to connect South America with Europe and the United States by means of a cable from Cuba to Central America.

FRANCE.

Appointment of a Committee to Examine the Senatus Consultum.

PARIS, August 6, 1869. }
Via French cable. }

The Senate have appointed M. M. Devienne, Delangle, Bondet, Maupas, Laguerronière, Bonchard, Lacaze, Behic, Casablanca and Suin, a committee to examine the *Senatus Consultum*. The committee has organized as a bureau by electing M. Rouher, President, M. Bonchard, Secretary.

Result of the Late Duel.

PARIS, August 7, 1869.

Gustave Flowrens, who was wounded in a duel with Paul Cassagnac yesterday, is to-day pronounced out of danger.

English Opinion of Duelling.

LONDON, August 7, 1869.

The *Times* to-day has an article on the duel yesterday between Paul Cassagnac and Gustave Flowrens. It concludes as follows:—

If better days are in store for France, if the Emperor is really bent on opening a fair field for political contests, we shall look for a gradual and final discontinuance of appeals to the sword, which only became being ridiculous when absolutely atrocious.

SPAIN.

Carlist Bands Breaking Up.

MADRID, August 7, 1869.

After the execution of the Carlist insurrectionists recently the band to which they belonged petitioned the government for an amnesty. The bands are everywhere dispersing.

Arrest of Carlist Sympathizers—Flight of Savariegos.

MADRID, August 7, 1869.

Several priests and other parties have been arrested at Astorga. Some were armed and had Carlist proclamations in their possession.

Skirmishes are reported between the troops and bands of Carlists in Catalonia, in which nine insurgents were killed and many wounded and captured.

Savariegos, the Carlist chieftain, has fled to Portugal.

Movements of Carlist Leaders.

PARIS, August 7, 1869.

La France has a report that the leaders of the Carlist movement have just held a conference in the South of France, at which they resolved to enter Spain and make another appeal to the people to declare for Don Carlos.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Beust's Policy Endorsed.

VIENNA, August 7, 1869. }
Via French Cable. }

At a meeting of the Hungarian delegation yesterday M. Pulsky made a speech applauding the course pursued by Baron Beust towards Germany, and also praising his policy on the Eastern question.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Feeling of the Ottoman Government Regarding the Viceroy of Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7, 1869.

A proposal was made in the Council yesterday to demand the presence at Constantinople of Ismail Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, to report upon his proceedings in Germany, France and England. It is said that the representatives of the great Powers in this city interfered to prevent this step. It is probable that the Viceroy will come here next month and remove all unpleasant feelings before the opening of the Suez Canal.

Ismail Pacha to Visit Constantinople.

PARIS (via French cable), August 7, 1869.

It is rumored in Cairo that Ismail Pacha will go to Constantinople in obedience to the demand of the Sultan.

War in the East and How Averted.

LONDON, August 7, 1869.

The *Spectator* to-day has an editorial article on the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt. The writer says:—

It is fortunate that the Sultan and Viceroy always want money, otherwise war might result; but the Western Powers are likely to put a pressure on the disputants that will make Ismail yield and the Sublime Porte express satisfaction.

JAPAN.

Unsettled Condition of Affairs—Hostility to Foreigners.

LONDON, August 7, 1869.

The Morning *Post* of to-day says that affairs in Japan are so unsettled and such a hostility is shown to foreigners that the English men-of-war in Chinese waters have been ordered to Yokohama, and the English regiment there, that was about to leave, has been ordered to remain.

CUBA.

Customs Revenue Rules—State of the Weather.

HAVANA, August 7, 1869.

Stringent rules for the collection of the customs revenue have been put in force by the Captain General, and already the receipts show a remarkable increase.

Heavy rains prevail and prevent military operations in the interior.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Murder in Montreal—Snow Storm in August—Arrival of the Floating Dock at Bermuda.

MONTREAL, August 7, 1869.

John Daley has been appointed emigrant agent at this port in place of his father, deceased.

A man named Belanger killed a man named Laboute last night by kicking him in the head, causing concussion of the brain.

Snow fell yesterday in the country fifteen miles back of the city.

Information has been received here of the arrival of the great floating dock at Bermuda, after a rapid passage.

The discount on American invoices for the week is twenty-seven per cent.

The Toronto Regatta—Interesting Races—The Harvest in Ontario.

TORONTO, August 7, 1869.

One of the best regattas ever held took place here to-day. Most of the stores were closed in the afternoon, and not less than 15,000 persons witnessed the race.

A single scull race for fifty dollars and the championship of the bay was won by the Haycock, of Ottawa.

A double skull, inrigged boat race, for a prize of eighty dollars, was won by the Deerhound, of Toronto.

A four-oared race, in inrigged boats, over a distance of four miles, for $100, was won by the Emma, of Toronto.

The last race, in which intense interest was shown, was a four-oared race, outrigged boats, distance four miles, for $200. It was won easily by the St. John crew in 26m. 30s.

A published statement of the result of the harvest from every township in Ontario shows that this year's yield has never before been equalled.

NEW YORK.

Land Slide in Columbia County.

HUDSON, August 7, 1869.

The town of Stockport, in this county, has been the scene of considerable excitement this past week on account of a gigantic land slide, and thousands have visited the spot. The place where the phenomenon occurred is located on the old post road, near the confluence of the Kinderhook and Claverack creeks, about five miles north of the city. It comprises nearly five acres, and was on an elevation above a dry ravine. A hill intervenes between this ravine and the creek on the east and north of a little less than the altitude of that which caved in. The crash took place about half-past six o'clock last Monday afternoon. The movement was very gradual and the surface of the earth undulated like the waves of the ocean. No noise was heard until the moving mass struck the base of the intervening hill, where there was a dull rumbling sound, resembling distant thunder, and a quivering sensation like a slight shock of earthquake. The earth caved in to a distance of over eighty feet, and the surface, as indicated by trees and fences, moved a distance of over 600 feet. So gradual was the movement that it occupied about half an hour; and the sight is described by those who witnessed it as sublime in the extreme. Among the most marked incidents of the phenomenon is the fact that an oak tree, which stood by the roadside, was moved with a section of the fence to the bottom of the ravine, a distance of 600 feet, and the tree and fence now stand as firm and upright as ever. The weaker trees, such as pine and hemlock, were snapped like pipestems; and some trees of this nature two feet or more in diameter are doubled and twisted like a wisp of straw. The land is clay, founded on quicksand, with a soil surface of not more than two feet in thickness. It is understood that the quicksand has been gradually washed away from beneath, and passed off into the stream. The copious showers of last spring left the surface a mere shell, and the dry weather which followed caused this shell to crack and finally fall into the vacuum below. A crevice of several inches in width, fifty feet in length, and deep beyond soundings, has appeared on the land adjoining the sunken portion on the south, and fears are entertained that this tract will soon fall.

Attempt to Murder a Policeman.

ALBANY, August 7, 1869.

This evening a man named Anthony Traber, residing in Howard street, threatened to shoot his wife while quarrelling with her, and policeman Snyder was called in to quell the disturbance. Traber asked him his business and the officer told him he came to stop the quarrel. Traber then drew a pistol, saying, "If you want to take me you will have to shoot me before I do you," and almost immediately fired, wounding the policeman in the thigh, although not dangerously. Traber was arrested.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Senter's Majority 65,000—Both Branches of the Legislature Conservative—A Victory for a White Man's Government.

NASHVILLE, August 7, 1869.

Additional returns indicate that Senter's majority may reach 65,000. But few counties give a majority for Stokes. As far as heard from the State Senato stands:—Conservatives 16, a majority; conservative republicans, 4, with five districts to hear from. The House of Representatives stands:—Conservatives, 46, and conservative republicans, 4; Stokes republicans, 4.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7, 1869.

The official vote of Shelby county is—Senter 7,304, Stokes 3,362.

The *Avalanche* claims a victory for universal suffrage; but the *Appeal* and *Ledger* claim that it was for a white man's government and general reformation.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

General Rosecrans Declines the Democratic Nomination for Governor of Ohio—Movements of the Vice President.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7, 1869.

General Rosecrans has declined the nomination for Governor of Ohio. He telegraphed to Hon. A. G. Thurman, of the Democratic Committee, as follows:—

After the war I resigned a very desirable position in the army, and left my State to secure at least the possibility of fulfilling duties deemed sacred to my creditors and family. Those duties forbid me the honor of leading the democracy of Ohio in the pending canvass for Governor.

The municipal authorities of Virginia City, Nev., have tendered Vice President Colfax the hospitalities of the city, and have appointed a committee to meet him at Reno.

Flour, $5 a $5 87½; Oregon extras, $5 75 a $5 87½. Wheat—Sales of choice shipping at $1 72½ a $1 75; legal tenders, 73¾.

ILLINOIS.

Banquet to Chinese Merchants in Chicago—The Turnfest.

CHICAGO, August 7, 1869.

Singman and Choy-Chew, the Chinese merchants, were entertained at a private banquet at the Sherman House last evening, which was attended by leading citizens. I. M. Richards, President of the Board of Trade, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Richards, Alderman Wicker, N. B. Judd, A. G. Gould, of San Francisco; Joseph Medill, of the *Tribune*, and Choy-Chew. The speech of the latter was a gem. He said:—

Eleven years ago I came from my home in China to seek my fortune in your great republic. I landed on the golden shore of California, utterly ignorant of your language, unknown to any of your people, a stranger to your customs and laws, and in the minds of some an intruder—one of that race whose presence is deemed a positive injury to the public prosperity. But, gentlemen, I found both kindness and justice. I found that above the prejudice which had been formed against us there flowed a deep, broad stream of popular equality; that the hand of friendship was extended to the people of every nation, and that even Chinamen might live, be happy, successful and respected in free America. (Applause). I gathered knowledge in your public schools; I learned to speak as you do; to read and write as you do; to act and think as you do; and, gentlemen, I rejoice that it is so; that I have been able to cross this vast Continent without the aid of an interpreter—(applause)—and that here in the heart of the United States I can speak to you in your own familiar speech and tell you how much, how very much, I appreciate your hospitality—(applause)—how grateful I feel for the privileges and advantages I have enjoyed in your glorious country, and how earnestly I hope that your example of enterprise, energy, vitality and national generosity may be seen and understood, as I see and understand it, by our government. (Applause.) Mr. Burlingame has done much to promote good feeling in China towards the American nation. He made himself well acquainted with the authorities at Pekin. He won their confidence to a remarkable degree. He is an excellent man, and I believe if his advice is received and acted upon China will soon be the cordial friend of all he commercial Powers of the earth. Already we are doing something in the way of progress and modern improvements. Steamboat lines have been established on our rivers, and the telegraph will soon connect us with this wonderful sovereignty of the Western Hemisphere where the people rule and where everything proclaims peace and good will to all. China must brush away the dust of her antiquity, and, looking across the Pacific, behold and profit by the new lessons of the New World. (Applause.) We trust our visit, gentlemen, may be productive of good results to all of us; that the two great countries, East and West, China and America, may be bound forever together in friendship; and that a Chinaman in America or an American in China may find like protection and like consideration in their search for happiness and wealth.

The city is all alive to-day with German Turners who came here from all parts of the country to attend the great five days Turnfest, which commenced to-day. The official reception of the Turners takes place this evening at Farwell Hall.

VIRGINIA.

The Social Equality Question Before the Courts—Increased Revenue Receipts.

RICHMOND, August 7, 1869.

J. D. Harris, colored, late candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has entered a suit against the owners of the Baltimore steamer Kennebec, for ejecting him from the steamer's cabin.

The revenue receipts from tobacco in three districts in Virginia, from February 1 to August 1, are over $1,000,000 in excess of the receipts for the same time last year.

KENTUCKY.

Incendiary Fire in Elizabethtown—Loss $125,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 7, 1869.

A disastrous fire occurred this afternoon at Elizabethtown, which destroyed six dry goods stores, three groceries, six stables, four barrooms, Hawkins' Hotel, a confectionery and two boot and shoe stores, one saddlery, a meat market, dwelling house, tenpin alley, railroad office and four outbuildings. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss will amount to $125,000 and the insurance is small.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Hobbs Tragedy—Testimony Before the Coroner Closed.

BOSTON, August 7, 1869.

The jury of inquest on the death of Mrs. Alvah Hobbs held their third and last hearing this afternoon. The verdict will be rendered on Monday morning. Four witnesses were examined. The most important witness was officer Repley, who sat up all night watching the prisoner. He conversed with him freely, and the result of the conversation he made a memorandum of as follows:—White was much excited when brought in, and expressed regret that he had not killed himself. Shortly after he was locked up an officer came in and said that he (White) ought to be hung. White was angry at that, and said it was cowardly; but when the question was asked, if it was not more cowardly to draw a pistol and proceed to fire away at a defenceless woman until she was killed, he buried his face in his hands and said nothing. His shawl and military overcoat were brought to him. When he took the coat he held it up, and looking at it, said, "It would have been better if I had been killed when I wore this." He said he ought to have gone away in the afternoon, as he said he intended to do, but something detained him and he concluded to wait until the next day. During the night he was restless and I asked him if he could not sleep. He said, "Oh, no; there is no sleep for the wicked; there is no more sleep for me." He said if he was the only one to suffer it would not be so bad. I made the remark that the little boy was almost frantic with grief. He replied, "Oh, he is young; there are others who will suffer more." Some person who came up to see him used the term "fact" in referring to the murder. He said he hoped it was not an accomplished fact. Shortly after this he inquired if she was dead. I replied that I did not know, and if I did perhaps I should not be permitted to tell. He replied, "that is right, do not tell anything you have not permission to." He wanted to go to the captain's room and write a note to the person who had his funds. He also talked to me about his counsel, and said he would like to have Mr. Charles L. Lincoln; he said also he would like to see Mr. Burt, Postmaster of Boston, and perhaps it would be better not to talk about his defence. During the night he also muttered to himself something about his being yesterday an honest man, and now the occupant of a felon's cell.

SINGULAR AND FATAL CASE OF POISONING.—The Providence *Press* states that Dr. Francis L. Turner, a physician of Newport, died on Thursday last, as is supposed, from the effects of poison. About a year ago a package of arsenic, which he was carrying in the pocket of his coat, broke open and spilled the contents. He removed most of the substance and thought no more of it. Some time after he ate some cookies which he had put in the same pocket, and soon after was seized with illness, one of the features of which was a partial paralysis of one of his legs, and from which he gradually sank till his death as above.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Visit of the President to Newburg—A Splendid Reception—Enthusiasm of the People—Visit to the Washington Headquarters—Speeches—An Ovation at Mayor Clark's—Return to Garrison's—Dinner with Gouverneur Kemble.

GARRISON'S, August 7, 1869.

During a former visit to this vicinity the Newburgers expressed a desire to have President Grant visit them and partake of the hospitality of their thriving city, situated at the northern gate to the Highlands, and while contemplating the varied surroundings of beautiful natural scenery and visiting the scenes rendered historic by the presence of the Father of his Country, at the same time to give the patriotic citizens of the place an opportunity of meeting face to face the hero who secured to them and to the country the institutions of 1776. At that time the President was so much occupied that he was compelled to decline the acceptance of the hospitality extended, but promised that on a future occasion, should he be in the neighborhood, he would comply. The presence of the President, therefore, at Glenclyff, the country seat of the distinguished head of his administration, Mr. Fish, was accepted as a convenient time to renew the offers which had previously been declined. An invitation was sent to the President, which he cheerfully accepted, and to-day was fixed as the occasion of the visit.

At ten o'clock this morning the steamboat M. Martin, Captain Fairbanks commander, arrived at the dock at West Point. Owing to an insufficiency of water at this place it became necessary that the party should cross over to the other side of the Hudson and embark. By a singular coincidence the steamer chartered was the same used by the President as his headquarters boat when in command of the armies of the United States before Richmond.

A few minutes before ten o'clock the President arrived at the landing on this side of the river and was accompanied by Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, and General Porter, his private secretary. Hamilton Fish, Jr., arrived a few moments earlier and at the landing joined the party. The President and those with him at once went aboard the ferryboat West Point, which was waiting, and proceeded across the river. Arriving on the other side the President shook hands on the dock with Brevet Brigadier General Pitcher, Brevet Colonel Black and Major Boynton. After waiting a few moments the reception committee advanced from the Martin, which was lying near by.

Reception Committee—Mayor George Clark, General Wm. R. Brown, Alderman Alexander McCann and John J. S. McGroskey, Joel T. Headley, James W. Taylor and Alfred Post.

The committee, after being introduced by the Mayor, took the President and Secretary of State in charge, and, followed by General Pitcher, Colonel Black and Major Boynton, were escorted to the steamer. On board the boat about fifty citizens of Newburg were assembled. The President was conducted to a position in the main saloon. Here the citizens entered and were introduced. Among these were Rev. Dr. Sprole, formerly chaplain at West Point; Rev. Wendell Prime, David Moore, Enoch Carter, Homer Ramsdell, Lieutenant Post, J. G. Graham, David Scott, Mr. Halsey, R. Stevens and others.

The steamer left the pier at West Point as soon as the Presidental party got aboard, and proceeded up the river, passing close under the bold mountain known as Crow's Nest. On leaving West Point a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was fired from a siege gun battery. The trip was variously employed, to suit the tastes of those on board. Some infused into the Presidential ear a full account of the Newburg and West Point turnpike enterprise, and carefully pointed out the route which it would take. Others kept alive their admiration of the President, in the absence of coming into personal contact, by visiting the stateroom which he occupied when in possession of the Martin as his headquarters afloat. The furniture in this room remains as he left it, and was almost as much an object of attention as the President himself. The West Point Band, under the direction of Prof. Apelez, discoursed fine music to enliven the occasion.

Upon arriving opposite the town of Newburg a Presidential salute was fired from a militia battery posted on the common in front of the Washington Headquarters. The vessels at the docks were dressed in full bunting, and the wharves and buildings fronting on the river were crowded with people cheering vociferously.

Arriving at the pier a passage was cleared to the carriages which were in waiting on the street a short distance off. The President landed leaning on the arm of Mayor Clark, and the Secretary of State on the arm of Judge Taylor. General Porter followed also with a member of the committee, and after came the remainder of those on the steamer. The arrangements here were admirable. The police effectually opened a passage through the crowd, and the people, out of deference for the Chief Magistrate, complied with every requirement of giving ample room.

Reaching the carriages the President occupied the first, in company with Secretary Fish, Mayor Clark and Mr. J. T. Headley; in the second came General Pitcher, Colonel Black, Major Boynton and Mr. Taylor; in the third, General Porter and a portion of the remainder of the committee of reception; the carriages following contained the committee of arrangements and invited guests.

By fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock the procession moved out in the following order:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Colonel William D. Dickey, Marshal,
and the following Aids:—

Colonel James Smith,	Surgeon R. V. K. Montfort,
Colonel C. H. Weygant,	Captain G. Fred Wiltsie,
Colonel John G. Todd,	Captain David A. Scott,
Colonel H. M. Connelly,	Captain Daniel G. Brown,
Major Wm. H. Hathaway,	Captain John W. Little,
Major Charles L. Brown,	Lieutenant David Brown, Jr.,
Major Charles Caldwell,	Wm. J. Dickson,
Major E. E. Lee,	J. Hallock Drake.

Captain Jas. G. Graham.
West Point Band.
Nineteenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.,
Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Torbush, commanding.
Regimental Staff.
Company E, Powell Corps, Captain John S. Watts.
Company I, Ellis Guard, Captain D. A. Mabie, Jr.
Company D, Continentals, Captain James T. Chase.
Company C, Parmenter Rifles, Captain Robert Kernachan.
Company K, Walden Company, Captain A. Neafie.
Company A, Montgomery Guard, Captain Thomas B. Young.
President of the United States.
Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, Mr. Joel T. Headley and Mayor George Clark, in Carriage.
Generals Porter and Pitcher, and other Officers, in Carriages.
Committee of Arrangements and Invited Guests, in Carriages.
Common Council of City of Newburg in Carriages.
Board of Trustees of the Newburg Fire Department.
Fire Wardens.
Exempt Firemen.
Young America Band of Poughkeepsie.
C. M. Leonard, Chief Engineer,
Archibald Hays and Patrick Herbert, Assistants.
Cataract Engine Company No. 1,
William C. Lawson, Foreman; O. S. Hathaway, First Assistant; John Costello, Second Assistant.
Ringgold Hose No. 1,
E. R. Shaw, Foreman; H. Colwin, Assistant.
Brewster Hook and Ladder Company No. 1,
John Fitcher, Foreman; John Hange, Assistant.
Columbian Hose Company No. 1,
H. McBurney, Foreman; H. Hays, Assistant.
Way's Drum Corps.
Highland Engine Company No. 3,
John M. Sager, Foreman; Fred. Herman, First Assistant; James Davidson, Second Assistant.
Leonard Hose Company No. 3,
James A. Dunn, Foreman; Lawrence Donnelly, Assistant.
Washington Engine Company No. 4,
William Nixon, Foreman; John Dotzert, Assistant.
Chapman Hose No. 4,
Daniel Ahern, Foreman; H. Hamilton First Assistant.
The Fire Department line was formed as follows:—
Newburg Brass Band,
Star Spangled Banner Lodge, A. P. A., No. 88,
W. R. Green, W. M.
Mount Ararat Lodge No. 1,046,
Alexander Dixon, W. M.
National Lodge A. P. A.
Newburg Turners,
Julius Hoffman, President.
Newburg Maennerchor,
Herman King, Conductor.
St. Patrick's Temperance Benevolent Society.
Sons of Temperance, Newburg Division, No. 63,
Charles Estabrook, W. P.
Sons of Temperance, West Newburg Division.
Mission Lodge Good Templars.
Citizens.

The following was the route of the procession:—Down Front street to First street, up First street to Water street, through Water street to Broad street, up Broad street to Grand street, down Grand street to First street, up First street to Liberty street, through Liberty street to South street, up South street to Lander street, down Lander street to First street, down First street to Liberty street, down Liberty street to Washington Headquarters.

The buildings along the line of march in many places were fairly hidden beneath the profusion of bunting and other decorations. Flags and emblems, and ladies waving American flags, and men cheering, lined the entire route. The sidewalks were thronged with people. The workshops were closed, and the workmen, with their families, turned out *en masse*. Hundreds of country people from the surrounding districts also gathered in for miles around. It was a great day, and everybody seemed to enter heartily into the occasion. Having finished the route of procession the troops, fire companies and societies formed in line while the Presidential party and those following in carriages entered the grounds surrounding the old house dear to every patriot as the headquarters of Washington. The President and those in the carriages dismounted and entered the building. After all had entered, the Pesident, standing in front of the old hearth, where Washington before him had often stood, Mayor Clark advanced and delivered the following appropriate address:—

MR. PRESIDENT—No more pleasant duty could be assigned to me than that of bidding you welcome to the city of Newburg, to this house and to these grounds, made sacred by the associations which surrounded them during the struggle for national independence. After the siege of Yorktown in April, 1782, the headquarters of the army were at Newburg, and that noble patriot and soldier, Washington, occupied this house, and here on this hallowed spot we are permitted, Mr. President, to welcome you on behalf of the city of Newburg. We bid you a hearty welcome. From April, 1782, to November, 1783, the Continental Army occupied these grounds, and Washington's headquarters were in this place. Here he bade farewell to the veteran army and to the noble officers who surrounded him during the struggle for independence; and now, under the good providence of God, we are permitted to welcome the successor of the Father of His Country. Through you, General, and the noble band of patriot soldiers of the Army of the Republic, we have a country and are permitted to enjoy peace, and now to the noble words uttered by yourself the whole nation responds, "Let us have peace," and we say to all people of every clime and nation, "Come, brethren, enjoy this land with us." Mr. President, we point to these headquarters with pride, for here that noble patriot and soldier refused the crown; here this soil has been moistened by the veteran who went through the horrors of Valley Forge without murmuring; here Washington bade farewell to the noble men and officers of the Continental Army, and then they parted to the mournful tomb of Roslyn Castle; and again I say welcome to the preservers of our noble heritage. In behalf of the people of this city, welcome.

The President then responded as follows:—

MR. MAYOR—It affords me great pleasure to visit the city of Newburg and this spot, made memorable in the way it has been. I should be very glad to respond in fitting terms to the reception which I have received here. You know, however, that I am not accustomed or in the habit of making such responses. I therefore, in a word, thank you for the very hearty welcome and reception which I have received at the hands of your citizens.

It is a singular coincidence that Mr. Fish, now the head of the administration, twenty years ago purchased these very headquarters for the State. It appears they were heavily mortgaged by the School fund. They were about to pass into other hands, when Mr. Fish, who was then Governor of the State, had an appropriation made by the Legislature and purchased the property. Mr. Fish, ever thoughtful of preserving those monuments of our early struggles, is to be thanked by every lover of his country for thus preserving intact, and as a public heritage, a property rendered sacred by the many associations which cluster around it.

In the register kept at the house the President and Secretary of State placed their autographs, much to the delight of the aged keeper.

These ceremonies completed the President reviewed the procession, and thence proceeded to the residence of Mayor Clark, where an elegant ovation was prepared. The public were also entertained at a feast on the grounds around the old Washington headquarters.

The ovation prepared by Mr. Chapman was an elegant affair, and, assisted by "Charley" and an efficient corps of attendants, both the repast and the serving of it were quite a success.

I will produce the following bill of fare as a voucher for the good cheer which the Newburgers laid before their President:—

ENTERTAINMENT OF U. S. GRANT,
President of the United States,
BY HIS HONOR MAYOR CLARK,
NEWBURG, AUGUST 7, 1869.
[The eagle, shield and motto of the United States.]
Ham, Tongue, A la mode beef.
ENTREES.
Lobster salad, Sardines, English pickles,
Pickled oysters, Pickled mussels.
Hot rolls, French bread, Biscuits.
CONFECTIONERY.
Fancy and assorted cakes.
FRUITS.
Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Grapes,
Oranges, Raisins, Almonds.
CREAM.
Lemon, Vanilla, Strawberry, Chocolate.
Wine and lemon jellies. Charlotte Russe.
WINES.
Champagne, Sherry, Claret Punch, Lemonade.
Coffee.

After the repast had been very well disposed of Judge Taylor proposed the following toast:—"The President of the United States. May his civil administration be as peaceful and prosperous as his military campaigns were glorious and successful."

The President said—You do not expect any person to make two speeches in one day; therefore you will not expect me to respond. (Cheers.)

Judge Taylor then proposed "The Secretary of State of the United States." We, as citizens of New York, now take occasion to express the sense of honor that has been conferred by the selection of him by the President of the United States as the head of the administration.

Mr. Fish responded—I thank you, Judge and gentlemen, for the sentiment and for the manner in which you have been pleased to receive it. I felt it to be a very undeserved compliment when the President called me into his Cabinet. If the people of my own State and those of the United States will be pleased to bear with my infirmities I shall in this, as in all other things, defer to their better judgment, and believe that their judgment has confirmed them in the right.

Next toast, "The Military Academy of West Point; may it in future, as it has in the past, be always able to produce the first soldiers of the age."

Responded to by General Pitcher, Superintendent of West Point. The next toast was to the citizen soldiers.

General Brown was called upon, but turned his charge over to Colonel Dickey, who said a few words.

Other toasts were presented and appropriately responded to.

The entire party now left the Mayor's residence and took a short drive into the suburbs of the town, returning to the boat by Grand avenue, a new street just opened.

At half-past three the steamer left the dock, returning down the river and landing at West Point. Here the committee separated from the Presidential party. The Martin fell out into the stream and started back. As she passed round after round of cheers were given for the President.

The Presidential party crossed the river and rode directly to the residence of the Secretary of State. After changing clothes and removing the dust of the day's proceedings the President, accompanied by Mr. Fish and General Porter, rode to the residence of Gouverneur Kemble, where they dined. Mr. Kemble has been well known in public life, and though eighty-three years of age to-day is hale and hearty. As one of his remarkable feats he frequently walks from his own residence to that of Secretary Fish, a distance of six miles, and returns in the same way.

The President and Secretary Fish will attend services to-morrow at the Episcopal church, about two miles distant from the Secretary's home.

The President at present expects to leave here on the Monday afternoon boat for New York, and will take the nine o'clock Monday evening train for Washington.

This day has certainly been a pleasant one, and the President expressed himself as having enjoyed a very interesting and agreeable visit to Newburg. He appeared particularly interested in the points of historic interest, and at the same time felt gratified at the manifestations of the people. Men of all parties participated in the ceremonies of the day and nothing occurred to in the least degree mar the pleasure which the President felt in meeting the citizens of the town of Newburg.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 7—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 93 a 93⅛ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds quiet at 83¾; Erie Railway shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 7.—Bourse very strong. Rentes, 73f. 27c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, August 7.—United States five-twenties bonds, 88⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 7—1 P. M.—The market closed a shade firmer, at 12⅞d. for middling uplands and 13d. a 13⅛d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, August 7.—Cotton afloat closed at 160f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 7.—Wheat, 10s. 10d. per cental for California white, and 9s. 7d. a 9s. 8d. for No. 2 red Western. Flour, 24s. per bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 28s. 6d. per quarter for European. Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel. Peas, 41s. per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 7.—Pork, 101s. 6d. per tierce of [illegible] for extra prime mess. Beef [illegible] 90s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. [illegible] Lard, 70s. 6d. per cwt. Cheese, 62s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 62s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 7.—Rosin, 5s. per cwt. for common North Carolina and 16s. for fine. Petroleum, 7½d. per gallon for spirits and 1s. 7d. for refined. Tallow, 47s. per cwt. Turpentine 27s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £33 10s. per ton.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 7.—Linseed cakes, £10 5s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding. Tallow, 45s. 9d. a 46s. per cwt. Sperm oil, £91 per ton. Sugar, 39s. 9d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Whale oil, £40 per ton. Calcutta linseed, 61s. 9d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, August 7.—Petroleum, 51½f. for standard white, firm.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Departure of Archbishop McCloskey for Rome.

A large number of Roman Catholics, clergy and laity, were present yesterday afternoon to bid farewell to Archbishop McCloskey, who left at three o'clock on board the French steamer Ville de Paris for Brest and Havre. He will leave the steamer at Brest, and proposes to make an extended European tour, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Mr. McNierney. Among the principal clergymen present were Rev. Mr. Curran, of St. Andrew's church; Rev. Mr. McMahon, of St. John's; Rev. Mr. Preston, of St. Ann's; Rev. Mr. Nicols, of St. Nicholas; Rev. Mr. McLean, of St. Columbus; Rev. Mr. Loyser, President of St. Francis Xavier's College; Dr. Connor, of St. Peter's, Staten Island, and Father Starrs, the Vicar General.

The steamer was crowded with clergy. The Count and Countess of Campo d'Alegro went as passengers.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ensigns Lambert G. Palmer and Raymond P. Rodgers have been ordered to duty in the European fleet.

Surgeon William Johnson, Jr., has been ordered to the Jamestown, and Surgeon W. R. Van Reypen to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

Lieutenant G. C. Schultz has been detached from the Nipsic and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard as assistant to the equipment officer.

Surgeon S. R. Denby has been detached from the Jamestown and ordered home.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1869.

The Cabinet Meeting on Tuesday.

It is believed here that the most important subject which will engage the attention of the Cabinet Tuesday next, at which time nearly all the members are expected to be present, will have reference to our relations with Spain, concerning Cuba, when, it is probable, there will be a full discussion of further instructions to our Minister at Madrid.

Recall of Admiral Hoff.

Despatches were recently sent from the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Hoff, commanding our squadron in Cuban waters, ordering him on their receipt to leave the squadron in charge of the senior officer next in command, and proceed with his flagship, the Albany, to Portsmouth, N. H. It is, therefore, probable Admiral Hoff will be at home in a few days.

The Tennessee Election.

General H. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Republican (Senter) State Central Committee, telegraphs to-day from Nashville to ex-Supervisor Noah that Senter has swept East, Middle and West Tennessee, and that his majority is estimated at 50,000. Stokes was badly beaten in East Tennessee, which he claimed as his stronghold.

Expected Visit from the Empress Eugenie.

It is understood that in the event of Empress Eugénie making the tour of this country the Navy Department will be advised by the commanding officer of the United States squadron in Europe in time to make preparations for her reception. The French fleet to convey the Empress across the Atlantic will, in that event, probably be escorted by Rear Admiral Radford in his flagship, the Franklin.

Secretary Boutwell Contemplates a Visit to the Pacific Coast.

The report that Secretary Boutwell contemplates an early trip to San Francisco is probably premature, as the Treasury authorities here have no information whatever of such an intention on the part of the Secretary.

Drowning of a Federal Officer.

A despatch received at the Treasury Department to-day announces the death by drowning, on the 4th instant, at St. Marks, Florida, of Thomas A. Stayner, the Collector of Customs at that place.

Union League Executive Committee.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which usually convenes in New York, will meet at the Union League House in Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at two o'clock P. M. Provisions will be made for the elections in Texas and Mississippi. The delegates from these States have arrived.

Preparation of Departmental Reports.

Several of the heads of departments and bureaus have already commenced preparing their annual reports.

Fractional Currency Statement.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, $113,600.

SHIPMENTS.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans..	$10,000
To the depository at Chicago....................	25,000
To the national banks.............................	178,824

The Treasurer holds in trust as security for circulation $345,054,900, and as security for public deposits $20,909,500.

Mutilated bank notes destroyed during the week, $141,200. Total amount burned, $15,282,594.

Bank currency issued during the week, $105,540. Amount outstanding at this date, $299,745,751.

A DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

A Residence Broken Into and $1,000 Worth of Property Stolen.

One of the most daring burglaries was perpetrated yesterday afternoon between three and four o'clock at No. 7 Ludlow place, West Houston street. It appears that the house is occupied by Mr. John McMillan and Dr. Middleton, whose families are at present in the country. These gentlemen, however, remain in the house except during business hours, when it is left entirely vacant. Dr. Middleton left the house about half-past three, securing the doors as usual. An hour after it was discovered that the front basement door had been forced open and an entrance thus secured. The thieves seemed at once to have proceeded to Mr. McMillan's rooms on the first floor, where they broke open trunks, closets and drawers and strewed the floor with their contents, taking the most valuable and leaving behind some silverware, which, being unable to carry off, they wantonly broke up. They next ascended to the upper floors, occupied by the doctor, whose effects were similarly treated. There they wrenched open a chest of drawers and rifled it of silk dresses, clothing, money and other valuables.

The total proceeds of the burglars' half hour's work will probably reach $1,000. The most remarkable circumstance of the case is that officer Sip, of the Eighth precinct, was within a few blocks of the house, a gentleman was sitting on the steps of the adjoining house, and the street on either side was crowded at the time the burglars from the cover of the steps worked into the basement.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.

Jacob Bell, a German, employed in Singer's manufactory, at half-past twelve o'clock this morning fell from the third story window of his boarding house, No. 489 Broome street, and sustained very dangerous injuries. He was taken to the Fourteenth precinct station house in a speechless condition, and by order of Surgeon Armstrong sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A Fine Complexion.—A Beautiful and Velvet-like skin, free from all blemishes, can be produced by BURNETT'S KALLISTON, which, unlike other cosmetics, produces a healthy action of the capillaries. For chafing of infants, musquito bites, sunburn or roughness of the skin it has no equal. For sale by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place, and by all druggists.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Cocoaine, the most perfect and the best preparation in the world for harsh and dry hair, irritation of the scalp, baldness and dandruff.

A.—Burnett's Florimel; an Exquisite Perfume resembling the fresh odors of a rare bouquet. Has no equal and is for sale by all druggists.

A Peck of Cockroaches Can Be Killed by a single flask of LYON'S INSECT POWDER. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. Lyon's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, 21 Park row, New York.

A.—A Fragrant Hair Restorer, Barry's Tricopherous. Mr. Walter Hough, 137 Broadway, New York, after having been bald for upwards of ten years, used BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS eight months and has now a thick, lustrous head of real black hair. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Strangers Visiting the City Will Find the most extensive assortment of INDIA and PERSIAN GOODS in every variety and style and of all descriptions that have ever been offered in this country at FOUNTAIN'S India store, 856 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

A.—Ladies' Faces Enamelled; also the Preparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 760 Broadway.

Always Use Hoff's Malt Extract as a Tonic beverage, appetizer and strengthener. No. 2½ Murray street and 278 Greenwich street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Carbolate of Lime.—The Great Antiseptic, in pound packages. Grantville Works, 71 William street.

Established in 1800—The Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment 97 Nassau street.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush" is the Pure peachy complexion which follows the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It is the true secret of beauty. Fashionable ladies in society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic country girl into a city belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the summer sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the bloom of youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Depot, 21 Park row, New York. Lyon's Kathairon is the best Hair Dressing.

For First Class Printing of Every Description go to the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, 97 Nassau street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

"The Metterfeld Corset."—No Padding, stuffing or tight lacing. McQUESTON & CO., Millinery, 145 Sixth avenue.

The Electric Extractor, Patented June 22, 1869, perfectly odorless, removes grease, tar, paint, ink and stains from woollen or linen fabrics without injurious effects. Sold by all druggists.

The Metropolitan Job Printing and Engraving Establishment having made extensive additions to its "material," in the shape of Presses, Type, &c., &c., is now prepared to execute orders with unusual rapidity. Its patrons and the public know full well the style of work and its moderate prices.

Our designing and wood engraving department has been considerably enlarged to meet the demands of the public, and we beg to offer to our patrons our enlarged facilities for such orders as they may see fit to give, feeling assured that our prices will compare favorably with any other work of the kind. Posters, Circulars, Cards, Pamphlets of every description, Law Printing, &c., &c. Plain and color work, Wood Engraving done at short notice and at very low prices. Nassau street, old Herald Building.

CITY POLITICS.

A View of the Situation—State of Parties—The Germans' Proposed Raid Upon Tammany for the Offices—Preparations for the Contest—The Vacancies.

The fall campaign may be truly said to have been entered upon. Notwithstanding the absence of the chief and all the other recognized leaders of parties and all those who are supposed to have influence with the Tammany ring the work of the campaign has been fairly set on foot. New men are looming up in the political horizon, and if they carry out the campaign with the same ardor with which they have entered upon it there may be some eclipses to record other than that which at the present moment is engaging not only the savans of the scientific world, but the whole brood of gamins of New York, to whom it is a great speculation for investment in the purchase and profitable return in the matter of smoked glass. To be sure no total eclipse, politically speaking, can for some time be possibly anticipated, but a partial eclipse, extending over the vast democratic body in the event referred to, the continuance of present political movements, is a thing as certain as the movement of the planetary bodies themselves. The fact that at this early period, and that without awaiting the usual mandate of executive committees, political meetings are being held from one end of Manhattan Island to the other presages unusually warm work when the regular conflict opens. The paramount idea among the foremost men, not of all this democratic world of New York, but among the more notable leaders of the present movement, is to organize from the whole disaffected body politic a force sufficient to enable them at the proper time to make demands upon the ruling powers advantageous to themselves and to such of their adherents as are aspiring after offices in the city government. How far the promises and pledges now made may be kept or how long the fancied support of the disaffected may be relied upon in the coming struggle can only be seen when the time comes for the fulfilment of one pledge or the other. Political organizations formed under such auspices are generally but ropes of sand, at least to all those who depend upon the new leaders, by whom they are for the time being held together. The astute and powerful chiefs who command the political citadel in this democratic city know well how to deal with the whilom leaders of erratic party organizations and a donative, by the way of a few uninfluential and subordinate offices, has been enough to bridge over all difficulties in the past. These petty leaders are like the prætorians of the Roman empire, and are dealt with in a similar way. No matter how the people murmured or threatened the reigning dynasty, a donative to the Prætorian Guard was always sufficient to secure the Emperors a lease of power. The Tammany chief in like manner has but to come down with an office or two, and the disaffected leaders are at once won over to the side of the powers that be, leaving their dupes to mourn over their apostacy and once more to regret their own gullibility.

THE POSITION OF TAMMANY.

But the very seeming strength and solidity of the Tammany power—never so great as it is at the present moment—may prove its weakness. It may think proper to disregard the mutterings and premonitions of the coming political storm—may miscalculate its extent and influence and neglect to pursue its old policy of preventing an outburst. In that case its strength would be its weakness. We have already under the head of city politics referred to the movement among the German population for a higher and more tangible recognition of their political influence. As the object of the movement is being better understood and promulgated by the leaders it is acquiring strength and numbers. And here it may be said that should the leaders succeed in forming an independent German democratic organization as opposed to the Tammany democracy, such an opposing element would be far more to be feared than such offshoot organizations generally are—for this reason, that, as a body, the Germans are self-reliant and industrious; that they support their nominees through a love of Fatherland, and as they are representative men thereof, and not for the purpose of filtering all the public offices and places through a host of political hangers-on. They demand a fair share of the higher offices as a reward for their adhesion to democratic principles, and for their support of the men who claim to be the assertors, sustainers and leaders of the democracy. Their leaders are, therefore, not hampered with pledges to a host of rag, tag and bobtail, aspirants after places, and they can afford to stand or fall by their party.

Allied with the great German electoral body of the city is a power, not hitherto very active in politics, but which is now asserting itself from a similar standpoint to that of the Germans—that of recognition as a power in the city. The Israelitish element has greatly increased of late years in our city, and feels itself strong enough, with the aid of its German allies, to knock at the doors of old Tammany and ask for admittance within its golden portals of a few of its representative men. Several very large meetings have lately been held in favor of one of their number, whom they intend presenting to Tammany as their candidate for one of the most influential offices in the city—that of Supervisor. Their candidate, whose name will be mentioned in the proper place, is an old citizen, an active and successful operator in real estate and owner of a large amount of property in the city and suburbs, and to a very great extent interested in the welfare and progress of the city. He is a most determined and indomitable supporter of his own claims, and when he presents himself fairly for the office he may be likened to the

—Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on.

So he will never turn back till he has fought and won—or lost.

ANOTHER PARTY.

The democratic Union and the Mozart parties are also already in the field marshalling their cohorts for the coming struggle. Meetings of either organization have lately been held, and the leaders are in hopes that by making a bold stand on the skirmish lines they may, by a lucky flank movement, have a chance of lighting on some of the spoils of the victors.

The republican rival organizations are making spasmodic efforts to effect a reconciliation of their feuds and squabbles. But it cannot be expected that the two bodies will fraternize as long as a federal office remains to be fought over. As a political force or power in city affairs it is as dead as a nail in the door. It will be only by the votes of the republican residents in any district where they are in the majority on the day of election, deposited without concert or party action, that a single office or place can be secured for a republican candidate. Senator Fenton has left everything in a chaos, out of which no order can possibly be evolved till he returns. He is as much the mainstay of the party in this city as he is the recognized head and leader of the republicans throughout the State, and until he returns things will be at sixes and sevens among them to the last.

The foregoing is a brief and hasty *résumé* of political parties at the present moment. It is seen therefrom that Tammany is complete master of the situation so far as any foreign hostile organization [illegible] concerned. Her only danger is within, and this, [illegible] is con[illegible] of the claims of her adherents or through neg[illegible] on her own strength, while [illegible] too much dependence [illegible] lay a train for her de[illegible] may not be fatal at once, may [illegible] the citizens struction in the future. The apathy of [illegible] heretofore has secured her immunity from even danger of attack. But now that her own political supporters are prepared to demand concessions that probably she is not prepared to grant a way may be opened from within the fortress by which it may be stormed and finally captured. The astute policy of the great head of the party will, no doubt, await the threatened danger, and his return is anxiously looked for by all parties.

THE OFFICES TO BE FILLED

have been already enumerated under previous articles, and in some instances the candidates—those who, by common consent, will receive renomination for the posts they now fill, and the contestants for others in which vacancies will probably be made—have been given. It has been admitted on all hands that nothing definite will or can be done with regard to these offices, and the candidates therefor, until Peter Bismarck returns to his capital here. This fact, however, does not in any way allay the excitement with which the campaign has been already entered upon. Indeed, the absence of the great chief is rather a stimulant than a sedative to the fever which has seized the political aspirants after the various offices to be filled in the coming fall.

THE JUDICIARY—THE SUPREME COURT.

The seat at present occupied by Judge Clerke, on the bench of the Supreme Court, will be vacant, inasmuch as Tammany, it is confidently asserted, will not renominate that venerable judge. No prominent person has been named in political circles as his probable successor, and it would be idle and trifling with this high judicial office to give in a HERALD article the name of any of the few would-be candidates who have already figured in this connection. One thing is certain, that while some political speculators are endeavoring to make a little capital by advocating the claim of this or that aspiring Lancaster, the whole matter is kept in abeyance by those who have authority to speak, till the return of Mr. Sweeny. Even the new German political anti-Tammany Bund have as yet left this an untouched question in their late debates upon the nominations. The Sweeny Home Guard, however, give the assurance, when questioned on the point, that the nominee of Tammany for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench will be one *sans peur, (?) sans reproche*. So much for this office.

SUPERIOR COURT.

There will be three vacancies on the bench of the Superior Court. Two of these will be refilled by the present incumbents, Judges McCunn and Friedman. The former official has commended himself—it might be invidious to say unexpectedly—to the best wishes of former opponents, while he has justified the high judgment at all times entertained of him by those who knew "the stuff" that was in him. The bar, without exception, speak unqualifiedly of his urbanity on the bench, his ready perception of the intricacies of a case and of the promptitude and sound legal acumen with which he has rendered all his decisions since he took his seat on the bench.

Judge Friedman has proved himself worthy of the nomination of Tammany and of the support of the party, and has during his term of office earned the respect and confidence of the bar and of the community, and will beyond doubt receive the renomination with the hearty endorsement of the citizens to his present office.

Judge Fithian, the third Judge whose term of office on the Superior Court bench expires in the fall, was the creation of ex-Governor Fenton to fill a vacancy. He will not receive, of course, a [illegible] democratic nomination, and he must go to the wall. There are several candidates spoken of for the office, among these are prominently, but speculatively, Assistant District Attorney, William M. Tweed, Jr.; Mr. Justice Denis Quin, of the First Civil district, and some less prominent legal lights.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Unhappily for the peace and safety of Tammany there is at present no German on the bench of the Common Pleas. And why is "thus thusly?" is just one of the little things which all Faderland congregated in New York city is going to inquire about between this and the ides of November next. They would not now be appeased by Tammany selecting a "Loew" Dutchman. The man of their choice must be of "high Dutch" extraction, or, like those famous Carnishmen, they'll know the reason why. The Germans have put forward the names of P. J. Joachimsen and Max Goeff as their favorites. How Tammany will be affected thereby remains to be seen. Tammany reserves the nomination—perhaps awaiting developments.

MARINE COURT.

The present incumbent, Judge Michael C. Gross, whose term of office expires in the fall, will receive the renomination of Tammany, endorsed by the hearty approval of all classes of the community.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The present incumbent, Recorder John K. Hackett, whose term also expires in the fall, will hold on by unanimous desire.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

It is evident that there is going to be a fight over this office, between the present retiring incumbent and his youthful but sage and powerful opponent, Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Hutchings. The veteran thinks he will get the better of his inexperienced political campaigner. In this he may find himself sadly mistaken. Mr. Hutchings, with an open, ingenuous and most affable exterior—even with the appearance of one who "sleeps o' nights"—possesses great tact in acquiring popularity, is a most capable organizer, and promises one day to make his mark in the ring. Let Gideon bring on the whole strength of his band; a fair field and no favor, and odds on the "young 'un."

CIVIL AND POLICE JUSTICES.

There are vacancies to be filled in all the Civil and Police Justice Courts of the various districts.

In the First Civil district the justice bench has been filled for the past six years by the present incumbent, Judge Quinn, most commendably. He is a candidate for renomination, and will undoubtedly receive it at the hands of Tammany, in case that the powers there do not translate him to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court, to which he, with a fair prospect of success, aspires. In the latter event Colonel Michael C. Murphy, ex-Assemblyman, would be unanimously chosen by Tammany and the citizens of the district as his successor.

In the Third district the present incumbent, Judge William E. Smith, will be a candidate, but strongly opposed. Ex-Judge Dusenbury is a candidate for the office.

In the Fifth district Judge Loew, if not nominated for the Court of Common Pleas, will be a candidate for re-election. Should the vacancy thus occur, Joseph Koch, of the Comptroller's office, or Thomas E. Hill, ex-member of the Legislature, will be the man.

In the Fourth district Moses D. Gale, present incumbent, will be a candidate, but will hardly receive the Tammany nomination. John H. Harnett is spoken of as a candidate.

In the Sixth district Judge Lane, the present incumbent, will be nominated and will not be likely to be opposed by any party.

In the Seventh district Judge Stemmler will meet with some opposition from the present Clerk of the Court—Mr. Michael McCann.

In the Eighth district, William H. Bull, Justice, there will be a severe contest. The present incumbent will be opposed by Mr. Thomas W. Pitman, at present Clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court, a very popular and withal a very well qualified aspirant. Mr. Pitman will in all probability receive the Tammany nomination, and if so he will have a clean walk over the course. The principal contest will be over the nomination.

In the Fourth District Police Court (Judge Connolly) the most prominent candidate for the coming vacancy in that office is Mr. John Masterson, who is backed by the highest influence of the district. He will in all probability receive the Tammany nomination.

SUPERVISORS.

There will be two vacancies to be filled in the Board of Supervisors. One is to be filled by the vote of the citizens, the next highest candidate will receive the appointment of the Governor. There will be a great struggle for this office. It is one of those that the Germans are determined to do battle for. The most prominent candidate of the whole party is Mr. Jacob Cohen, an Israelite of very great popularity, not only among the German population but among all classes of his fellow citizens. He has a large stake in the general welfare and is anxious to be in a position where he can exercise some supervision over city affairs. He is therefore a candidate for the coming vacancy in the Supervisors' Board—not only a candidate for the Tammany nomination, but a candidate for the suffrages of the people at large, for he is determined to run for the office with or without the Tammany nomination. When Mr. Cohen puts his hand to the wheel there is no turning back. The ring, therefore, may as well adopt him at once.

In Senatorial, Assembly, and other political matters very little activity is noticeable among the few active politicians that are at present left in the city. A few weeks more and the full tide of the political wave will be upon us, when organizations will be completed and political movements apparent. With the exception of the general bearing of parties as above given, there are no positive actions, movements or plans to chronicle. We shall, however, continue to note and publish every move that may take place on the political chessboard between this and the entering upon active operations.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

Interesting Disclosures—How Republican Associations Make Up Their Rolls—Democrats Belonging to Them.

At the meeting of the new Republican Central Committee, at the Everett Rooms, on Friday night, the following address was reported by Mr. Norman Stratton and afterwards adopted:—

ADDRESS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW YORK.

The republican party, as organized in the city of New York, has become distracted and demoralized, and has ceased to be of any benefit or use. Two separate and antagonistic general committees have, for the past three years, kept up an existence, each claiming to represent the republicans of the city. The Twenty-third street committee claims for itself respectability and antiquity, while the Twenty-second street committee makes but one claim—that of regularity. A very large and respectable portion of the republican electors of the city have no sympathy or confidence in either of them, feeling assured that neither of them represents the masses of the republican party and that both of them are a fraud upon that party; and they have been especially disgusted at the frauds perpetrated in the district associations, in which little cliques of three or four have kept entire control of such associations, using them without regard to the best interests of the party and for their own selfish purposes, sending to the various nominating conventions and to their General Committee such delegates as best subserve their personal ends.

This large class of republican voters felt that they were unrepresented by any General Committee, and that they were excluded from all participation in the [illegible] working of the party. They felt that the [illegible] in their respective districts [illegible] while acting as individuals [illegible] and the cunning [illegible] tricts, with all the party machinery [illegible] and crafty devices of its workers against them, they were powerless to bring about any better state of things or produce any good results whatever by or through the instrumentality of existing organizations. Nor could they, while acting as individuals, render any successful assistance in bringing about that reform in the party here so vitally essential to save it from ruin and give it prosperity and success. They, therefore, caused meetings to be held in the several Assembly districts of the city, at which leading representative republicans were invited, who, after full and free consultations, sent a committee to meet a similar committee from each of the other districts to perfect some plan by which their efforts might be united and strengthened by organization.

These committees thus assembled, after the utmost harmony of views respecting the necessity of organization as the best means of serving our beloved party in the peril in which its professed but false and selfish friends have driven it, with great unanimity decided upon the formation of a central committee composed of delegates from each Assembly district in proportion to the republican vote therein. In many of these districts there were already existing associations which had been regularly represented prior to this year in the General Committee of Twenty-second street, but whose delegates to the same committee for the present year had been excluded, although they were regularly elected; and for the purpose, as is well understood, of having delegates admitted from such districts as were in sympathy with, or who could be manipulated into the peculiar views, projects and schemes of that committee. In other districts the republican electors have assembled, and after canvassing the subject fully have perfected organizations and elected delegates to our Central Committee.

It is that Central Committee, thus formed, which now addresses you on a subject of vital importance to all the republicans of the State, and we bespeak from you a careful and candid hearing. At the last State Convention, in July, 1868, a committee was appointed to report a plan to the next State Convention for harmonizing the republican party in the city of New York. There is but little doubt that the recommendations of that committee will embrace a new enrolment of the republican voters in each Assembly district, and the formation of new district associations and a new General Committee. This is about the only thing that can be done, and yet if this is done through the management of the Twenty-second street organization it will prove but a continuation of the present system of "close corporations," of craft, deceit, fraud and wrong which so mark, mar and characterize that organization, and in the end will not result in harmony, but in discord and strife.

If there is no escape from the effects of fraud and wrong, except through the instrumentality of the perpetrators of the fraud and wrong, then, indeed, is the future of our party in this city in a hopeless condition. This is strong language, but let us look at the present state of the party here and then judge if it is not more than warranted. In each of the districts organizations there is what is called a "roll," purporting to be a list of republican electors of the district. This roll is kept very secret and close and is not permitted to be seen except by the favored few. It is supposed by some to be in the custody of the secretary, but really and practically two or three of the inner ring have the entire control over it; for it is well known that whoever [illegible] has control of the roll can elect any ticket he pleases at the primary and send such delegates as he likes to any convention, and secure the control over them. They can add names to the roll on the shortest possible notice, without fear of detection, and can supply persons to vote upon those names on equally short notice, regardless as to where they may live or whether they are republicans.

This not only can be done, but has been done; and as long as it is practised their power to control the organization is secure. It would be impossible, within the limits of a brief address, to show in detail all the humiliating and shameful abuse of the power thus held and exercised. Let it suffice to say that there is not a "roll" of any district association of what is known as the Twenty-second street organization which does not contain the names of hundreds of democrats, fictitious persons or nonresidents of the district. To show how the enrolment would proceed if under the auspices of the Twenty-second street committee, take the case of our Second district, in which a new enrolment and election were ordered in April last under inspectors appointed by it. It is a district with very few republican voters, and yet a large crowd assembled, led on by Reddy the Blacksmith (now a fugitive from justice), who with his gang, bold, violent and threatening, enrolled as republicans, and afterward voted to elect officers of the association and delegates to the General Committee, and that General Committee, knowing how the election of its delegates from that district was accomplished, accepted them as truly and duly elected.

The enrolment in most of the districts would be of that character if entrusted to that committee. But this Twenty-second street committee places all its claims to respectability and recognition upon what it calls its regularity, and upon that alone it claims that its delegates to the State Convention should be admitted, and that all others should be turned away unheard because of their assumed regularity. We ask you for a moment to look at this claim to regularity in the light of the facts surrounding its abnormal birth and its quarrelsome and disorganizing existence. That committee, or at least a portion of it as it now exists, was elected in December last. It was so prearranged that in many of the districts there should be two sets of delegates, who should claim seats as such in the General Committee, and thus certain men would have a pretence to claim seats there. The time for the delegates to meet for organization was the evening of the first Thursday in January, 1869. In the afternoon of that day the place of meeting was taken possession of by certain persons now in the control of the General Committee, who, after inviting certain persons claiming to have been elected, and excluding all others, held a meeting and determined what delegates should be admitted, and what rejected, in the formation of the committee in the evening, thus passing upon the qualifications of delegates to seats without a hearing or any evidence.

The excluded delegates were, however, at the meeting in the evening, permitted to have their claims to seats sent to a sub-committee, the members of which were all against them from the start. That General Committee, after waiting four months, went on finally and organized permanently, and before the committee on contested seats had reported, and before it was known who were members of that committee and entitled to vote for its officers. The sub-committee finally reported a simple conclusion to which they had come—that the sitting members were entitled to their seats, but reported no fact or reason whatever. As soon as the report was made a vote was immediately had on its adoption, and, without giving any of the excluded delegates an opportunity to be heard, or permitting the facts in any one case to be placed before them, but putting all the cases in one motion, though no two districts had any similarity of facts or circumstances, the question was put, and over forty sitting delegates whose seats were contested were allowed to vote to retain their own seats and to exclude those who contested their right to them.

Thus was this "regular" Twenty-second street General Committee organized by the perpetration of gross irregularities—manifest unfairness—by fraud and an outrage on the rights of others. Thus did they usurp power, in order to organize themselves into a general committee, thinking, doubtless, that all unfair and nefarious ways by which they got the power would be shielded and hid under the protection that they were "regular." Such unheard of unfairness could not but dissatisfy and disgust the respectable and order-loving portion of the party in the city. That committee since its organization has been of no good, but a positive injury to the party. They have uniformly voted down propositions tending to harmonize the party and have disgraced the name of a republican committee by their wranglings—their criminations and their heated and passionate invectives of those who dare oppose their "ring."

We say this in no feeling or spirit of hatred, animosity or revenge. We say it with humiliation and pain. We say it because it is necessary for you to know it in order that you may be prepared to apply the proper remedy and help us to make our party here a unit and a useful and respected political organization. Our Central Committee has not come into existence as an ephemeral faction, or with a view to redress any personal grievances, or with any feelings of malice or revenge against any portion of the republican party. A great necessity has called our organization into being—the necessity of saving our party in this city from disintegration and ruin, into which it is rapidly drifting. We do not ask to be leaders of the party here, nor to have the control of the party organizations. We simply ask, for the sake of the party, that there should be a thorough and radical reconstruction of our party organization, and we pledge our best efforts to assist you in that object. When that is accomplished and the party here has been harmonized and moulded into one effective and useful organization, we will be content to work in the ranks for the success of the cause which brought the republican party into existence.

Until that is accomplished our highest duty to the best interests of our party impels us to maintain our organizations, believing that through them we can hold the downward tendency of the party in check and exert an influence which will tend to the unity and harmonious working of all the best elements of our party in the city.

But how or in what way shall the party here be reconstructed? This is a subject that needs careful consideration. The first thing is to provide for a fair, careful and correct enrolment of republican electors in each district, and to keep from the rolls all other names, and then provide for a dissemination of the rolls among the members. This will cure one great evil. But after all very much will depend upon the character, judgment and fairness of the persons appointed to conduct the enrolment and the first election thereafter. The State Convention cannot be too careful in delegating this power. Believing that the movement we have inaugurated is for the best interests of the republican party, we do not hesitate to say that we now represent the great majority of the republican voters of this city, and that they will ask to be represented in the next State Convention. We represent men who do not believe that the main objects of a great political party, or of its managers, should be to control the "spoils" and provide offices for its adherents, and to serve the ambitious private schemes of either leaders or followers, but that it has a higher, more useful and nobler aim—the inculcation of a true political manhood; the extinguishment of chicanery, unfairness and deceit in the management of its affairs; the rooting out of official bribery and corruption.

The strength of the republican party in our city has never yet been fully developed. Thousands of our best men have held aloof and abstained from attending our primary meetings, because it was plainly to be seen they were controlled by a few individuals, in disregard of everything except their own wishes, and who have not enjoyed general confidence for disinterestedness, personal character or ability. In conclusion, we have only to add that the duty we have felt called upon to perform, in exposing the [illegible] of an organization claiming to be the only regular representative of the republicans of New York, has been demanded of us lest we and the [illegible] many thousand good and true republicans who do not sympathize with them should be deemed as acquiescing in the course they have taken as our representatives, and also that you might see our condition and apply the proper remedy for the protection of the best interests of our party.

On motion of Mr. Babcock the address was adopted by acclamation.

After some other unimportant business the committee adjourned.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Letter to General Butler—A Resume of the Situation.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 8, 1869.

B. F. BUTLER, Washington, D. C.:—

SIR—A State Convention of the republican party in Texas, at which twenty-one Senatorial districts out of thirty, into which the State is divided, were fully represented, met at Houston on the 7th of July. Davis was nominated for Governor and J. W. Flanagan for Lieutenant Governor, together with a full ticket for the various other offices under the proposed constitution.

A. J. Hamilton has offered himself as an independent candidate for Governor, and a full ticket for State officers has also been proposed by the conservatives to run with him upon the so-called people's ticket. This people's ticket is supported by the democracy of Texas and a few Johnson office-holders now in office in this State. No respectable number of the conservative republicans even endorse the Hamilton movement; but, as the name they have given the ticket clearly indicates its character, we may plainly say that the ultimate end which will be accomplished by the election of Hamilton will be a triumph for the old democratic party in Texas. Impressed with this belief we believe it necessary to make a vigorous and effective campaign in favor of the regular nominees of the republican party in Texas.

The wealth of the State is opposed to the republican party and its candidates, and the opposition, headed by Hamilton, can command what money it requires for electioneering purposes. There are in Texas 65,000 voters that will vote the republican ticket, provided proper means are used to organize the party and bring them to the polls in the coming election.

To organize our forces, to print necessary documents and to keep speakers in the field throughout this vast State, are of the first importance. As one well acquainted with the avenues through which our State Executive Committee could hope to secure advice and counsel necessary, we ask your co-operation in this matter, believing you are deeply interested in the success of the republican party in our reconstructed States.

J. G. Tracy, editor of the *Union* of Houston, is chairman of the Republican State Committee, who will be happy to hear any suggestions you may impart relative to the request we here join in making.

Trusting to enlist your efficient influence in our cause in Texas, we respectfully sign ourselves your [illegible] obedient servants,

THOMAS BROWN,
Collector Internal Revenue, Second district.
THOMAS KEARNEY,
Collector Port Corpus Christi.
J. A. HENDERSON,
Assessor Second district, Texas.
J. A. McCREARY,
Collector Port Indianola.
WM. E. PARKER,
United States Marshal Eastern district, Texas.
F. W. GLENN,
Collector Internal Revenue, First district.

Postmaster McKee also endorses the above statements, except that one which says that Hamilton's supporters are all democrats.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

General Butler as a Candidate for United States Senator.

[From the Boston Advertiser, August 7.]

Some friends of General Butler propose to have an election for United States Senator this winter, and with this view "private advices" say he will give considerable attention to the election of the Legislature this fall. To be sure, the constitutional time for the election of a Senator does not take place till a year later, but that's no consequence. To prepare the way, perhaps, we notice that the General has been writing a very unhandsome letter to a gentleman in New York concerning Mr. Wilson and the labor question, in which something is said about mounting hobbies after they get well started. The Essex General speaks with feeling on that subject.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

J. Lester Wallack and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence left Liverpool yesterday in the steamship Scotia for this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have deserted Bath for Long Branch, where they propose remaining for two or three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, of the Parepa-Rosa English opera troupe, are rusticating at the country seat of Mr. Rapley, outside of Washington.

The De Lave troupe of aerial gymnasts, including the girls Zoe and Lilla, appear at the Theatre Comique, Detroit, on August 20, for one month, under the management of Mr. C. Walsh.

G. H. Maxwell, a well known actor and theatrical agent, is to be the business manager of the Waverley theatre next season.

The pantomime of the "Seven Dwarfs," so popular last season at the Bowery theatre, will be presented at the Boston theatre on Monday, August 16, with the same cast of characters as played here.

Max Strakosch has secured the services of Carlotta Patti for the coming season, and is making preparations for an expensive concert tour through the country in the fall.

"Humpty Dumpty," as represented by Tony Denier (only second to the inimitable Fox), will be presented to the good folks of Rochester on the 23d of August, under the management of John A. Ellsler.

Kelly and Leon, the well known minstrels, who have been on a tour through England, returned on Friday in the steamship City of Cork, having been received in London with great favor, where Leon at once made a hit in his operatic-burlesque representations.

Bernard, Wambold and Backus, the three festive minstrels, who have been perambulating through Europe during their summer vacation, will also return at an early day, to be ready for the reopening of the San Francisco Minstrels about August 23.

The attractions of the Worrell Sisters in the new burlesque of "Lalla Rookh," at Wood's Museum, have been attended with such success that the management will continue the piece on the boards for the next two or three weeks.

The Zavistowski Sisters, Christine, Emmeline and Alice, three blooming and attractive pantomime and burlesque actresses, have been secured by manager Wood for the Museum, for opening the fall dramatic season.

Mr. Stephen Massett, "Jeems Pipes," is at present in this city making arrangements for the fall and winter season for delivering his interesting chit-chat lectures throughout the country. Since Minister Burlingame's mission from China to the great Western Powers, Mr. Massett's subject "Sixty Minutes in China and Japan," has become of especial interest. Mr. Massett has visited the countries named, and tells more of the habits and customs of these strange people in two hours than one could learn from a whole day's reading.

The Fifth Avenue theatre, under the management of Mr. Agustin Daly, reopens for the regular fall and winter season on Monday, the 16th instant. Under Mr. Daly's management the little gilded bandbox in Twenty-fourth street bids fair next season to occupy a leading position among the principal theatres in this city. It will be able to boast of one of the best stock companies in the country, and neither labor nor expense will be spared by the management to make it one of the most attractive of public resorts. Among the improvements which have been made in and about the theatre since it closed some months ago in a blaze of *opera bouffe* splendor, we may mention the carrying of the Nicolson pavement in front and for a block either way, which deadens all noises outside; the building of a new ventilating apparatus, which cost $4,000; repainting, new carpeting, &c., besides some alterations in the stage machinery by which over twelve feet of room have been gained on the sides and a greater depth. The season will be inaugurated with a new comedy, by T. W. Robertson, in four acts, which will be produced with all the accessories of new scenery, new costumes, and a really powerful cast. Mr. James Roberts, the celebrated English scenic artist, and Mr. Louis Duflocq, son of the principal artist of the Grand Opera House, Paris, are at present at work upon the four new scenes which the play contains. Following the opening attractions, Mrs. Scott Siddons plays a "star" engagement of six weeks, after which we are to be favored with a succession of comedies and sensational dramas of a high order of merit, by American as well as foreign authors. The regular company, the principal members of which will appear in the new piece, consists of Messrs. E. L. Davenport, D. H. Harkins, George Clarke, George Holland, W. Davidge, James Lewis, J. B. Polk, Henry Ryner, J. F. Egbert, Geo. Jordan, Jr.; W. Beekman, J. M. Cooke, R. Chapman, Pierce and Peck; Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. R. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, and Misses Fanny Davenport, Agnes Ethel, Marie Longmore, Lina Edwins, E. Lewis and a number of others. It will readily be seen by the foregoing that the stock company of the Fifth Avenue theatre comprises a large number of old New York favorites, and that it is, in fact, a perfect galaxy of dramatic stars, whose brilliancy long since has been recognized by the playgoers of this metropolis. With such a company, one of the strongest and best in many respects that has ever before been marshalled by a New York manager, it can readily be imagined that Mr. Daly will leave no stone unturned in order to win and merit the support of our citizens.

The Theatre Comique also reopens for the season on Monday, the 16th inst., under the experienced management of Mr. Charles T. White. This theatre, during the summer recess, has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated and [illegible] reopens under the most encouraging auspices. Lingard and his bleached blondes of burlesque, who have had things all their own way at this establishment for the past two years, it is rumored, will remain in Boston; but in their stead we are to have sensational dramas by brilliant dramatic "stars," and comedy, burlesque and vaudeville by a good stock company. In short, the Theatre Comique this season will be run upon new principles, and with such a liberal and enterprising manager as Mr. White at the helm we venture to predict that the season cannot but prove eminently successful. The opening piece will probably be the London sensation of last season, "Blow for Blow," which play as yet has never been produced in this city. It will be brought out at the Comique, with new and appropriate scenery and with the advantages of a strong cast. Miss Ada Webb, who has two or three new plays, commences a "star" engagement at this establishment after the withdrawal of "Blow for Blow," and she in turn will be followed by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, who are now on their way from Europe with several new and highly flavored dramatic sensations. Upon the whole it looks as though the little, cosey Comique would carry off the palm for novelty and sensation from many of our larger and more pretentious theatres. The stock company at the Comique this season comprises the following well known gentlemen and ladies:—Mr. Benjamin Baker, stage manager; Messrs. Boniface, Boyd, Hotto, Mitchell and Pike; Misses Lizzie Wilmore, Lillie Eldridge, Georgie Langley, Emily Bell, Mrs. Eldridge and Mlle. Diani, *première danseuse*.

Tammany, the reconstructed "wigwam," where the grand sachems of "the great unwashed, unterrified" formerly held their delightful "pow-wows," also reopens for the season on Monday, the 16th inst. The opening sensation will be a new pantomimic burlesque by Farnie, in which the "celebrated (?) Lauri pantomimic troupe"—acrobatic troupe would come nearer the mark—will be the chief attractions. As the stage of this establishment is better suited and more appropriate for their peculiar "light fantastic" and tumbling, jumping antics than either that of Wallack's theatre or Niblo's Garden, this great "pantomimic troupe" may doubtless prove more remunerative, in a pecuniary sense, to the Tammany Amusement Company than it was for the management at either of the other theatres above alluded to. At Tammany the short-skirted ballet is to have a permanent home, and there, too, will human life be nightly imperilled, as heretofore, upon the flying trapeze. It will also divide the honors with Wood's Museum in the curiosity line; but we are of opinion that Manager Wood will come out "first best," inasmuch as the curiosities at Tammany will be entirely devoid of novelty. True, we are to have our wants supplied in one of the saloons in the big "wigwam" by "seventeen Patagonian women in native costumes," but as the said Patagonians will probably be imported from New Jersey the only curiosity about them will be their "native costumes." Then there will be a bevy of beautiful bleached blondes, with great heads of yellow hair and black and brown eye-lashes, but as the novelty of the blonde burlesquers has worn off, with the fading of their tresses and the departure of the Lydia Thompson troupe, it is a little doubtful whether or not at this late day such curiosities will prove attractive outside of some well-appointed museum. The idea of hanging up the photographs of the journalistic celebrities in the country in a room where their counterfeit presentments could be closely scrutinized by loving citizens, has, we believe, been abandoned and the space which was set aside for the exhibition of the knights of the quill has been devoted to other and more profitable uses. The proposed gallery for cheap admissions will not be erected this year, but three or four saloons will be opened instead. Pauline Markham, Bessie Sudlow, Fanny Prestige and Rose Massey have already been engaged. John Lauri will be the ballet master. Professor Sylvester, with his magical fountains, will hold forth in the lower saloons, where Logrenia also will exhibit his trained mice, cats and birds.

LITERATURE.

Review of New Books.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TEACHING. The Teacher, the Pupil, the School. By Nathaniel Sands. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869.

We have read this treatise with the greatest pleasure. It is not only interesting as a literary production, but it is also valuable for the many sound and practical suggestions it contains. Mr. Sands holds that the present system of teaching is wrong. It gives the pupil a great deal of information regarding matters and things which are of very little material benefit to society at the present day, to the neglect of almost every branch of knowledge which is of the utmost importance to an advanced and constantly advancing civilization. He would have taught to a much wider extent than now obtains "natural history, the mathematical and physical sciences in all their branches, vegetable and animal physiology, the political and social sciences, which should be presented in the order in which the attention and desire to learn could be aroused." His idea of "the school" is in many respects original and, with perhaps a few trifling qualifications, easy of practical working. Nature should be employed in teaching by means of illustrations. The teacher should also "at frequent intervals conduct his class into the fields and woods for the study of botany, entomology and geology." We have given only a partial synopsis of Mr. Sands' plan of a model school. If carried into practice it could not fail to be of immense benefit to the cause of education. But, while heartily agreeing with him in the importance of professors and teachers of our educational institutions bestowing vastly greater attention upon the useful sciences than has heretofore been the case, we do not think it necessary or advisable to utterly abolish the study of the classics, as he recommends. The classics are as useful, in their line, as any other branch of knowledge. English literature, and, indeed, the literature of the Christian world, is indebted to them for almost everything it contains of a pure and elevated character. Our style of writing is modelled from the classics; our wit, to a great extent, is based upon the same. Even the most licentious of classic works are frequently models of style worthy of study. If the classics have been falling into disfavor during the past few years this has been the natural result of a system which ignored almost every other branch of study but them. We believe that Mr. Sands' ideas, as embodied in the admirable treaties before us, can be carried out and the useful sciences effectively taught in all the schools of the country without interfering with the classical course, except in so far as less time and attention is devoted to it.

A PARSER AND ANALYZER FOR BEGINNERS; with Diagrams and Suggestive Pictures. By Francis A. March. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869.

On the whole, and after a very careful examination, we are able to speak favorably of this little elementary work. Its perspicuity is its most valuable feature. Beginning with the definitions of simple nouns, the lessons ascend by easy stages to the highest form of grammatical construction. The diagram analysis and illustrations are admirable aids to the student in the lessons and in impressing them upon the mind. We find but one feature in the book to which exception can be justly taken. The second person singular of the verb ("thou lovest," for instance,) is seldom or never used, except among Quakers and the like. Poets, and on rare occasions other men of letters, use "thou," and "thee," and "ye," but in general conversation and the great mass of Anglo-Saxon literature of the present day these pronouns are never used. Over half a century ago they became essentially obsolete. It seems to us most remarkable that all writers of English grammar persistently ignore the fact that the pronoun "you" is used in the singular as well as in the plural number, and is equally correct either way. This persistence in an obsolete form of expression has given rise, in the work before us, to such queer sounding phrases as "thou tookest." It is certainly necessary to acquaint the student with the use and meaning of "thou," "thee" and "ye," for they are frequently met with in poetry and in works written in former times. But why could not the second person singular of the verb "to love" be explained thus, "Thou lovest or you love," just as the second person plural of the same verb is explained in the words, "Ye or you love." While we cannot but regard the style of conjugation, as laid down in this book, as too much that of the precise, we do not mean to detract from the merits which the entire work undoubtedly possesses. We mean only to protest against the teaching of children such antiquated and solemn phrases as "thou breakest," "thou shakest," "thou feelest," "thou sneezest," and others of the same kind, when "you break," "you shake," "you feel" and "you sneeze" are more in consonance with popular usage and taste and do not sound odd to the ear.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. Letters from France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and England. By Charles H. Haeseler, M. D. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

As a general rule we begin the perusal of a book of travels, with Europe for the subject, with all the aversion evinced by a child about to take a dose of medicine. We have been swindled so often by these blessed tourists and their diaries that "Twelve Months in Europe," "Scenes in the Old World," "Impressions of a Tourist," "Diary of a Tour on the Continent of Europe," and a thousand others of different names invariably cause a cold sweat to arise whenever one of them finds its way to our desk. The apparition of Banquo hardly could have startled Macbeth out of his composure more thoroughly than "Across the Atlantic" startled the critic.

There is a great deal in this book which is very old. It begins with some not unfamiliar reflections and ends with the inevitable puff of "the land of the brave and the home of the free." There are some letters in the contents, however, the subjects of which are either wholly new or comparatively so. A most interesting account is given of the medical institutions of Paris, the hospitals, medical books and instruments of the famous French doctors and of the profession of medicine in general. The information conveyed in this chapter is worth the balance of the work, which is, altogether, quite readable. Placing aside the description of places visited, which could have been easily written here, the adventures of the author form a very entertaining book. The style, too, is excellent, and is far above the average. The publishers have brought out the book in handsome style, the paper, printing and binding being admirable.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

William Hall & Son publish the following:—

"La Marcellina Mazourka," William Vincent Wallace. A Mendelssohnian style of piece. Full of tenderness and poetry. It is in little simple works of this kind that the beautiful imaginings of this accomplished musician are seen and felt.

"Galop Furioso." A. W. Hawthorn. A great deal of the *furioso* but rather barren of ideas. There are many unnecessary changes of keys in it. Still some of the movements are interesting.

"Lurline Galop." A. Berustein. Don't like it. Very weak arrangement of the brilliant subjects scattered through this beautiful opera.

"Souvenir de Varsovie." Mazourka. Wallace. In the same poetic vein as "La Marcellina."

"Une Fleur de Pologne." Mazourka. Wallace. More beautiful than even the two we have just mentioned. A true poem.

Ditson & Co. publish the following;—

"Flashing Eyes." Song. Centemeri. A simple, pretty, little song, with an appropriate accompaniment.

"Rippling Waves Polka." Thurston. A very attractive little polka, easy and suitable for young pianists.

"Sounds from the Vienna Woods." Waltz. Strauss. A very handsome edition of this charming waltz.

The same house publishes twelve drawing room studies for the piano by W. Kuhe. They are designed as a substitute for the uninteresting studies given to pupils, and are admirable for the purpose for which they are intended. Among them are a "Romance from Mehul's Joseph," an exercise on the tremolando; "Swiss Air," on repeated notes; "Duet from L'Elisire d'Amore," on the staccato; "Oft in the Stilly Night, on the legato; "Robin Adair," on the shake, and "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground," on grace notes.

Three more numbers of *Duyer's Musical Coronet* are published. They are "Barbe Bleue Polka," "Dancing Wavelets Polka Redowa" and the "Coronation March from the Prophet." They are neat and convenient editions.

G. D. Russell & Co. publish the celebrated "Bee Dance," in which the fascinating queen of the ballet, Mlle. Morlacchi won her laurels in this city. It is a beautiful legato movement in triple time, and might be arranged to advantage as a song. An excellent portrait of Mlle. Morlacchi is on the title page.

Dodworth's edition of George W. Elliott's beautiful song, "The Blush Rose," with music arranged from Godfrey's well known waltz of the same name, is very pretty.

Charles W. Harris publishes the following:—

"Floating Clouds." Reverie. R. Goerdeler. Something of the Lefebre Wely style of piece. The same idea has already been developed in the "Shepherd's Bell," with which this piece cannot stand comparison.

"Evening Shadows." Reverie. Goerdeler. Better than the preceding, yet disfigured by some commonplace passages on the two last pages.

"La Petite Fée." Polka Redowa. Henry A. Coond. Trifling and commonplace.

"Believe." Song. Goerdeler. A charming melody, which cannot fail to become popular.

"Delta Phi Waltz." Willis P. Hale. Nothing in it. Might do for an illustration of Greek music, perhaps.

"Sweet Della Snow." Song. C. F. Shattuck. Suitable for the minstrels, one of whose songs it closely resembles.

"Drink from the Sparkling Rill." Temperance song. J. G. Huntting. Simple and pretty for temperance meetings, but in a musical point of view very milk and watery.

"Lead Me Sometimes Where She's Sleeping." Song. Shattuck. Like the above mentioned song of this composer.

Koppitz, Prüfer & Co., of Boston, publish an excellent collection of little pieces, by Carl Reinecke, under the name of house music. They are suitable for pupils, and yet may be played by artists with pleasure.

"Venice" and "Medjè." Songs. Gounod. Two of this favorite composer's beautiful little songs. They possess sentiment and poetic beauty both in the melody and the accompaniment.

The same house publishes a first class collection of four part songs for male voices of the same style as the well known "Orpheus." They are very beautifully engraved, and very convenient for glee clubs.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KILL.—A man named William Slicher was brought before Justice Haybeck yesterday on complaint of Michael Schinder, of Union Hill, that he had struck him violently with a stone and attempted to shoot him. The prisoner was bailed to await trial.

Hoboken.

THE RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—Coroner White commenced an investigation last evening into the circumstances attending the death of the girl Minnie Rosenberg, who was killed by a Union Hill horse car on Friday. After hearing the testimony of the child's parents the inquest was adjourned.

Bergen City.

BURGLARS ON THE RAMPAGE.—At an early hour yesterday morning the house of Mr. Rice was broken into for the sixth time by burglars and robbed of several valuable articles, and the visitors also helped themselves to some wine and brandy. A slight noise roused Mr. Rice, but before he could seize any of the ruffians they had decamped. Suspicion attaches to young men who are usually termed "above suspicion." Throughout Hudson county a gang of robbers prowl around, and every night they are sure to victimize some individuals.

Fort Lee.

THE LATE TRAGEDY.—On Thursday Justice Fitzgerald issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Hartman, said to have been implicated in the recent fatal dispute. The constable arrested and conveyed her to Hackensack jail to await trial at the next term of Judge Bedle's court. Mrs. Hartman had been previously arrested for assault and battery on the deceased, Mrs. Bauman.

Communipaw.

THE STOCK YARDS.—Within the past week there arrived at the Stock Yards 375 cars, containing 3,151 cattle, 11,120 hogs and 6,906 sheep. There were slaughtered during the same time 498 cattle, 11,060 hogs and 5,917 sheep.

Newark.

GORED BY A BULL.—A young Newarker named Ward recently, while riding in the suburbs, narrowly escaped losing his life "at the horns" of an infuriated bull. He escaped with some wounds on the right leg.

SUNDAY HORSE CARS.—By a resolution of the Board of Councilmen, Friday night, the several horse railroad companies are to be requested to run their cars on Sunday. Only one company has been running on Sunday since the decision of the people at the polls.

NEWARK AND NEW YORK RAILROAD.—Since the opening of the new railroad, with the fare fixed at twenty cents for the single trip to New York, many of the traders, for advertising purposes, have purchased packages of tickets and are selling them all over the city at fifteen cents each. By this means the company save a good deal for office rent and wear and tear of ticket sellers.

SAD CASE OF INSANITY.—A woman named Hannah Van Pelt, who is said to have suffered a great deal from marital infelicity and brutality, has become hopelessly insane. Yesterday afternoon she was arrested and brought to the station house while in the act of setting fire to the furniture, which was heaped in the centre of the floor. Her object was to end the life of herself and infant in the flames.

ALLEGED ARSON.—A blacksmith named Thomas Smith, who was charged with having set fire to the blacksmith shop of John W. Campbell, in August, 1868, was arrested last night by detective Smith and Chief Engineer Carhuff, while at work in Belleville. He managed to elude the vigilance of the police ever since that time. He was committed to answer by Justice Stapff.

Princeton.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday night an unknown man, aged about thirty-three years, was run over by a train bound for New York and his body horribly mangled. He was removed to Princeton, where the body awaits identification.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LUNATIC.—During the early part of last week a partially deranged man named Daniel Ryan disappeared mysteriously from the house of his brother, living on Garden street, Yonkers, since which time nothing definite has been known regarding his whereabouts. On Friday some farm laborers saw a man almost naked in the neighborhood of Bronxville, who fled on their attempting to approach him. Believing this to be the demented wanderer, the woods for several miles around Bronxville are now being scoured by mounted police.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Yesterday a telegram was received at Police Headquarters, Yonkers, from the Chief of Police at Troy, N. Y., stating that he had succeeded in arresting one of the notorious Kearns brothers, who are charged with having murderously assaulted William Mulvaney at Spuyten Duyvil on the night of the 22d ult. Upon receipt of the despatch roundsman Weston lost no time in proceeding to Troy, and has doubtless by this time returned to Yonkers with his prisoner, for whose arrest there were warrants issued on two distinct charges of felony.

DESPERATE FIGHT AT CENTREVILLE.—Several "roughs" from the city visited Centreville a day or two ago, and, having imbibed pretty freely of whiskey, provoked a difficulty with some of the loungers at a hotel kept by John [illegible] Cox, which finally resulted in a most determined fight. The melee soon became general, when Mrs. Cox, in her efforts to get rid of the intruders, threw one of them from a window. A crowd had by this time collected, and the combatants were with difficulty separated. After a short time, however, the fight was renewed with knives, and for a few minutes the wildest confusion prevailed. Men with bloody faces, and table knives in their hands, went dashing through doors and jumping from windows, while the endeavors of the citizens to stop the fight seemed for a time utterly futile. The names of the combatants or the extent of their injuries could not be ascertained, owing to the persistent efforts made by some of the villagers to keep the affair quiet, while the order-loving citizens feel deeply the disgrace that such an occurrence should have transpired in their usually peaceful neighborhood.

LONG ISLAND.

THE FIRE AT COLUMBUSVILLE—INSURANCES.—The following is a list of the insurances on the property destroyed by the burning of the oilcloth factory of Sampson, Alden & Sons, at Columbusville, Long Island:—

North British and Merchants' Insurance Company, $3,630; Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, $3,630; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $3,660; Ætna, of New York, $1,815; Lamar, $1,815; Star, $1,815; Jefferson, $1,815; Manhattan $1,815; Humboldt, $1,815 Howard, $1,815; New York Fire, $1,815; Commonwealth, $1,815; Greenwich, $1,815; Corn Exchange, $1,815; Mechanics and Traders', $1,815; Excelsior, $1,815; Resolute, $1,815; Atlantic, $1,815; Williamsburg City, $1,815; International, $1,815; Lumberman's, $1,815; Sun, $1,815; Cleveland, $1,815; Importers and Traders', $1,089; Metropolitan, $907; Firemen's Trust, $907; Western, of Buffalo, $907; Buffalo Fire Marine, $907. Total, $51,909.

SINGULAR CAUSE FOR INCARCERATION IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.—On Saturday a writ of habeas corpus was heard by Judge Peirce in the case of Mr. James Barrett, who asked to be discharged from the insane asylum, where he had been confined since May last. It was stated that Mr. Barrett had been admitted upon the proper certificate, and by order of Judge Hare. His insanity took the form of a violent aversion to his wife and a bitter feeling toward the family. Since his admission to the asylum the wife has died and the relatives no longer desire to insist upon his confinement. Testimony was heard in regard to the present mental condition of Mr. Barrett, after which Judge Peirce ordered his discharge.—*Philadelphia Ledger, August 12.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, August 7—6 P. M.

The statement of the associated banks for the week ending to-day makes rather an unfavorable exhibit in the continued reduction of the legal reserve. Notwithstanding the gain of $1,000,000 in coin from the sale of that amount during the week by the government the balance of specie had decreased $1,868,000, with total shipments for the week amounting to only $1,510,000, while the legal tenders had likewise decreased in the neighborhood of forty-five thousand—making a total loss of lawful money reserve of $1,913,000. Against this is an increased expansion of over four and a quarter millions in the item of loans. The gain in national bank note currency is represented by an increase in the deposits of over three and three-quarter millions, thus adding to the liabilities of the banks without strengthening their condition. The amount held in lawful money in excess of the twenty-five per cent legal reserve shows a reduction of two and three-quarter millions.

The following exhibits the totals of the two last statements in contrast:—

	July 31.	August 7.
Loans	$260,530,225	$264,879,357
Specie	27,871,923	26,003,925
Circulation	34,068,677	33,947,985
Deposits	196,416,443	200,220,008
Legal tenders	56,101,627	56,056,834

The exact figures of the changes are as follows:—

Increase in loans	$4,349,132
Decrease in specie	1,868,008
Decrease in circulation	120,692
Increase in deposits	3,803,565
Decrease in legal tenders	44,783

The precise relation between the liabilities and reserve is thus shown:—

	July 31.	August 7.
Deposits	$196,416,443	$200,220,008
Circulation	34,068,677	33,947,985
Total liabilities	$230,485,120	$234,167,993
Specie	27,871,933	26,003,925
Legal tenders	56,101,628	56,056,834
Total reserve	$83,973,569	$82,060,759
Twenty-five per cent res.	57,621,280	58,541,998
Excess over legal res've.	$26,352,280	$23,518,761

The money market continues to work freely within the range of rates reported yesterday, viz:—five to seven per cent, with liberal offerings on governments at the lower figure, and six per cent as the ruling rate on these and mixed collaterals. Seven per cent is becoming quite exceptional, the banks exhibiting a willingness to loan national currency in large sums below that rate. Discounts are also unchanged, with a fair demand for accommodation, mostly supplied between the extreme rates of seven and a half and ten per cent.

The stock market was less active to-day than yesterday or the day previous, opening strong and buoyant, although somewhat feverish on both the New York and Western Railways, but speedily reacting ⅛ to 1 per cent upon free offerings to realize. In the afternoon, however, it rallied and recovered greater firmness, closing strong at nearly the best figures of the day. At this period Lake Shore was an exception, and having sold at 109¾, closed 1½ per cent off. Pacific Mail was in sympathy with the railways and active. The other miscellaneous shares, and the expresses were dull and steady. Hannibal and St. Joseph was surprisingly active towards the close of business, advancing to 130½ a 132. The following were the prices at the second call of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 59 a 60; Cumberland, 34½ bid; Western Union, 38⅝ a 39; Quicksilver, 15½ a 16¼; Mariposa, 7⅝ a 9; do. preferred, 14¼ a 16¼; Pacific Mail, 85⅝ a 85¾; Boston Water Power, 14 a 15¼; Adams Express, 59½ a 59⅞; Wells-Fargo Express, 19¾ a 20; American Express, 41 a 41¾; United States Express, 68½ a 69¼; New York Central, 211 a 211⅛; Hudson River, 186½ a 187½; Harlem, 164 a 167; Reading, 97½ a 97¾; Michigan Central, 130 bid; Lake Shore, 108⅝ a 108¾; Illinois Central, 141½ a 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107⅛ a 108; Chicago and Northwestern, 90⅝ a 90¾; do. preferred, 97⅛ a 97⅝; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74 a 75; Rock Island, 116⅝ a 116⅞; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 83⅝ a 83¾; do. preferred, 90⅛ a 90⅞; Toledo and Wabash, 74½ a 75½; do. preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 153¼ a 153½; Alton and Terre Haute, 34¼ a 34⅞; do. preferred, 59 a 59½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32½ a 32¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 112½ bid; New Jersey Central, 105¼ a 105½; Chicago and Alton, 164 a 166½; Morris and Essex, 88⅛ a 89; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 127 bid; do. preferred, 126 a 126½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 33¾ a 35½.

Erie was strong to-day at the noon call of the National Board, closing at 29 a 29¼ for the common and 54 a 54¼ for preferred. Subsequently it went off and closed lower. Boston, Hartford and Erie was quoted at 20 a 21¼.

State bonds were depressed to-day by the despatches published in the morning of ex-President Johnson's speech in Tennessee favoring repudiation, and the bonds of that State reacted from the advance of yesterday. North Carolinas, in sympathy, were dull and heavy at lower figures and the balance of the list neglected. The following were the closing prices for these and other Southern securities:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 61½ a 62; do., new, 55⅛ a 55⅜; do., five per cent, 50; Virginia, ex coupon, 57½ a 57¾; do., new, 60½ a 60¾; do., registered stock, 49½ a 49¾; do., registered, 1866, 57½ a 58; do., registered, 1867, 54 a 51½; Georgia sixes, 83 a 84; do., sevens, 91½ a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 57 a 57½; do., new, 51 a 51½; Missouri sixes, 87¼ a 87½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 91; Louisiana sixes, 70 a 71; do., levee sixes, 64 a 64½; do., levee eights, 84 a 86; Alabama eights, 92½ a 94; do. fives, 62 a 65; do. sixes, sterling, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 65 a 67; do., new, 62 a 62½; do., registered stock, 65 a 67; City of Memphis sixes, 49½ a 50; do. Atlanta eights, 84 a 85; do. Savannah sevens, 92 a 94; do. New Orleans consols, 74 a 76; do. do., issue railroads, 68 a 69; Mobile and Ohio, sterling, 65 a 68; do. do., eights, 59 a 60; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 70 a 72; do., second mortgage, 59 a 62; Memphis and Charleston, first, 85 a 89; do., second, 74 a 76; do., stock, 45 a 46; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 65 a 67.

The government market was generally quiet to-day, but firm, opening strong on the '81 sixes, ten-forties and new '65's, and steady on the other five-twenty issues. Currency bonds likewise advanced upon last night's closing quotations. At the noon call '62's, '67's, '68's and ten-forty coupon bonds were stronger and advanced upon the figures of the morning. Eighty-one sixes, upon the expectation of arrivals from Europe, weakened and declined, but the other issues, including currency sixes, were firm. The denial on the part of the agents of the Central Pacific Railroad of any overissue of first mortgage bonds of that road, as insinuated recently in an evening paper, has called forth a similar demand from the Auditor of the Union Pacific road. In a card published to-day referring to the article making this insinuation quoted here yesterday, that gentleman states in behalf of the Union Pacific Company "that there has been no overissue of bonds by this company. On the contrary, the company has been scrupulously careful to keep the total amount of their mortgage bond issue below the amount of subsidy bonds received or to be received from the government. The company hold to-day one and a half millions of their own bonds that have neither been sold nor offered for sale. It is difficult, therefore, to see how any idea of an overissue on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company could possibly have found an existence."

Thus a matter that was likely to have caused a flutter in financial circles is happily set at rest. The following were the closing prices of governments at five o'clock:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 124¾ a 125; do. do., coupon, 124¾ a 125; do. five-twenties, registered, 123¼ a 123½; do. do., coupon, 1862, 125 a 125¼; do. do., coupon, 1864, 123¾ a 123⅞; do. do., coupon, 1865, 123¾ a 124; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 122⅜ a 122⅝; do. do., coupon, 1867, 122⅜ a 122½; do. do., coupon, 1868, 122⅛ a 122⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 112¼ a 112½; do. do., coupon, 115⅞ a 116; currency bonds, 111¼ a 111½.

Foreign exchange was quiet after the steamer and steady at the following leading quotations, with a firmer feeling in francs:—Sterling sixty days, commercial, 109¼ a 109½; good to prime bankers', 109⅝ a 110⅛; short sight, 110⅜ a 110⅝.

Gold was dull and steady to-day, between 136⅛ and 136⅜ as the extreme figures of the day. The higher quotation was confined to the morning hours, the premium during the afternoon, notwithstanding the much higher amount of the day's shipments of specie than was expected, but which the market was too sluggish to regain, not advancing beyond 136¼. The following table shows the price at stated hours:—

10 A. M.	136¼	2 P. M.	136⅛
10:35 A. M.	136⅜	3 P. M.	136⅛
11 A. M.	136¼	4 P. M.	136¼
12 M.	136⅛	5 P. M.	136⅛
1 P. M.	136⅛		

Loans for carrying were made at 5½ to 6½ per cent before Clearing House time, and exceptionally after at 3 per cent. The disbursements of coin interest to-day amount to $74,245 50. The transactions of the Gold Exchange Bank were:—Gross clearings, $37,344,000; gold balances, $1,552,284; currency balances, $2,317,406.

The following were the shipments of specie for the week:—

August 3—Steamer Germania, London—Mexican dollars	$11,745
Mexican gold	700
August 3—Steamer Germania, Hamburg—Silver bars	21,063
August 3—Steamer Germania, Paris—Silver bars	16,907
August 4—Steamer China, Liverpool—American gold	500,000
British silver	973
August 5—Steamer Donau, London—American gold	12,500
August 5—Steamer Donau, Bremen—Foreign silver	1,200
August 5—Steamer Eagle, Havana—Spanish doubloons	19,200
American silver	7,400
August 7—Steamer Denmark, Liverpool—Gold bars	250,000
August 7—Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre—Gold bars	219,030
Silver bars	1,800
Foreign coin	3,500
August 7—Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool—American gold	400,000
Silver bars	29,634
British gold	14,640
Total	$1,510,242

The *Financial Chronicle* of this date gives the following information in regard to the movement of cotton:—

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, August 6. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 1,441 bales (against 1,691 bales last week, 2,313 bales the previous week, and 3,564 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate receipts since September 1, 1868, up to this date, 2,333,054 bales (of which 241,000 bales are overland shipments direct to the mills), against 2,442,772 bales (of which 266,000 bales are overland shipments) for the same period in 1867, being an excess last season over this season of 109,718 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1868 are as follows:—

Received at	Bales. 1869.	1868.
New Orleans	348	184
Mobile	104	26
Charleston	166	20
Savannah	210	15
Texas	51	60
Tennessee, &c	362	—
Florida	—	—
North Carolina	29	11
Virginia	711	121
Total receipts	1,441	437
Increase this year		1,004

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 5,246 bales, of which 4,039 were to Great Britain and 1,207 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 34,821 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us by our own correspondents at the various ports to-night:—

Week ending August 6.	Exported 1869.	1868.	Stock 1869.	1868.
New Orleans	2,578	341	3,121	1,959
Mobile	—	—	994	4,091
Charleston	—	604	700	3,450
Savannah	—	—	144	2,139
Texas	—	—	167	215
New York	2,668	116	21,603	42,114
Other ports	—	—	8,087	14,170
Total	5,246	1,061	34,821	68,138

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 4,185 bales, while the stocks to-night are 33,317 bales less than they were at this time a year ago.

The following were the bids for city bank stocks to-day:—New York, 143; Merchants', 127¼; Mechanics', 140; America, 143; City, 201¼; National, 114; Merchants' Exchange, 117; Leather Manufacturers', 183½; Seventh Ward, 112; Commerce, 125; Ocean, 101½; Bank of the Republic, 119¾; Hanover, 108; Irving, 110; Metropolitan, 135; Nassau, 105; Shoe and Leather, 129; Corn Exchange, 129; Continental, 99; Importers and Traders', 135; Park, 166; Manufacturers and Merchants, 100; Central National, 110; Fourth National, 104½; Ninth National, 113; Tenth National, 105; Oriental, 150; Gold Exchange, 138; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 103.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, August 7—10:15 A. M.

$2000	US 6's, '81, reg	125	500 shs	Reading RR	97½
10000	US 6's, '81, c	124⅞	200	do	97¼
5000	US 5-20, reg, '62	122⅞	500	Lake Shore&MS RR	109
45000	US 5-20, c, '65, n..b3	122½	300	do	108⅞
3000	do......small	122¼	800	do	108¾
100000	US 5-20, c, '67..b3	122⅝	100	do......b10	108⅞
14500	do......s3	122½	9	do	109⅛
10000	US 5's, 10-40, reg	112½	12	Panama RR	260
10000	US 5's, 10-40, c	115⅞	300	Clev & Pitts RR	107¾
15000	do	115¾	10	C, Col, Cin & I RR	74¾
10000	US 6's, cur'cy	111⅛	100	Chic & N W RR pf	97¾
1000	Tenn 6's, ex c	62¾	50	do	98
4000	do	62½	100	do	97⅝
5000	Tenn 6's, new	55⅜	500	C & N W RR	89⅞
12000	do	55⅝	500	do	89¾
5000	do	55½	400	do	89⅞
5000	do	55¼	100	do......b3	90
1000	Va 6's, new	61	400	do......bet call	89⅞
1000	N C 6's	57½	100	do	90
10000	N C 6's, new	51½	15	do	89¾
11000	S Car 6's, new	61¾	100	Chicago & R I RR	116⅝
50000	Missouri 6's	87¼	100	do	116⅝
1000	Georgia 6's	83½	20	do	117¼
1000	Georgia 7's	92½	50	do	117
1000	California 7's	128	100	do	116½
5000	N Y 7's, b l, reg	109	200	do	116⅝
3000	Pac 7's, gd by Mo	91½	50	do	116¼
1000	Morris&Essex1stm	98⅞	100	Mil & St Paul RR	83½
1000	P, Ft W & Chi 2d	99	200	do	83¾
60 shs	Bk of Commerce	125	800	do	83⅞
20	Bank of Republic	120	50	Mil & St Paul pf	90⅝
400	Pacific Mail SS Co	85¼	100	do......b5	90⅞
900	Wells-Fargo Exp	20	200	do	90¾
100	do......s60	19½	200	Tol, Wab & West	75
100	do......s60	19	100	Ohio & Miss RR	32½
20	do	20½	210	N J Central RR	105¼
200	N Y Cen RR	210¾	20	do	105¾
50	do	210½	57	N Y & N H RR scp	130
100	do	210⅝	100	C, C & I C RR	34½
300	Hud River RR	186	56	Del, Lack & West	112½
100	do	186¼			

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$3000	US 6's, '81, cou	124⅝	$5000	US 5-20, c, '68	122½
5000	US 5-20, c, '62	125	10000	US 5's, 10-40, c..s3	115⅞
20000	US 5-20, c, '64	123¾	4000	US 6's, currency	111¼
265000	US 5-20, c, '67..b3	122¾	175000	do	111
500	do......small	122⅜	25000	do......b3	111⅛

One o'Clock P. M.

$2000	Tenn 6's, ex c	62	400 shs	Chic &NW RR	91
2000	Tenn 6's, new	55⅝	1500	do	90⅞
13000	do	55½	300	do	90¾
16000	Missouri 6's	87½	50	Chic & NW RR pf	97½
1000	B'klyn 6's, w l	93	900	do	97⅝
10000	La 6's, l b	64	100	Del, Lack & West	112½
8000	Am D & I Co 7's	95	100	Chic & Rk I RR	116¾
20 shs	Pacific M SS Co	85	100	do	116½
100	do	85¾	500	do	116⅝
400	Wells-Fargo Ex	20	100	do	116⅞
100	do	19⅞	50	do	117
100	do......s60	19½	100	do	116¾
200	do......s60	19	100	do......s60	116½
300	Adams Express	59½	100	do......b60	117
200	N Y Central RR	211¼	50	Mil & St Paul RR	84
100	do	211⅛	500	do	83¾
100	do......c	211	300	Mil & St Paul pref	90⅝
400	Reading RR	97¼	100	N J Central RR	105¼
1400	LakeShore&MSRR	108¾	50	do	105½
10	do	109⅛	300	P, Ft W & Chi RR	153⅛
100	do......b30	109	300	H & St Jos pref	126½
500	do......s3	108⅛			

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	38¾ a 39	Pittsburg	107¾ a 108
Pacific Mail	85⅝ a 85⅞	Northwestern	91½ a 91⅛
N Y Central	211¼ a 211⅛	Northwestern pf	98 a 98¼
Hudson River	186½ a 187	Rock Island	116⅝ a 116¾
Harlem	165½ a 166	St Paul	84 a 84¼
Erie	28⅞ a 29	St Paul pref	91 a 91¼
Reading	97½ a 97⅝	Ft Wayne	153⅜ a 153½
Lake Shore	108¼ a 108⅜	Han & St Jo	130½ a 132

OFFICIAL TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE YESTERDAY.

TRANSFERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Commencing at a point distant 100.5 ft n of 56th st and 70 ft e of 2d av, 30x25	$250
Grand st, n s, 100 ft e of Varick st, 22.8x80	16,000
14th st, s s, 320.6 ft w of 2d av, 24x103.3	36,500
14th st, s s, 475 ft w of 7th av, 25x103.3	31,000
29th st, n s, 310 ft e of 3d av, 25x98.9	14,000
58th st, n s, 322.1 ft w of av A, 54.4½x100.4	10,000
62d st, s s, 155 ft w of 2d av, 100x100.5	25,500
77th st, n s, 125 ft e of Madison av, 150x102.2 (½ part)	10,000
2d av, w s, 60.4 ft n of 55th st, 20x66	23,200
11th av, s w corner of 55th st, 102.6x100x88x4.11x69.9x26.6	16,500

LEASES RECORDED IN NEW YORK.

Lispenard st, near Broadway, 2 years and 9 months, per annum	1,500
Mulberry st, No 86, 4 years and 9 months, per annum	550
3d av, No 988, 3 years, per annum	540

TRANSFERS IN KINGS COUNTY—BROOKLYN.

Bergen st, n s, 200 ft w of Underhill av, 20x105.7	2,800
Bond st, w s, 100 ft n of Carroll st, 48x75	1,450
Baltic st, n s, 275 ft w of Buffalo av, 25x127.9	Nom.
Hamilton st, e s, 411.6 ft s of Greene av, 32.4x72	10,000
Hamilton st, e s, 387.6 ft n of Myrtle av, 18.9x100	1,600
Hewes st, s s, 40 ft w of Harrison av, 20x71	8,000
Hancock st, n s, 80 ft e of Howard av, 20x100	325
Leonard st, w s, 75 ft n of Skillman st, 18.4x69.10	3,500
Leonard st, e s, 100 ft e of Remsen st, 25x100	5,000
Monroe st, n s, 265 ft w of Marcy av, 20x100	6,500
McKibbin st, n s, 75 ft w of Smith st, 25x100	4,000
Nelson st, 129 ft w of Clinton st, 19x100	5,300
Plymouth st, s s, 50 ft e of Jay st, 40x75x25x25x100x65	7,250
Quincy st and Nostrand av, n e corner, 75x100	7,000
State st, s s, 96 ft e of Columbia st, 21x70	Nom.
South 6th st, n s, 63 ft e of 2d st, 21x56.7	12,000
Fulton av, s s, 380 ft w of Troy av, 20x80	8,000
Fulton av, s s, 380 ft w of Troy av, 20x80	8,000
Fulton av, s s, 340 ft w of Troy av, 20x80	8,000
Fulton and Yates avs, n e cor, 20x67.9	12,000
Hamilton av, w s, 449.11 ft n of Conover st, 25x80	5,000
Lafayette av, s s, 100 ft e of Stuyvesant av, 20x100	5,000
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 John Denyse map, New Utrecht	4,500

TRANSFERS IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.—BERGEN.

Prospect av, n s, 224 ft e of Bach road, 40x108x97x200	3,600
Prospect av, s s, 194 ft w of Bergen av, 100x97	1,600
Newark plank road, s s, 45 ft e of Jackson av, 24x102	1,050

HUDSON CITY.

Collerd st, lot 48, block 3, adjoining reservoir, 58x125x131x27	1,600
Clinton av, w s, 250 ft e of Columbia st, 50x50	1,200

HOBOKEN.

Willow st, e s, 75 ft from 3d st, 25x95	700

UNION.

Ferry road, s s, lot 62, block 4 map North Union, 25x100	190
Ferry road, s s, lots 63 and 64, block 4 map North Union, 50x100	380

HARRISON.

Warren and 5th st corner, 125x125	1,600

TRANSFERS IN ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—NEWARK.

Boyd st, w s, indefinite location, 25x100	1,500
Boyd st, w s, 275 ft n of Boawe and Boyd sts, 25x100	1,000
Brunswick st, e s, 175 ft n of Miller st, 25x127	560
Pennsylvania av and Murray st, n e corner, 26x100	7,600
Pennington st, n s, indefinite, 25x85	500
Quarry st, s s, 300 ft w of Nesbitt st, 50x95	3,100
Searing st, e s, indefinite, 31x96	1,000
Thomas st, s s, 84 ft e of Austin st, 25x108	5,500

BELLEVILLE.

Road from Spring Garden, n of Franklin, 80 ft on said road	425

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD IMBROGLIO.

Progress of the Injunction War—Order of the Supreme Court—Intense Excitement.

[From the Albany Argus, August 7.]

The war of the Susquehanna roses continues with increasing bitterness. Since it has been transferred, in part, to the courts, new developments are of daily occurrence, and the victors of yesterday are the vanquished of to-day. Injunctions are flying about in a promiscuous manner, and we presume the end is not yet. Yesterday an action was commenced before Judge Clute, in the name of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, against Messrs. Leonard, Herrick, North and Wilbur, Directors, and Mr. Phelps, Treasurer. The complaint in this proceeding recites that the above named directors have entered into a conspiracy to place the control of the road into the hands of Jay Gould and his friends, now managing the Erie Railway, to the manifest detriment and injury of the road, said conspiracy being fraudulent and corrupt and designed to cheat and defraud the company out of its property and franchises. The complaint proceeds to state that the management of the Erie Railway is now had with sole regard to the interests of the men controlling it, and not for the benefit of the stockholders or the public.

The complaint further states that the allegations in the complaint made against President Ramsey are utterly false; that the action complained of therein, of the issuing of stock, was taken more than one year ago, and by the unanimous vote of the Board, Messrs. North and Leonard being present; and that the suit was brought in New York, where none of the parties resided, and before a judge who had been defrauded into signing the papers; and that the order was dated and signed the same day.

Mr. Phelps is included in the complaint, the plaintiff fearing that he will obey the orders of the other defendants. The plaintiff therefore prays for the removal of said defendants, and in the meantime that they be restrained from acting as directors of said company. The following order was thereupon issued:—

SUPREME COURT.—*The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company vs. Jacob Leonard, Jonathan R. Herrick, Samuel North, David Wilbur and William L. M. Phelps.*—Order of Injunction.—It appearing to me satisfactorily that sufficient grounds exist therefor, by the verified complaint and affidavit hereto attached, the defendants, Jacob Leonard, Jonathan R. Herrick, Samuel North and David Wilbur, and each of them, are hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising the office of Directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and from voting at any meeting of the Board of Directors of said company, or in any way interfering in its affairs, until the further order of the Court, and the defendant Herrick is also hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising in any way the office of Vice President of the said company. In case of disobedience to this order the defendants will be liable to punishment therefor prescribed by law. And the defendant William L. M. Phelps is hereby restrained and enjoined from obeying or complying with any directions or demands of the said other defendants or either of them with reference to the disposition and custody of the books and papers of said company, or with any future resolution or direction of a board of directors of said company, carried by the votes of said other defendants or either of them, until the further order of the Court.

J. H. CLUTE, Albany County Judge.

AUGUST 5, 1869.

Mr. Ramsey having been previously enjoined by Judge Barnard and Mr. Herrick being now enjoined by Judge Clute, the Board of Directors, at the meeting called for yesterday morning at ten o'clock, were left without a head, and, there being but six of the fourteen members present, adjourned *sine die*. In the meantime Treasurer Phelps and Superintendent Van Valkenburgh are transacting the business of the company, Mr. Ramsey acting as counsel for Mr. Phelps.

The directors enjoined complain because Mr. Phelps is enjoined from transferring stock purchased by them, but is not similarly enjoined from transferring for the opposite parties. It is supposed that the former have taken steps to ascertain to-day what was done on the transfer book yesterday. The book closes to-day.

History of the Affair—Complaint in the Case—Further Action of the Courts—Another Injunction Issued by Judge Barnard—Fisk, Jr., Victorious.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, though of small extent and but little known outside of New York, has, nevertheless, become notorious by the late litigation, in which Fisk, Gould & Co. played a prominent part. Fisk, not content with his Opera House, steamboat speculation and his numerous law suits, cast about him for another field of glory and profit, and this time the Albany and Susquehanna railroad claimed his attention, and with what success the sequel will prove.

The above named railroad extends from Albany to Binghamton, a distance of 150 miles, where it takes the Erie road. And a great deal of the produce and passenger traffic of Tioga, Albany and Duchess counties pass over its rails.

James H. Ramsey, president of this road for a number of years, has latterly grown in disfavor with a portion of the stockholders in the interest of the "Erie king," and they to oust him from his position and place their favorite in his stead, trumped up numerous charges, among them that of having issued 3,000 shares of stock and pushing it in the market below the par value, and after this inducing the treasurer, Mr. Phillips, to transfer any stock to those opposing him. He fought with all his might to overcome the difficulties with which he was beset, but in the end was compelled to succumb to Fisk and his bought up stockholders.

The following is the complaint of David Wilson, stockholder in the above named railroad, before Judge Barnard, Supreme Court:—

David Willson, Complainant vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, Joseph H. Ramsay and W. L. M. Phelps, Defendants.—The plaintiff complains and alleges:—*First*, That the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company is a corporation, organized under the general railroad laws of this State for the purpose of building and operating a railroad between Albany and Binghampton.

Second—That the defendant, Phelps, is the treasurer of the said company, and the defendant, Ramsey, is its president.

Third.—That prior to the transfer hereinafter mentioned the town of Oneonta owned 700 shares of the capital stock of the said company, and the town of Worcester owned shares thereof, all of the par value of $100 each, and all standing in the names of the towns upon the books of the said company.

Fourth.—That on the 2d day of August, 1869, the said town of Worcester duly assigned and transferred all its said shares to the plaintiff for value, and requested the said company to transfer the same upon its books.

Fifth.—That on the 30th day of July, 1869, the said town of Oneonta assigned and transferred all its said shares to the plaintiff for value, and requested the said company to transfer the same to him upon its books.

Sixth—That on the 3d day of August, 1869, the plaintiff presented the certificates of the said shares, with the assignment thereof, duly executed, to the said Philips, who has entire charge of the transfer books of the said company, and without whose signature no transfer can be made or new certificates issued, and requested the said Philips to record the transfer of the said stock and to give the plaintiff a new certificate therefor, but the said Phelps wholly refused to do so, assigning as the sole reason for such refusal that the plaintiff had not paid par to the said terms for the said stock, which pretence was untrue.

Seventh. That, as the plaintiff is informed and believes, the said Phelps acted, as aforesaid, under the orders and in the interest of the said Ramsey, and that his real motive was a desire to prevent the plaintiff from voting upon the said shares at the approaching election.

Eighth, That the annual election for directors of the said company occurs on the 7th day of September next, and the transfer books will be closed on the seventh day of this month; and if the defendants are allowed to refuse to transfer the said shares to the plaintiff until after the closing of the books he will suffer irreparable injury,

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment:—

First.—That the defendants and each of them be restrained by injunction from refusing or neglecting to transfer the said 1,350 shares of stock in the said company to the plaintiff, upon the books of the company, and from refusing or neglecting to issue to the plaintiff a certificate therefore in his name upon the surrender of the original certificate.

Second.—That the defendants, Phelps and Ramsey, pay to the plaintiff $100,000 damages.

FALD & SHERMAN Plaintiff's Attorneys.

On the strength of this an injunction was procured from Judge Parker, of Tioga county, restraining the Fisk party from interfering in the fight; but the latter, by skilful manipulation, outgeneralled their opponents, and procured an injunction restraining Ramsey and his co-laborers in the strife from retaining possession of the books and records of the company, and latterly, after several injunctions on each side, succeeded in gaining possession of the road.

The special term of the Supreme Court, held yesterday by Judge Bernard, granted still another injunction forbidding the interference with Messrs. Courter & Fisk, either on the part of Mr. Pryn or any officers of the railroad, and issued a writ of assistance to the Sheriff of Albany county commanding him to place Mr. James Fisk, Jr., & Co. in the possession of the railroad office of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Compyny and its appurtenances without the interference of the police of that city.

Under this authority Fisk and Gould, of the Erie road, are at present the proprietors of the above named railroad and its adjuncts.

Further Particulars—Mr. Fisk in the Character of a Receiver.

ALBANY, August 7, 1869.

The excitement in the Su squehanna Railroad imbroglio continues. Yesterday Judge Peckman, on application of the Ramsey interest, appointed Mr. R. H. Pruyn receiver of the road, and Superintendent Van Valkenburgh was putin charge of the office. This morning on going to the office he found Mr. Herrick had been there opening the doors of his private rooms, whereupon he called in several men and stationed them at the various doors, with orders to let no one pass in. Soon after James Fisk, Jr., of New York, appeared and demanded admission. He was refused, whereupon he produced papers showing that he had been appointed receiver of the road by Judge Barnard, of New York, and, calling on several men he had with him, declared his intention of forcibly taking possession. Superintendent Van Valkenburgh appeared and informed Mr. Fisk that Mr. R. H. Pruyn had been appointed receiver, and that he (Mr. Valkenburgh had been put in charge of the office, and ordered him (Mr. Fisk) and his party out. A mêlée ensued, which resulted in Mr. Fisk and his party being ejected. Still Fisk remained outside, making a noisy demonstration, when the Superintendent put him in charge of an officer to take him to the station house. Mr. Fisk accompanied the officer, but on showing his papers, and no one appearing against him, he was discharged. He then returned to the office, and in an interview with Superintendent Van Valkenburgh informed that gentleman that he had been in some twenty such scrapes, but never before met with the man who dared to face him and discharge his duty as he had. He further said that he wanted just such a man, and if he lost in this fight he wanted him to come to him in New York; if he won he wanted him to stay here. Thus the matter stands at present—noon.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Common Council have just held a meeting and removed Alderman Herrick as representative of the city in the Board of Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad and appointed Eli Perry in his place. Mr. Herrick was also Vice President of the company, and is at the head of the opposition to the President, Mr. Ramsey.

Latest from the Seat of War.

ALBANY, August 7, 1869.

The latest development in the Susquehanna Railroad war is the arrest of Mr. Fisk for contempt of Judge Peckham's order appointing Mr. Pruyn receiver. During the day Mr. Fisk produced papers purporting to have been issued by some Judge in New York directing the Sheriff of this county to place Messrs. Fisk and Coulter in possession, to oust all intruders, and enjoining Messrs. Pruyn and Van Valkenburg from taking any further action in connection with the road. While the Sheriff was proceeding to execute these orders the counsel for the Ramsey party called attention to the fact that the papers lacked the legal seals and that they could not have come from New York to-day, whereupon the Sheriff desisted and went off to take legal advice. Then Mr. Fisk was arrested, as stated above, and went off to procure bail, which he obtained, and Judge Peckham will decide on Monday who is receiver.

MEXICO.

Government Triumph at the Elections—Lament and Party Tactics of the Oppositionists—Revolutionary Whisperings—Railroad Projects—Mementoes of Maximilian—Provincial Agitation—Invasions of the Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 20, 1869.

The elections have been completed throughout the republic, and have terminated as was hoped by the government, and as was feared by the opposition. The number pertaining to the latter party organization, or rather disorganization is ridiculously small, and will hardly be able to make itself heard in the halls of Congress for the coming two years. The indications are that these two years will be pregnant with good or evil for the future of Mexico, and the want of opposition to the government party may result in hasty or badly considered legislation, involving the destiny of the country. Bamacena and Mata, the two "bright and shining lights" of the opposition, and, to speak justly, two of the most talented men of the country, are re-elected, and though their counsel may be rejected their voice must be heard, and their record must be made in Mexico on the historic page for the years 1870 and 1871. The opposition groan loudly and bitterly over the result, as they profess, not because individually disappointed, but because they see by the means employed by the administration to secure a Congress wholly its own, a disposition to despotic rule and a speedy return to anarchy, if not *de facto* imperialism. The opposition press does not cease its editoral comment and criticism upon the situation, and some writers without suffering arrest admit that under circumstances which seem to threaten revolution is excusable, possible, probable, inevitable. The empty condition of the treasury, an army unpaid for six weeks, the civil and judicial list unsatisfied and increasing disgust on the part of merchants, who see before them no trade, increasing taxation and ruin, all indicate the probability of a revolution exceeding any which Mexico has seen in its bitterness and its dire results. One-half of the Supreme Court is with the opposition, and now under charges which must be sustained or dismissed at the opening of the coming Congress. The street is full of dark rumors that the revolution will come in August before Congress meets; that it will not come until the month of September—all who are not with the government agreeing that it must and will come soon. In the opinion of your correspondent wise legislation may yet save the situation; but the administration must move quickly, and adopt measures well considered before Congress meets.

Railroad matters seem to be looking up a little. The Puebla branch of the Mexico and Vera Cruz road will be completed in September, on which occasion there will be a great jubilee. The engineers of the Rio Grande and Guaymas road have now been three months on the ground making their preliminary surveys, having left New York for that purpose in February last. In compliance with the conditions of the concession the government has appointed a commissioner to represent it in selecting the line of the road and settling any disputes which may arise in setting apart the public lands, mines, &c., granted to the company. The government seems now desirous of removing every obstacle in the way of the rapid construction of the road, and refers to this enterprise as one which is necessary, which will result in great good to Mexico, and which is in compliance with the demands of the age. When completed Mexico may well be proud of it. The official paper recently published its correspondence with the representatives of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company on the subject of the bond, and, as it seems to be arranged satisfactorily, there is reason to believe that work will commence on this road after the yellow fever season. There are several new projects before Congress which must come up for final decision in September or October. One contemplates a road from Anton Lizardo to a point on the Tehuantepec road near Minatitlan, and another proposes to reach from the Gulf of Mexico, at a point between Vera Cruz and Tuspan, to the Pacific, say at San Blas, perhaps taking Mexico city in its route. These two projects appear to meet with considerable favor, and their friends entertain the hope that Congress will be liberal and prompt in its action when the subject of grants shall be finally up for discussion. The government has nominated Juan N. Navarro, Mexican Consul at New York city, and Lewis Barjan directors of the Tehuantepec Company in its behalf. The Tlalpan Railroad is in very bad repute. It is in the hands of Mexicans entirely, its employés being Mexicans. Its patrons are treated to an accident on an average say once a week, often occasioning loss of life.

The question of the navigation of the Mescala river is being revived, and parties are now investigating the feasibility of the matter at some expense. Mr. Mariscal and secretary, and Mr. Gomez Palacio and secretary leave here in the morning for the United States. Mr. Palacio has been receiving suggestions and instructions for some days past in regard to the many questions which are sure to arise in connection with his duties as commissioner. He ranks as one of the first men of the country. Measures have been initiated lately by the American Minister, Mr. Nelson, to secure the reception of a Minister from Italy, which promise early success.

In the State of Morales General Leyra was recently elected Governor over General Porfirio Diaz. The voting was done by the Legislature, the former receiving 164 votes, and General Diaz only 57. The opposition denounce this as scandalous, attributing this small vote in favor of Diaz to the improper use of the public money and to official pressure.

The reclamation suit of Sanchez Navarro against Baron Magnus for $10,000 advanced to be used in aid of Maximilian, is attracting some newspaper attention here.

The Census of Sonora is 108,211, of which 22,500 are classified as Indians. The mines of Guanajuato yielded during the week ending July 3, $11,886.

Executions of robbers, &c., continued in great abundance.

The new volcano in Colima continues its irruptions. Two new craters have opened, one of them in the yard of a hacienda. No destruction of lives yet.

The remains of Generals Arteaga and Salazar were exhumed at Uruapan del Progress, in the State of Michoacan, on the 23d of June last, in the presence of the officials, medical representatives, and a number of witnesses. They subsequently arrived at this capital, and were deposited in the Panteon with great pomp, on the 17th of July. It will be remembered that these and thirty-two other officers, were the first victims of the famous decree of Maximilian of September 3, 1865. The military display on the occasion of the 17th was imposing, as the government seemed inclined to leave nothing undone in the way of paying to the remains of these men the utmost respect. It is possible that the exhibition of the military force may have had a calming influence upon such restless souls as are distressed because Mexico has not experienced a first class revolution during the last few weeks. The official paper of the government devotes three columns of its issue of the 18th instant to the minutiæ of the preparations made for the unearthing of the remains of these heroes, and gives a detailed account of each bone as it was lifted from the ground and deposited in the coffin which was to convey it to the capital. These extraordinary measures were taken in order to prevent mistake and secure the removal of the actual remains of Arteaga and Salazar. The funeral cortége, which was composed of every branch of the military service, received an immense addition from the people, who joined in doing honor to the memory of the dead. Upon reaching the Panteon an eloquent discourse was pronounced by Mr. Altimirano, comprising a brief narration of the historic deeds of these generals, and was followed by Mr. Guillerneo Prieto, who pronounced one of those poetic effusions for which he is so deservedly noted. The whole affair was imposing and decidedly creditable.

The news from Tamaulipas is decidedly unfavorable to an immediate solution of the question as to who is in authority in that State. Recent dates inform us that Canales, Vargas and Cuesta had united upon a plan to proclaim Canales Governor of the State, from which it appears that the rumors of Canales' death, which prevailed here some days since, were groundless. Zenrino Morales, a member of the State Legislature, pertaining to the anti-revolutionists had been captured near Escandon, and it was thought would be shot. Cortina had arrived at Victoria city with 300 men. General Rocha had left that city to meet Guemez.

One of the newspapers, speaking of the political crisis, says:—"To none more than to the conservative party are due the despotic governments, anarchical and the like, which we have known under the name of administration of Bustamente, Paredes, Santa Anna, Zuloaga and Miramon." To which another adds:—"We fancy that some of our colleagues will smile when we add the present administration to this list. The Mexican people have not had, neither will they have, for a long time to come, we do not say republican habits, but not even an idea of what is republican, with some exceptions. Since our mental faculties commenced to perceive and value the acts which developed themselves to our view up to last Sunday, we have remarked that the people went to their ordinary occupations and amusements on the day on which the primary elections took place; this is the only day in which they are really sovereign. It gives us pain, we say it sincerely, to see the disdain, the unqualified indolence with which this people abandoned its fate and its honor to the first who, whether in good or bad faith, nominated themselves and by themselves its representatives. And after this what happens? Let the pressgang come, the excessive contributions, the arbitrary arrests and even the executions, the violation finally of all the guarantees so presumptuous for the democrats, and this people will suffer all the obedient resignation of the serfs of the Czar of Russia."

From 1446 to this date the city of Mexico has been inundated twelve times, as follows:—1446, during the reign of the Emperor Moctezuma I. In 1498, Ahuitzott VIII. There was another during the reign of Moctezuma II., but the date is not known. In 1553, during the viceroyalty of Luis de Velasco. In 1580, Martin Enriquez. In 1604, Juan Mendoza y Luna. In 1607, Luis de Velasco, son of the first viceroy. In 1620 there were partial inundations. In 1627, during the viceroyalty of Rodrigo Pacheco Orozco. In 1629, the same. In 1630, the same. In 1645, Garcia Sarmiento de Sotomayor. In 1748, the Count of Revillagigedo. During the time of this last viceroy great reforms were made in the works of drainage.

THE DRUM FISH.

What He Is.

A correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Times* writes:—

Some time since you copied an article from the NEW YORK HERALD relative to the destruction of hundreds of thousand dollars' worth of oysters in New York bay by drum fish. I have waited for some more able writer to come forward and defend this excellent fish from this unjust attack. The drum fish makes its appearance upon our southern shores about the 1st of March and remains until about the middle of April. They come in schools and run up the rivers to spawn, and while so doing make a noise like a muffled drum and can be heard at quite a distance. They are found all along our coast and weigh from ten to one hundred pounds. They feed, not upon oysters, but the soft shell crab, prawn and shrimp. I have caught them and seen hundreds of them dressed, but never saw anything to indicate their justifiable love for bivalves. The roe is most delicious, and the residents on the coast "down South" salt and dry them and send them "up country" to their friends as a very acceptable present. They have been caught in seines in great numbers, and retained in them for days, until disposed of. They are not a vicious fish, but the catching of them with a line is one of the most exciting exploits of the sportsmen. The scale is very large and brilliant, and has to be scaled off with an axe or hatchet. Their flesh is coarse, but tender, and compares favorably with any of our salt water fish. Elliott, in his book on sports of South Carolina, says:—"Drum fish, weighing from fifty to eighty pounds, are now caught over the place where once stood the palatial mansion of Governor Pickens, on one of the sea islands, which was destroyed years ago by a tremendous gale and entirely disappeared." One anecdote and I will close. During the war a steamer arrived at Port Royal badly injured on passing Hatteras. She proceeded to the machine shop for repairs. At the time there was constant fears of torpedoes from the "rebs" up Broad river, who kept our navy on the *qui vive* night and day, and challenged everything afloat from an empty powder keg to a dugout; so our steamers kept up steam at all times in order to run. During the night the assistant engineer on duty on the disabled steamer heard a very curious noise, and thought some of his steam pipes must be leaking. He examined them and found them all right, yet the noise continued. He called his chief, who called the captain, who called all hands to "up anchor," and he steamed away from those "cursed torpedoes." Proceeding a mile or two he lay to until morning. Not a soul "turned in," but every eye was strained to see if anything was drifting down on to them. In the morning they proceeded back to their anchorage, when, upon inquiry, they found they had anchored over the "drop" or spawning ground of a school of drum fish; hence the scare.

THE MONUMENT TO EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express, August 3.]

The monument to Mr. Buchanan is a solid tomb, in one block of Italian marble, set upon a heavy base of New Hampshire granite. A very heavy moulding, well proportioned, surrounds the base, and around the cap, from a heavy scotia, is a wreath of oak leaves interspered with acorns. On the west side of the tomb is engraved the following inscription, in accordance with the will of the deceased:—"Here rest the remains of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States; born in Franklin county, Pa., April 23, 1791; died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868." On the opposite side is engraved the name of "Buchanan." The size of the Italian block is six feet and two inches long, three feet wide, and three feet six inches high, and is from the Carrara quarry, Italy, and is said to be finest and best ever imported to this country. The base is seven feet and one inch in length by three feet and seven inches in width. The height of the monument is about five feet above the raised foundation. The weight of the tomb is 20,000 pounds. The lot on which the body of the ex-President reposes is about forty feet long by ten wide, and is enclosed with a cast iron railing, the most substantial in the cemetery. The fence at first surrounded two other lots, one of which belonged to Rev. E. Y. Buchanan and the other to Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, the whole enclosure embracing an area of 120x30 feet. This plot was covered with a fine coat of sod, and, with the beautiful monument, neat fence and thick sward, made it the most beautiful lot in the cemetery. From some cause, however, a portion of the fence has been removed, and the lot on which Mr. Buchanan's remains lie now embraces an area of only forty by ten feet; and what was the handsomest burial lot in Woodward has now become one of the least attractive, the monument being cooped in an enclosure only a few feet wider than its base, without a gate to enter the lot. We trust that the persons having authority in the matter will restore the ground to its former proportions and condition.

THE GRAIN CROP OF THE NORTHWEST.

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 31.]

There is now but very little doubt that the grain crops of the Northwest will be full in quantity and fair in quality. The rains which fell so copiously during the summer months have produced a luxuriance of growth, which promises a large yield, while the boggy condition of the land, from which so much was feared, has given way to a sufficient degree of dryness to admit of harvesting operations being carried on in the usual way. The weather has been good for several days past, and, unless a decided change for the worse should ensue, the farmers will gather in full crops of all the small grains, and sustain but a partial loss in corn. There have been full and sufficient grounds for the croakings which have met the ear daily and hourly for some time past, inasmuch as the rainfall has been a very unusual one, though not unprecedented. But those who have calculated carefully the percentage of loss which would probably ensue failed to remember the losses of former years from causes which the rain has removed this year. They have omitted to speak of the percentage of loss in other harvests from too much dryness and from the ravages of insects. A harvest equally good throughout the country was never yet met with; and we may place special stress on the fact that more grain is lost on the high lands in dry seasons than will be found to have been drowned out in the bottoms this year.

DEATHS.

ACKERMAN.—On Friday, August 6, SAMUEL B. ACKERMAN, counsellor at law.

The funeral will take place from his late residence in Mount Vernon, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BOONE.—On Saturday morning, August 7, MARY ANN, daughter of Thomas and Ann Boone, aged 6 weeks and 5 days.

BAILEY.—On Friday morning, August 6, JOHN C. BAILEY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 38 Whitehall street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock precisely.

CASEY.—On Friday, August 6, ELLEN CASEY, native of Bantarda, parish of Kilmallock, county Limerick, Ireland.

The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of Peter Noonan, 114 East Forty-first street.

CLARKE.—On Friday, August 6, after a protracted illness, CHARLES M. CLARKE, aged 17 years 11 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his uncle, Edward Fox, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Michael and Alice Clarke, 20 East Broadway, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

CLOUGH.—On Friday, August 6, PAMELIA CLOUGH, wife of Hamilton Clough, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Richard Butler, at No. 45 West Forty-sixth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

Fulton papers please copy.

CONNOLLY.—On Saturday, August 7, at six o'clock, at the residence of his sister, No. 198 East Tenth street, ROBERT CONNOLLY, a native of Knocktopher, county Kilkenny, Ireland, in the 48th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

DALL.—On Thursday, August 5, JOHN ROBERT, eldest son of William and Eliza Jane Dall, of New York, aged 28 years, 6 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Scotia Lodge, No. 634; Copestone Chapter, No. 203, and Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, of the Masonic Fraternity, and the New York Caledonian Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 415 West Seventeenth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

The sir knights of Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, Knights Templars, are hereby summoned to meet at the asylum, corner Grand and Centre streets, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, for the purpose of performing funeral honors to our late Sir Knight John Robert Dall. Sir knights of sister commanderies respectfully invited.

R. STEPHENS, E. Com.

H. C. PARKE, Rec.

SCOTIA LODGE, No. 634, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN—You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the lodge room, corner of Eighth avenue and West Eighteenth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock (sharp), for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother John R. Dall.

By order of M. GRIEVES, W. M.

W. M. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Sister lodges are fraternally invited.

DOOLEY.—On Thursday, August 5, suddenly, MARIA, the beloved wife of Martin Dooley.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Fifteenth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn.

GORMLEY.—On Saturday, August 7, after a short and painful illness, EDWARD M. GORMLEY, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Cummings Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's church, East Twenty-eighth street, on Monday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

At a meeting of the Cummings Association the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy member and respected associate, Edward M. Gormley, and whereas his sterling worth demands from us an expression of our feelings at the loss of one who was so worthy and honorable a member,

Resolved, That it is with feelings of deep grief we are called upon to record the intelligence of his death; for in him we recognized one who promised by his integrity, perseverance and force of character to become an ornament to society and an honor to himself; one whom we cannot but remember with feeling of affection for time to come.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the decree of an all-wise Providence our hearts are clothed in sorrow at the loss of one who endeared himself to us by many ties of friendship and affection; and we sincerely regret that in the springtime of life he has been so suddenly called from among us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased for the loss of one who was a dutiful and affectionate son, brother and sincere friend, but commend them to have faith and consolation in the sweets of religion and in Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That the members do attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to the family of deceased, and also published in the New York Herald.

THOMAS L. FEITNER, President.

THOMAS WALSH, Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES F. REILLEY, Chairman of Committee.

HOGAN.—On Saturday, August 7, MARY HOGAN, aged 17, a native of the parish of Ballincollig, Cork, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her aunt, 402 East Eighteenth street.

KELLY.—On Friday, August 6, ANN KELLY, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 121 East Forty-first street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

KINYON.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, August 6, HENRY S. KINYON, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, at eleven o'clock, from the house of his brother-in-law, Charles Lillie, 31 State street, Newark, N. J. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

KLOPPENBURG.—On Friday, August 6, ELIZA KLOPPENBURG, daughter of Frederick and Meta Kloppenburg.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of John and Little streets, Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

LANIGAN.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, August 7, MARY, wife of John Lanigan.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 254 West Forty-first street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

LITTLE.—On Saturday, August 7, MARY, youngest daughter of Wm. P. Little, aged 4 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 95 East Eighty-third street, on Monday noon, at twelve o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—On Saturday, August 7, MARY, the beloved wife of Andrew Livingston, in the 32d year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 537 Fifth street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LYNAGH.—On Saturday, August 7, HONORA LYNAGH, aged 73 years, native of county Westmeath, Ireland.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Chauncey street, opposite the Four Mile House, Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

LYONS.—On Thursday evening, August 5, MARY ANN LYONS, only daughter of Patrick and Mary Lyons, aged 3 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Ridgewood, Long Island, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MONTAGUE.—At Bath, L. I., on Friday, August 6, WILLIAM JOHN, youngest son of James and Mary A. Montague.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MORGAN.—At Staten Island, suddenly, on Monday, August 2, JOHN MORGAN, a native of Wales, and for thirty years a resident of the Ninth ward, New York, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Staten Island, this (Sunday) morning, at eight o'clock, and at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of his daughter, Mary A. Rever, No. 307 Bleecker street, New York.

MULLEN.—On Friday, August 6, LUKE MULLEN, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Eighty-first street and Eleventh avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—Suddenly, on Friday, August 6, ANN, wife of Michael O'Connor, aged 60 years, a native of Six Mile Bridge, county Clare, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 71 Washington st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PAULSEN.—On Saturday, August 7, MATHILDE MARIE PAULSEN, aged 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 875 Eighth avenue.

PEIRCE.—AUGUSTUS PEIRCE, aged 67.

Delaware and New Orleans papers please copy.

POST.—At Mariners' Harbor, S. I., on Friday, August 6, GARRITT A. POST, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, at Mariners' Harbor Methodist Episcopal church.

RANDALL.—In this city, on Friday, August 6, at the residence of his son, Charles K. Randall, 30 East Thirty-third street, JOHN RANDALL, Esq., of New York, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, East Forty-second street and Madison avenue, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock.

SCHIERENBECK.—On Thursday morning, August 5, JOHN, only son of A. and Anna G. Schierenbeck, aged 23 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company C, Twenty-second regiment, National Guard, and the Junger Maenner Chor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 160 Madison street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

California and Bremen papers please copy.

COMPANY ORDER, No. 2.—The members of C company, Twenty-second regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory, in citizen dress, white gloves, crape on the left arm, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased comrade, John Schierenbeck.

By order of T. TATE, Jr., Captain.

JOHN T. CAMPION, First Sergeant.

SMITH.—On Saturday, August 7, after a short illness, RICHARD P., only son of Elizabeth Smith, aged 20 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, 402 East Sixteenth street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STAFFORD.—On Saturday, August 7, WILLIAM ELLIOTT, only child of Marshall B. and Charlotte E. Stafford, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 162 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at four o'clock. The remains will be taken to Goshen, N. Y., for interment.

STONE.—On Friday evening, August 6, FREDDIE W., infant son of William S. and Julia A. Stone, aged 1 year and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, J. K. Bellows, 19 Orchard street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

TONER.—On Friday, August 6, ARTHUR TONER, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 White place, West Eighteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Irish papers please copy.

WARD.—On Friday, August 6, GRACE IVA, infant child of Mortimer and Mary J. Ward.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 71 Second avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

WARD.—At New Market, N. J., on Friday, August 6, of diabetes, JOHN FOWLER WARD, formerly of New York, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace church, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock. The train will leave from the foot of Liberty street at nine A. M.

WARD.—On Friday, August 6, BRIDGET WARD, in the 85th year of her age, a native of the parish of Kilcommock, county Longford, Ireland.

Requiescat in pace.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Thomas and John, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 37 West Warren street, Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

AQUATIC.

Scull Race on the Monongahela River Between Hamill and Coulter—Another Foul and the Race Declared Off.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 7, 1869.

The great five mile sculling match between James Hamill and Henry Coulter, for a purse of $1,000, took place this afternoon, at four o'clock, on the upper course of the Monongahela river, and was witnessed by about 15,000 persons. The river swarmed with crafts of every conceivable kind, while the hill crests, the shores of the river and the roadways were thickly studded with men, women and children. Hamill had been training severely for three weeks at the Bingler House, Hazlewood, while Coulter secured lodgings at a farm house on the south shore of the river. Hamill was the favorite in the betting, large amounts being staked on his winning the race. Last night and to-day the odds in his favor were about 100 to 80. The greatest interest was manifested in the result of the contest, inasmuch as the struggle last year on the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, proved very unsatisfactory to the principals and their friends, and all desired to have this struggle decided on the merits of the men. Both were in superb condition. Hamill underwent his training in the hands of a young stripling named William Haley, and Coulter's mentor was Robert Speer, an Englishman, who has an extensive knowledge of the rowing code. The former rowed this afternoon at one hundred and fifty pounds, and his competitor at one hundred and sixty-five.

At half past four o'clock the men appeared at the starting point, Hamill being dressed in a pink shirt and English rowing breeches. Coulter was naked to the waist. At the appointed time the referee, John M. King, gave the word for the start, but, owing to Coulter tipping too quick, the men were ordered back again. The second start was a beautiful one, both boats leaping like greyhounds in the chase. Coulter rows in the English style, cross handed, with long, sweeping strokes, while his competitor pulled his familiar short, nervous stroke. Down the river the boats fairly flew through the water, Coulter gaining slightly; but the difference between the sterns of the boats was hardly perceptible. When they reached the appointed training quarters Coulter was about a quarter of a boat's length ahead, when the two crafts collided. Hamill immediately stopped rowing and headed his shell for the boat house. Coulter, however, pulled around the course, but was frequently hissed by the spectators. The referee was appealed to and to-night gave his decision, declaring all bets off and the race no race. The backers of Hamill offered to-night to increase the stakes $5,000, the race to come off on Monday afternoon, but the proposition was not entertained by the backers of Coulter.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN.

A Woman Abandons Her Husband and Ten Children.

Sergeant Carpenter, who was at the desk in the Forty-third precinct station last house evening, was informed about nine o'clock, by a citizen, that a disturbance was then in progress at the corner of Harrison and Court streets between two men, both of whom claimed the custody of a woman. Upon a couple of officers repairing to the place indicated they found a German named Merewood, who resides at No. 198 Division street, New York, and a fellow named Rudolph Hoffermer quarrelling about Mrs. Emily Merewood, wife of the former. The trio were marched off to the Butler street station house, where from the statements made by them it appeared that the woman, who is the mother of ten children, abandoned her husband a few weeks ago, as she alleges, on account of his cruelty to her, and went to live with Rudolph, who is a much younger man than the forsaken husband, at the corner of Columbia and Luqueer streets, Brooklyn. Last evening Merewood, who is a tailor by trade, discovered the whereabouts of the guilty pair and called upon them at their lodgings. A scene ensued between the enraged and injured man, the paramour and the wife, the latter insisting upon remaining with Hoffermer. They went out into the street wrangling, and, followed by a crowd, found their way up to Court street, where they were taken into custody. Neither of the men was held, but the woman remained as a lodger at the station house for the night. The husband expressed his determination to compel his spouse to return to her family, while the paramour impudently contended for the right of guardianship of the woman.

THE BUFFALO DRIVING PARK.

Entries for the $10,000 Stakes—Exciting Sport in Prospect.

BUFFALO, August 7, 1869.

Sixty-three entries were made to-night for the trots over the Buffalo Driving Park next week, and more entries are expected by to-morrow's mail. A large crowd was in attendance at Tifft House, and great interest was manifested in the opening of the entries.

The entries for the $10,000 purse are b. m. Lucy, by Dan Mace; br. m. American Girl, by B. Daniels; b. g. George Palmer, by Charles Champlin; b. m. Goldsmith Maid, by Budd Doble.

The entries for the 2:26 trot, for a purse of $5,000, are b. m. Clara, by Alex. Lewis; br. m. Angeline, by O. H. Peacock; b. g. Confidence, by Dan Mace; g. g. W. K. Thomas, by Thomas Roach; c. s. Byron, by O. H. Dimick; b. s. Henry W. Gennet, formerly Danvers Boy, by John Sackett; c. g. Billy Barr, by Owen Teller.

Fourteen horses are entered for the $3,000 purse for 2:29 horses, nine for the $2,000 purse for 2:34 horses and seven for the $1,500 purse for 2:40 horses.

The hotels are filling up fast, and the meeting for the display of fine horses and attendance is expected to surpass any ever held in this country.

Two interesting races were held at Daniels & Holler's Cold Spring track to-day. The first trot was between Clara and Mountain Maid for a purse of $500, and was won by the latter in three straight heats, in 2:30, 2:31¾, 2:31. The second was a running race between Vandall and Silver Tail for a purse of $300. It was won by Silver Tail in 1:16 and 1:14.

MONDAY'S RACES AT SARATOGA.

The following are the entries and the betting for Monday's races:—

Hurdle Race.—Lobelia and Mitchell, even.

One Mile Dash.—The rate of betting is as follows:—Chillicothe, 9; Nellie James, 6; Cricket, 5; Hasberger, Midday and Kelso, together, 4.

The Sequel Stakes.—Narraganset is the favorite by long odds, against the field, which was sold in the pools without him, averaging the following:—Legatee, 80; Alta Vela, 55; Niagara, 25; Blarneystone and Athlone, 10; Invercauld and Thunderbolt, 10.

The pool betting on the three mile races run this afternoon was the heaviest ever known in Saratoga. The following indicates the enormous transactions:—Vauxhall, $2,600, $3,200, $1,200, in pools of $5,150, $6,760, and $3,040.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Scorers or club officers sending scores for publication should take the trouble to make them out decently. Time is too valuable to be wasted in making out scores written in all directions and all styles. If the club folks have not interest enough in the matter themselves they should not expect anybody else to have it.

The second nines of the Empire and Active Clubs played yesterday at Hoboken. The Empires were victorious, with the score standing 37 to 25.

The Buckskin Club of Gloversville and the Independent of Amsterdam have been admitted to probationary membership in the State Association.

To-night the Eckfords start on their tour and the Atlantics start for Saratoga, where they will play the Haymakers to-morrow.

An Arkansas paper, speaking of a game played at Lawrence on the 28th ult., gave several plays in the field, such as fly catches, as being by Z. Campbell, per proxy. The contestants in the game were the Grasshoppers of Perryville and the Kaw Valley of Lawrence. The latter won, score 83 to 47. There must have been an "elastic" ball thereabouts.

The secretary of the Montauk Club says that the third game for the championship of the Fifth ward was won by the Montauks by a score of 59 to 24. The Montauks, of course, scored the 59, but to whom the 24 belongs he does not say. Don't flourish quite so much, Mr. Secretary, and get your items correct.

The Athletics of Brooklyn defeated the Stamford Club on Thursday last at Stamford, with a score of 33 to 29.

The Nationals of New York and Sunnysides of Washington Heights will play on the grounds of the latter to-morrow afternoon.

On Tuesday the Mutuals and Irvingtons will play at the Union grounds. On Friday the Mutuals and Powhatans, and on Saturday the Mutuals and Stars at the Union grounds.

On Wednesday the Actives and Gothams play at Hoboken.

On Thursday last the Athletics defeated the Bergens, with a score of 16 to 17. Good playing on both sides, and excellent demeanor characterized the contest.

The game played yesterday at Troy between the Alerts of Rochester and the Haymakers resulted in favor of the Haymakers by a score of 53 to 15.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

There was a slight fall of snow on Friday on Mount Washington, N. H., and ice formed during the night.

The weather is the coldest in Lewiston, Me., experienced at this season for many years, with a slight frost on low lands.

A colored man in Baltimore named Henry Brown, employed in loading a bark with tobacco, was instantly crushed to death on Friday by the falling of a hogshead into the hold.

Three men, named Hargrave, Bland and Lastor, were arrested in Augusta, Ga., yesterday, charged with robbing the Southern Express Company of $6,000 on the Georgia Central Railroad.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 03	Moon sets......eve	— —
Sun sets	7 07	High water....eve	9 08

Weather Along the Coast.

AUGUST 7—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hastings	NW	Clear	70 above
Portland	NW	Clear	62 above
Boston	NW	Clear	62 above
New York	NW	Clear	67 above
Philadelphia	N	Clear	60 above
Wilmington, Del	N	Clear	64 above
Washington	NW	Clear	65 above
Fortress Monroe	N	Clear	67 above
Richmond	NE	Clear	64 above
Charleston	SE	Cloudy	78 above
Savannah	NW	Cloudy	75 above
New Orleans	W	Raining	82 above
Key West	—	Cloudy	86 above
Havana	—	Clear	84 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 7, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Jones, Liverpool—J G Dale.
Steamship Denmark (Br), Webster, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.
Steamship Ville de Paris (Fr), Surmont, Havre—G Mackenzie.
Steamship Geo Cromwell, Ellis, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.
Steamship United States, Norton, New Orleans—Fred Baker.
Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah—W R Garrison.
Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Wm P Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, NC—James Hand.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC—Phillips & Brown.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.
Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Helene (NG), Raschen, Bremen—Ceasar & Paull.
Ship E Hamilton, White, Marseilles—J F Atkins & Co.
Bark Adelheim (NG), Christiansen, Cork—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Carlton, Trecartin, Cork for orders—Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Die Hiemath (NG), Jacobs, Stettin—C Tobias.
Bark Lindo (Br), Carmichael, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—D McColl.
Brig Ruth (Br), ——, Bristol via Wilmington—H J DeWolf & Co.
Brig Ann Young (Br), Hilton, Stettin—Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Rising Sun, McCarty, Arroyo, PR—L W & P C Armstrong.
Brig Clara Brown (Br), Osgood, Sagua—Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Iza, Williams, Sagua—R P Buck & Co.
Brig Excelsior (Br), Mayor, Bermuda.
Brig Timandra (Br), Hawksworth, Sydney, CB—Heney & Parker.
Brig Maria Ferguson (Br), Stephens, Hantsport—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Humming Bird (Br), Earl, Hantsport—J F Whitney & Co.
Schr Kitten (Br), LeSellener, Pernambuco—G F Bulley.
Schr Wm A Vail, Beers, Demerara—E Rowe & Co.
Schr S R Jameson, Jameson, Curacoa—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Curlew, Cleaver, Galveston—C W Adams & Co.
Schr Piscataqua, Humphrey, Baltimore—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Schr W Henry, Mahady, Norfolk—A Hampson.
Schr Henry, Merritt, Philadelphia—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Princess, Lovell, Boston—S W Lewis & Co.
Schr W D Mangum, Chase, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S steam frigate Juniata, Capt S B Luce commanding, Philadelphia.

Steamship Union (NG), Dreyer, Bremen July 24, via Southampton 27th, with mdse and 585 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Aug 6, lat 40 50, lon 63 38, signalized steamship Donau, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Bellona (Br), Billinge, London July 17, via Havre 20th, with mdse and 420 passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow via Moville July 24, with mdse and 426 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage.

Steamship Euterpe, Nichols, Galveston July 28, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. July 1, Dr J B Sancton died of consumption.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New Orleans July 31, at 5 PM, and SW Pass Aug 1, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Had strong northerly winds from Hatteras.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New Orleans, July 31, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, NC, with naval stores and passengers, to J Lorillard.

Ship Importer (Br), Lowther, Newport June 25, with railway iron, to H J DeWolf & Co. Had fine weather, with favorable winds, to midnight of July 6, in lat 49 41, lon 32 46, when we encountered one of the most thrrific gales we ever experienced in the Atlantic, summer or winter; the wind commenced at SW by W, and gradually went round to the NW, continuing to blow with undiminished violence until noon of the 8th, when it moderated fast; during the whole time we had a very heavy cross sea, it making a complete breach all over the ship; had all sails furled when the gale struck us, except lower topsails and foretopmast staysail; the lower mizentopsail went; then the main started, and had to cut it away to save the yards and rigging; the sails that were furled before the gale came on blew adrift from the yards, and we had to be continually relashing them during the whole of the gale; the ship labored and strained fearfully, having such a tremendous sea on, causing her to leak so that the water gained on the pumps until she had about 6 feet of water in her; we kept the pumps constantly going day and night, and were not able to get her pumped out until the night of the 9th; barometer, when gale commenced, 29.10, and fell to 28.70; since then the pumps have been constantly going night and day, and can hardly manage to keep her free; had moderate westerly winds since, accompanied with dense fogs; took a pilot from pilotboat Francis Perkins, No 13, on the 2d inst.

Bark Bobsien Kaegsdorf (NG), Moller, Bordeaux, 42 days, with wine and fruit, to E Cazade. Had light winds with thick fog most of the passage.

Brig Eolus (Br), Perkins, Leghorn, 63 days, with marble and rags, to Wm J Peck; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 22. Had light SW winds, with thick fog, the entire passage.

Brig Ben Nevis (Br), Forrest, Cow Bay, 22 days, with coal, to R B Keeler; vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. July 23, off George's Shoals, encountered a severe gale from SW, which carried away foretopgallant mast, split jib, &c.

Schr Francis French, Martin, Virginia.
Schr Gustie Wilson, Floyd, Philadelphia.
Steamboat Louisburg, Thomas, Jacksonville 10 days, via Charleston Aug 3, with cattle, to Baker & Co.

The bark Albina, from Bristol, E, which arrived on the 5th, reports fine weather; was 29 days to the westward of the Banks, with light winds and thick fog.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York, with mdse, to J F Ames.
Brig H Porter (Br), Card, Windsor, NS, 15 days, for New York, with plaster, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig Matilda, ——, Windsor, NS, for New York, with plaster, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Brig Geo E Dale, Pierce, Bangor, 20 days, for New York, with lumber, to Watrous & Walker.
Brig Chas Heath, Pendleton, Machias for New York, with lumber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Brig Mary E Thompson, Baker, Portland for New York, with lumber, to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Brig Rush, Petty, New Haven for New York.
Schr Henrietta (Br), Lozier, St John for Newark, with lumber.
Schr Caroline Knight, Wilcox, Lubec for New York, with fish, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Mary Hoxie, Bowman, Brown's Banks for New York, with fish, to Chinstock & Miller.
Schr Loduskia, Means, Ellsworth for New York, with lumber, to T M Mayhew & Co.
Schr Albion, Smith, Bangor for New York, with lumber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr J P Ames, Turner, Bangor for New York, with lumber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Romeo, Dinkesatro, Bangor for New York, with lumber, to John G Morse.
Schr Telegraph, Whitworth, Bangor for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Judge Low, Hersey, Pembroke for New York, with lumber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Ambassador, ——, Machias for New York, with lumber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Golden Rule, Gove, Calais for New York, with lumber, to J McDowell & Co.
Schr Elouise, Nickerson, Calais for New York, with lumber, to Hill & Wakeman.
Schr John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais for New York, with lumber, to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Lucy, Clark, Calais for New York, with lumber, to G Boardman.
Schr Lady Jane, ——, Calais for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Victory, Higgins, Franklin for New York, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Willie Harris, Cook, Addison for New York, with lumber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Elizabeth, Knowlton, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J R Brown.
Schr Richmond, Guptill, Rockland for New York, with stone, to Washington Peck.
Schr Mary A, Jellison, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J R Brown.
Schr Oregon, Galt, Rockland for New York, with lime, to J R Brown.
Schr Phenix, Thompson, Portland for New York, with lumber, to T M Mayhew & Co.
Schr Harriet Baker, Webber, Portland for New York, with lumber, to T M Mayhew & Co.
Schr Transfer, Beebe, Portland for New York, with lumber, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Arcturus, Smith, Portland for New York, with lumber, to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr White Sea, Taylor, Portsmouth for New York.
Schr Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester for New York, with fish, to C Nickerson & Co.
Schr Mail, ——, Boston for New York.
Schr Minnie Smith, Welsh, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Gen Banks, Fitzgerald, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Katie C Childs, Moore, Pawtucket for Baltimore.
Schr Mary Steelman, Henry, Dennis for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Baker, Baker, Chatham for Rondout.
Schr Esquimaux, Briggs, Portsmouth, RI, for Haverstraw.
Schr Cornelia, Jones, Fall River for New York.
Schr Isaac H Borden, Hadwin, Fall River for Philadelphia.
Schr Entire, Kinmier, Wareham for New York.
Schr Tillie E, Bushnell, Dighton for Poughkeepsie.
Schr Henry R Jones, Blivy, Somerset for Port Johnson.
Schr New Regulus, Halleck, Providence for New York.
Schr Mary Eliza, Smith, Providence for Troy.
Schr Roxana Burley, ——, Providence for New York.
Schr Kate Callahan, ——, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Louler Newton, Gray, Providence for New York.
Schr Ariadne, Harding, Providence for New York.
Schr Chauncey St John, Hammond, Providence for New York.
Schr Expedite, Rackett, Providence for New York.
Schr Susan B Nash, Nash, Providence for New York.
Schr T P Abel, Abel, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence for South Amboy.
Schr Blast, Kelly, Providence for Trenton.
Schr Thos Morris, Kelts, Providence for New York.
Schr Reading Railroad No 46, Jones, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr Morea, Fales, Providence for Port Johnson.
Schr Splendid, Phinney, Providence for Albany.
Schr Francis Perry, Hale, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr D B Petts, Robinson, New London for New York.
Schr Daniel Webster, Parker, New London for New York, with oil, to L Polnemus.
Schr Sallie M Chartre, Simmons, New London for New York.
Schr John Aldix, Jones, Norwich for New York, with fish, to C Nickerson & Co.
Schr Agnes Repplier, ——, Norwich for Philadelphia.
Schr Chas Hawley, Hawley, Norwich for New York.
Schr A J Pease, ——, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Belle Seaman, Smith, Hartford for New York.
Schr J Anderson, Doyle, Hartford for New York.
Schr Mary Ann, Jones, Hartford for Philadelphia.
Schr C P Schultz, Young, New Haven for Amboy.
Schr Lizzie A Bennett, Bennett, New Haven for New York.
Schr G King, Mathews, New Haven for New York.
Schr Clara Jane, Holmes, New Haven for Rondout.
Schr Sally Miller, Butler, New Haven for New York.
Schr Hudson, Emery, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Henry B Gibbs, Stowe, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Emily Ward, Morrell, Brookhaven for Troy.
Schr W D Pitts, Frost, Brookhaven for New York.
Schr Wm S Camp, Bailey, Derby for New York.
Schr Mail, Coleman, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Niagara, Kelly, Portchester for New York.
Schr Patron, Smith, Port Jefferson for Newark.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, South Amboy for Providence.
Schr J Warren, McGar, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr D Jones, Baker, Port Johnson for Dighton.
Schr R Smith, Baisden, Port Johnson for Hartford.
Schr D Powers, Hawkins, Port Johnson for New Haven.
Schr L S Hatch, Hills, Port Johnson for Hartford.
Schr G W Middleton, Campbell, Port Johnson for Dighton.
Schr J Brooks, Fox, Elizabethport for Wareham.
Schr Fakir, Saunders, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr Midnight, Hopkins, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr C Lovering, Phillips, Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr St James, Keefe, Elizabethport for Taunton.
Schr E H Brown, Pierce, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr E C Dennison, Allen, Albany for ——.
Schr Celeste, Hubbard, Hoboken for Hartford.
Schr C Heft, Shoe, Hoboken for Pawtucket.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Hoboken for Bridgeport.
Schr S Jane, Gardiner, New York for Newport.
Schr E Smith, Gates, New York for Hyannis.
Schr Josephine, Lindsley, New York for Bridgeport.
Schr W M Peck, Bunce, New York for Huntington.
Schr M E Mills, Murray, New York for Port Washington.
Schr Intrepid, Rosebrook, New York for Newburyport.
Schr Monitor, Robbins, New York for Salem.
Schr Veranda, Pond, New York for Providence.
Schr A J Russell, Chapman, New York for Portland.
Schr G Carman, ——, New York for New London.

BELOW.

Bark J Cummings, Herotenay, from Cow Bay, CB (by pilot boat E F Williams, No 14).

SAILED.

Steamships City of Washington, Liverpool; Ville de Paris Havre; United States, New Orleans; Geo Cromwell, do; San Jacinto, Savannah; Manhattan, Charleston; Louisa Moore, Newbern; Isaac Bell, Norfolk, &c.

Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The mammoth floating dock from Sheerness, England, arrived off the east end of Bermuda on July 28, and was safely towed to the Royal dockyard on the 29th.

The beautiful clipper ship Golden State, one of the Messrs A A Low & Brothers' fleet of East Indiamen, is now lying at pier 27 East river, having the finishing touches given her of the extensive repairs commenced about May 1, when she entered one of the Erie Basin dry docks at Red Hook. She was out of water eight weeks, during which time she received a new keelson, bilge keelsons, new ceiling, wedge lower clamps, new beams and knees, lower and upper decks, new water ways, plankshears, rails and stanchions; forecastle, main and poop decks; new timbers outside; new bends, waist and bulwarks; new mainmast, foremast and bowsprit, together with an entire new gang of rigging. She was also thoroughly calked, stripped of her old and furnished with a new suit of yellow metal sheathing. The wood material used in her repairs was principally white oak and yellow pine. The contract was assumed by the Westervelt ship yard people, by whom the vessel was originally built in 1852. She is 944 tons register.

A great desideratum long felt by New England shipowners has at last been met in the construction of a first class excavated dry dock, located in the beautiful harbor of Portland, Me. It was made under the superintendence of its owner and patentee, Mr James E Simpson, the engineer, upon whose plans and under whose attention the splendid Erie Basin dry docks were constructed. The Portland dock will be 425 feet in length, 100 feet in width and 27 feet in depth at the pontoon gatesill. It will have 25 feet draft of water at high tide. For the further convenience of vessels in distress wharves, &c, have been built, alongside of which they can lay and discharge cargo, preparatory to being floated in the dock. This will undoubtedly prove of great advantage to the entire Eastern coast, as all vessels needing repairs can make Portland quicker from George's Banks than they can any other port. The dock is situated in about the centre of the harbor, where there is 30 feet of water in the main channel at low tide, and will be formally opened about the middle of September, when the city and State authorities will be present. There are already several machine and other workshops usually attendant upon dry docks in the immediate vicinity of this one, and it is claimed that every facility for the prompt and economical repairing of vessels of all classes and sizes will be afforded.

There were in port yesterday 468 vessels, of which 91 were steamers, 54 ships, 140 barks, 84 brigs and 99 schooners.

The dry dock books of entry do not present a very heavy list of vessels needing repairs.

During the past few days Fogarty & Co's sectional dry docks at Red Hook have taken up the schrs James M Bayles, J L Worthington, Grand Criterion, Julia, &c, all for general repairs.

The brig Cheviot, 214 tons, built at St Martins in 1866, and belonging to that port, was lowered from the larger one of the screw docks near the foot of Market slip on Friday evening, after having her yellow metal sheathing patched.

The Monticello, one of the Union Ferry Company's boats, was taken up on Friday afternoon by the balance dry dock, foot of Pike slip, for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned, painted, &c. It is a custom of this corporation to have an annual inspection of their boats, and so each will be taken out on this dock in its turn following this one.

The schooner Alvira, after having her bottom cleaned, was lowered on Friday afternoon from the Norris & Townsend dry dock, foot of Gouverneur street.

The Harlem steamboat Sylvan Grove is on the People's dry dock, next adjoining the above, for the purpose of repairing damages received by running on one of the rocks at Hell Gate. She will be finished in time to resume her trips on Tuesday.

The brig Delopea, 307 tons, built at Maitland in 1865, and belonging to the port of Halifax, is on the sectional dry dock nearest the foot of Pike slip, having her old zinc sheathing stripped off and her bottom painted.

The beautiful yacht Idler, 60 tons, owned by Mr T C Durant, was lowered from the central one of the screw docks yesterday morning, after having her bottom cleaned.

The brig Uncle Sam, 141 tons, belonging to Messrs Valentine, Estrella & Co, of this city, is on the above dock, being calked, stripped of her old and furnished with a new suit of zinc sheathing.

The schooner Franklin, belonging to Messrs Tupper & Beattie, of this city, is on the larger one of the screw docks, having her bottom cleaned and painted.

The bark Stampede, 347 tons, built at Cherrafield in 1857, and belonging to Nassau, consigned to James B Ward & Co, of this city, is on the sectional dry dock at the foot of Clinton street, having her yellow metal sheathing patched.

The towboat Titan is on the Norris & Townsend dry dock, having her bottom cleaned and painted.

A new floating Bethel, belonging to the Episcopal Society of the Church of Our Saviour, and intended for free service, especially for sailors and 'longshore people, is now located next to the larger one of the screw docks near the foot of Pike slip, having its upper works built. It will be formally opened in September.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP MATTERHORN, of Bath, Me, from Akyab for Falmouth, E (before reported), put into St Helena June 22 in a leaky state. On the following day a survey was held, and the surveyors recommended that she be discharged, in order to discover the leak, which was being done on June 30.

BARK OCEAN BRIDE, from Newcastle, E, for Bermuda, was abandoned at sea on the 7th of July in a very leaky condition.

BRIG ETHELRED, from St Domingo for London, struck upon the rocks on the west side of the island of Bermuda July 27; got off and proceeded on the 30th.

SCHR MARIA EMMA (Port), from Madeira for New York, put into Bermuda July 28 short of water and to land the crew of the bark Ocean Bride, abandoned July 7.

SCHR ECLIPSE—Three seamen arrived at St Thomas in the French steamer on July 22, and report that the schr Eclipse, from Ponce, PR, for New York, sank on the night of July 18, near Porto Rico, and that the captain, mate and cook left in another boat. (Schr Eclipse arrived at New York Aug 6 from Cienfuegos.)

HAVRE, July 24—Ship Martha Cobb, Pearson, from Callao, arrived to-day, with loss of foretopmast, &c.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to the Merchants' Exchange and News Association, 50 Pine street, for important shipping intelligence.

SCHR FRANCIS SATTERLY, from Sagua, arrived at Fortress Monroe A M 7th for orders, and with crew sick.

LAUNCH OF THE FIRST IRON BARK EVER BUILT IN AMERICA—On the 5th inst a launch of unusual interest was made from the shipyard of the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company at Wilmington, Delaware. The vessel launched was an iron bark of 700 tons burden, the first iron vessel of her class ever launched in America, and the third iron sailing vessel of any class ever built in this country, the other two being the schooner Mahlon Betts, built by Pusey, Jones & Co, of Wilmington, and an iron brig recently built in Boston for carrying molasses in bulk. Both were much smaller than the vessel launched at Wilmington.

Whalemen.

Arrived at St Helena June 19, bark Ohio, Jenny, of NB, 170 bbls sp (and sailed same day to cruise); 24th, schr Lizzie J Bigelow, Cook, of Provincetown, from a cruise, with 50 bbls sp oil.

Arrived at Bermuda July 31, schr N J Knight, Dyer, of Provincetown, from a cruise.

Sailed from Bermuda July 27, brig Emma H Adams, Turner, of Nantucket, to cruise.

Sailed from New Bedford 6th, bark Pioneer, Hazard, Atlantic Ocean (did not get out 5th on account of the storm).

Sailed from Edgartown 5th, bark Almira, Marchant, North Pacific Ocean.

A Fayal correspondent under date of July 10 writes that schr Abbie H Brown, of Provincetown, took 150 bbls sp oil after leaving Fayal, May 17, which made, all told, 277 bbls sp oil and 100 do wh.

Off and on at St Helena June 10, ship Minerva Smyth, Howland, of NB, 136 sp taken since leaving St Helena; bark Ohio, Jenney, do, 60 sp do do; brigs Herald, Kelley, Marion, clean; Grace Lothrop, Smith, Provincetown, nothing recently; bark William H Shaller, Marshall, Salem, do do (who reported bark Osprey, Heyer, NB, do do).

A letter from Captain Foster, of brig Mercy Taylor, of Holmes' Hole, reports her at St Helena June 4, with 150 bbls sp and 8 do blk fish oil.

A letter from Mrs Baker (captain's wife) reports ship Japan, June 1, at Bay of Islands, from Melbourne, with 70 bbls sp oil. Had lost two whales.

Spoken.

Steamship Anajaz, from Wilmington, Del, for Rio Janeiro, July 31, lat 37 36, lon 73 35.
Ship Hope, from Baltimore for Havre, July 21, no lat, &c.
Ship Wm Yeo (Br), from Baltimore for Liverpool, Aug 3, lat 38 31, lon 69.
Ship Ceylon, from Boston for Honolulu, June 19, lat 5 N, lon 25 W.
Ship John Bertram (NG), from New York for Hamburg, July 18, lat 48, lon 21.
Bark C C Whitmore, from Bassein for Falmouth, June 24, lat 19 S, lon 55 E.
Bark King Bird, Carr, from Liverpool for Savannah, about July 8, lat 48 37, lon 22 45.
An American bark, showing house flag, with letter P in centre, July 15, lat 49 N, lon 23 W.

Foreign Ports.

ANJIER, May 25—Passed by, ships Borneo, Brown, from Rio Janeiro for Batavia; 26th, barks Anna Walsh, Torbett (or Drinkwater), Bangkok for Liverpool; 29th, ships Mindoro, Allen, Manila for Boston; 30th, Sea Serpent, White, Zebu for NYork; June 4, bark Aurelia, Baker, Singapore for Boston; 7th, ship Nevada, Lunt, NYork for Hong Kong; Naples, Hutchinson, Boston for Yokohama.

BRISTOL, July 25—Arrived, Annie, Burns, NYork.
Sailed 24th, Adelaide Norris, Melcher, Baltimore via Newport.
In port 25th, Casilda, Robinson, for NYork; Island Queen, Brooks, for Baltimore; Nellie May, Blair, for Havana.
In Kingroad 25th, Heinrich Bjorn, Einertsen, from NYork for Gloucester.

BREMERHAVEN, July 22—Sailed, Meridian, Lenz, Philadelphia.

BORDEAUX, July 23—Sailed, Creole, Lucas, NYork.

BERMUDA, July 27—Arrived, schrs Belle, London; 28th, Maria Emma (Port), Madeira, short of water and provisions; 30th, bark Triton (NG), Newcastle, E.

CARDIFF, July 23—Arrived, Ella S Thayer, Toompson, Havre; 24th, Sea, Bonner, Antwerp; Herman, Lange, Bremen; Merchant, Sprague, Havre.
Sailed 24th, Ida Lilly, Patterson, Baltimore.

CLYDE, July 22—Sailed, Halcyon, Dunham, Weymouth; 23d, Caledonia (s), Ovenstone, NYork.

CORK, July 23—Arrived, Neva, Fitchet, St John's.

CADIZ, July 20—Arrived, Giovanina, Longobardo, NYork.

CIENFUEGOS, July 23—In port, bark M B Stetson, Siemers, from Boston, arrived 25th; brigs Marine, Cook, from do, arrived 28th; Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, from do—all to load for Boston.

DEAL, July 26—Arrived, Elgin, Healy, London for Philadelphia (and anchored); Caernarvonshire, Davis, NYork for London (and proceeded).
Passed by do 25th, Norwegian, Musans, from Callao via Cowes for Rotterdam.

DOVER, July 23—Off, Jenny, Henrici, from Bremen for NYork.

ELSINORE, July 22—In the Sound, Hendrika, Dik, from Stockholm for NYork.

FALMOUTH, July 25—Arrived, John Cobbold, Storton, and Rosedale, Ferrand, NYork; Benj Bangs, Rocko, Rangoon.
Passed the Lizard 24th, Roseland, Ball, from NYork.
Off Scilly 22d, Egeria, Starrett, from Richmond, Va, for Havre.

HAVRE, July 24—Cleared, Union, Gammonds, Cardiff and United States; N K Clements, Kelly, Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—Arrived, Anadel, Turpin, Charleston; 25th, Oneco, Haskell, San Francisco; Marchmount, Cummings, Pensacola; Etna (s), Lochead, NYork via Halifax; Castilla (s), Thomas, St John, NB; Augusta, Raynes, do; Arcturus, Edwards, Lepreaux (before reported arrived July 9); Enoch Train, Nickerson, San Francisco (ship Enoch Train sailed from New York July 11, 1868, for San Francisco, and left Rio Janeiro in June last); Silver Oar, Smith, Remekioa.
Sailed 24th, Alice (s), Ellis, New Orleans via Havana; Nereid, Bearse, San Francisco; Pharos, Collier, Boston; 25th, Martha A McNeil, Watts, do; W F Storer, Bryant, NYork.
Cleared 24th, True, Hore, Wilmington, NC.
Entered out 24th, Java (s), Cook, and The Queen (s), Thompson, NYork; Saranak, Turley, Philadelphia; Annie Fawcett, Burger, Mobile.

LONDON, July 26—Arrived, Star of the West, Perry, and Wilkommen, Donike, NYork; Caroline, Cilento, Boston.

LANDSORT, July 21—Arrived, Tempest, Wilson, NYork.

MARSEILLES, July 23—Sailed, Josephine Martin, Fickett, NYork.

MADEIRA, July 17—Arrived, Jessie Carl, Underhill, New York.

MANILA, Jan 22—In port, ships Fleetwing, Thatcher, for Boston, ldg; Minden (Br), Bell, and Her Majesty (Br), for NYork do; Endeavor, Warwick, unc; steamer Fung Shuey, from and for Amoy and Hong Kong.

PLYMOUTH, July 23—Arrived, Jessie Anning, Emmett, NYork; 24th, Peggy, Reeves, and Fleetwing, Kendrick, New York.

PENTLAND FIRTH, July 22—Passed through, Esperanza, Gray, of and from Sunderland for San Francisco; Minnie Campbell, Burns, from Shields for Boston; Young England, Stephens, from Pensacola for Dundee.

PAUILLAC, July 22—Arrived, Juno, Masters, NYork.

PENANG, June 5—Arrived, ship Fearless, Ballard, Singapore, and remained 19th, for Boston ldg.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24—Arrived, Sarah, Atkins, San Francisco; J & G Wright, Wright, Moncton, NB; Aug 6, Cuba (s), Moodie, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).
Sailed 24th, E Schroder, Pruetz (from Philadelphia), Liverpool; Enrichetta, Russo (from NYork), Gloucester; Lije Houghton, Morton (from Matanzas), Liverpool.

RUNCORN, July 24—Sailed, W W Lord, Richardson, Newcastle, E.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 24—Arrived, steamship City of Dublin, Eynon, NYork for Antwerp (and proceeded).

STOCKHOLM, June 19—Arrived, Friden, Norberg, NYork.

SINGAPORE, June 17—In port, ship Ringdove of Belgium (Br), for NYork, ldg; Borneo, Bursley, from Rio Janeiro. Arrived 4th, wtg orders, bark Akhera (Russ), Snellman, for Boston, ldg.
Arrived at do June 7, steamers Walrus, Watson, NYork for Hong Kong (and proceeded 14th); 8th, Nautilus, Hodges, do for do (and proceeded 14th).

SIMON'S BAY, CGH, June 18—Arrived, Moneka, Barclay, NYork.

ST HELENA, June 15—Arrived, ships Pride of the Port, Jordan, Bombay for Liverpool (and sailed 23d); 19th, Clara Morse, Gregory, Rangoon for Falmouth, E (and sailed same day); 25th, China, Weeks, Bassein for Falmouth, E (and sailed 28th).
In port June 30, ship Matterhorn, Curtis, from Akyab for Falmouth, E, arrived 22d, disg.

ST THOMAS, July 21—Arrived, brig Nigreta, Stowers, New Haven, and sailed same day for St Martins.
Sailed 18th, brigs Constance, McFarland, Arroyo, to load for New Haven; James Campbell, Lewis, Mayaguez, to load for a Northern port; schr Shaw, Jamaica, to load for a Northern port.
In port July 24, bark S A Holbrook, Rossitel, for Trinidad; brigs Highland Mary, Saunders, from Barbados; Mary, ——, and Annette, Cooper, from Barbados, waiting orders.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug 6—Arrived, schrs Bertha Souder, Wooten, Windsor, NS; Uncas, Norwich; Allen Middleton, Jr, Providence.
Sailed—Brig Chimborazo, Boston; schrs Oliver Jameson, do; D B Everett, Bath, Me.

BOSTON, Aug 6—Arrived, schrs Florence Rogers, Rogers, and Beta, Brown, Philadelphia; Andrew Peters, Murphy, Port Johnson; L Cutter, Smith, and F F Hall, McKenzie, Rondout.
Cleared—Steamship Geo Appold, Howes, Baltimore; ships Timour, Spooner, Bombay; Emma, Rich, New Orleans; bark Jesse Collin (Br), Homer, Miramichi, NB; schrs Eva Adelle, Eaton, Brunswick, Ga; Abbott Devereaux, Rich, Georgetown, DC; E Richardson, Nelson, Philadelphia; Alaska, Clark, do.
Sailed—Wind NNW to SE, bark Cairnielhill.
7th—Arrived, steamship Ashland, NYork; brigs Hazard, Berry, Pensacola; Haze, Hall, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug 6—Arrived, schr Gov J Y Smith, Crowell, Boston.
Cleared—Schrs Mary A Staples, Dinsmore, Apponaug, RI; D Talbot, Amsbury, Boston; Princeton, Jones, Jersey City.
Sailed—bark Hunter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 7—Arrived, schr Frances Satterly, Tucker, Sagua for orders.
Below—Ship Auguste, from Liverpool for Baltimore.
In the Roads—Brig Mary Rice, Boyce, from Richmond, Va, for Rio Janeiro.

BANGOR, Aug 4—Sailed, brig Maurice, Carlson, Buenos Ayres; schrs Kate Walker, Warren, and Anna Elizabeth, French, NYork; Wm Carroll, Magee, do; July Fourth, Cobb, Hoboken.

BELFAST, July 28—Arrived, schr Abbie S Oakes, Rideout, NYork.
31st—Arrived, schr Fannie Blake, Packard, Philadelphia.

BATH, Aug 5—Arrived, schr J P Hill, Nickerson, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Aug 7—Arrived, steamship Champion, Lockwood, NYork; schr N W Smith, do.
Sailed—Schr J P Allen, Jacksonville.

CALAIS, Aug 2—Cleared, schrs Senator Grimes, Merrill, NYork; 3d, Petrel, Rumrill, do; 4th, brig Alex Milliken, Lord, do; schr Montezuma, Bulger, do.

GALVESTON, July 31—Arrived, Wm Mallory, Jr, Wilson, NYork; Aug 1, bark Mary & Lucretia, Hendrickson, do.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug 5, PM—Arrived, schrs Emma M Fox, Case, Philadelphia for Weymouth; Mary Means, Bayard, and Adelaide, Hutchings, South Amboy for Boston; Albion, Smith, do for Castine; Otronto, Hammond, Elizabethport for Newburyport; Caroline Knight, Wilcox, Lubec for NYork; Hepsibah, Crosby, Bangor for do; Ann, Abbott, Franklin for do; Crusoe, Quimby, Machias for do; Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, Bangor for do.
6th, AM—Arrived, brigs Izabel Beurman, Kennard, Philadelphia for Hallowell; Abby Thaxter, Parker, do for Newburyport; schrs A M Aldridge, Fisher, do for Boston; Forest, Bagley, Belfast for NYork.
Passed by—Brig Susie J Strout, Hammond, Baltimore for Boston.
Sailed—The above and all before reported except brigs Isabel Beurman, and Abby Thaxter; schrs Snow Squall, Ann, Matamoros, Chattanooga, A M Aldridge, and Emma M Fox.

JACKSONVILLE, July 30—Arrived, schrs Ella, Montgomery, NYork; Aug 2, Ellen M Baxter, Rogers, and John S Merrill, Wicks, Savannah.
Cleared 30th, schrs G R Phelps, Shaller, and W G Audenreid, Baker, NYork; 31st, brig A Bradshaw, Sears, do.

MOBILE, Aug 2—Arrived, bark Fleetwing, West, NYork.

MILLBRIDGE, Aug 4—Sailed, brig Hattie Eaton, Brown, Demerara.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 3—Arrived, steamship Gulf Stream, Spencer, NYork; barks Hilda, Forjusen, Bordeaux; Jessie (Br), Pentreath, Puerto Cabellos; brig L M Merritt, Eaton, Bordeaux; schr Nellie, Collum, Antwerp. Below, coming up, ship Pauline David, Otto, from Liverpool; barks Non Intervento, Praill, from Marseilles; John Geddie, McDougall, from Liverpool; schr Mary R Somers, Somers, from Washington.
Cleared—Steamship Concordia, Hedge, Boston.

NEW BEDFORD, July 6—Sailed, schrs Lucy Church, Adams, Philadelphia; Lady Antrim, Parker, NYork; Racer, Howard, Woodbridge, NJ.

NEW LONDON, Aug 5—Arrived, schrs Jesse B Smith, Williams, Alexandria for Norwich; Luna, Smith, Rondout for do.

NORWICH, Aug 4—Arrived, schr D H Baldwin, Vail, South Amboy.
Sailed—Schrs Chancellor, Ferguson, Hoboken; Lady Emma, do.

PORTLAND, Aug 5—Arrived, schrs Naonta, Smith, Philadelphia; Atlantic, Stubbs, Elizabethport.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug 4—Arrived, schrs Island Belle, Pierce, and J Ricardo Jova, Little, Philadelphia.
Sailed—Schrs Pedro A Grau, Lake, and Ralph Souder, Crosby, Philadelphia; Matanzas, Bragdon, and Mary A Hanson, Parker, do; White Sea, Taylor, NYork.

PAWTUCKET, Aug 5—Arrived, schr Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Philadelphia; 6th, brig Adelaide, Wilson, Charleston.

PROVIDENCE, Aug 6—Arrived, schrs Ann E Carll, Tyler, Wilmington, NC; Arthur S Simpson, Churn, Nansemond, Va.
Sailed—Schrs B C Terry, Birdsall, Georgetown, D C; John Walker, Davis; C I Errickson, Smith; Elizabeth McGee, Smith; Lizzie A Watson, Watson, and L B Wing, Endicott, Philadelphia; Green County Tanner, Hyde, Rondout; Ellen M Duffield, Raynor; Elizabeth B, Hogan; Lucy C Hall, Hall, and Horizon, Newman; Elizabeth & Helen, Child, NYork; John Gould, Harding, Coxsackie.

SATILLA MILLS, July 25—Arrived, schr Rockingham, Nickerson, Charleston. Passed up 28th, schr Glengarry.
Sailed 26th, schr Sabao, Lamson, NYork.

SAVANNAH, Aug 5—Arrived, schr Ella, Pease, Rockland, Me.
7th—Cleared, steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, NYork.

SALEM, Aug 5—Arrived, schrs Helen, Carroll, and Cyrus Fossett, Harding, Philadelphia; Leocadia, Elwell, NYork.
Cleared—Brig J Howland, Freeman, St Thomas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LIFE INSURANCE.

REPORT

OF A

SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

consisting of the

Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN,

DAVID HOADLEY, Esq.,

Hon. OLIVER H. PALMER,

Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES and

Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,

upon the

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND MANAGEMENT

of the

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

of

NEW YORK,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President,

embracing

A MATHEMATICAL VALUATION OF ITS LIABILITIES,

BY WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,

Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

AND

A. E. CHURCH,

Professor of Mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point,

together with letters from

Hon. WILLIAM BARNES,

Superintendent of the Insurance Department in the State of New York.

The above, published in pamphlet form for general circulation, may be procured at the offices of the Company, 144 and 146 Broadway, or from any of its agents throughout the country. Replete with highly important information of interest to the public, these reports, emanating from men of unquestioned ability and position, should be universally read.

The following extracts are appended as explanatory of the purposes of the published reports:—

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, held at their office, in the city of New York, June 9, 1869, it was, upon the suggestion of the president,

Resolved, That Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, David Hoadley, O. H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies and William E. Dodge be and are hereby appointed a committee to examine the assets of this company and the amount and character of the same and also to ascertain its liabilities on its policies, or otherwise, and report the result of such examination to this Board.

The Committee, believing it to be highly important to ascertain from the best authority within their reach whether the general basis on which the Company was transacting its business and expected to meet its obligations in the future was sound, adopted, on the 16th of June last, the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the President be requested to engage the services of Professors Bartlett and Church, of West Point, and also, if deemed advisable, those of any other mathematical professor of known ability and reputation, for the purpose of examining the general principles and testing the accuracy of the valuations of the Life Insurance Policies and other obligations issued by the Company, and the liability of the Company on such policies, in order that it may be determined by the highest professional ability, and with all the precision of which the subject is capable, what is the actual amount of all the outstanding liabilities of the Company, whether on policies, for annuities granted or otherwise, and that the persons making such examination and valuation be requested to report, in writing, the result thereof to the President, for the use of this Committee, with such statements and explanations as they may deem proper.

An able and interesting elucidation of the underlying principle of assurance is given by Professors Bartlett and Church in the body of their report. This portion alone will well repay perusal by all intelligent and thoughtful persons. The following brief extract partially indicates the manner in which the subject is handled:—

There are no terms, usually employed in stating the financial condition of an insurance company, so likely to mislead as the words obligations and assets. They very often suggest to the minds of persons unacquainted with the principles of assurance the most erroneous conclusions, and engender doubt, anxiety and prejudice in quarters where, if properly understoood, they would produce confidence, repose and wholesome conviction. For instance, the company's obligations for policies in force, with additions for increased assurance, amount to more than $222,000,000, while your gross assets are represented to be little less than $32,000,000.

A bald and naked statement like this seldom fails to produce, in minds ignorant of the facts that lie behind not stated, a belief that the company is bankrupt—hopelessly insolvent. But when it comes to be understood that these obligations and assets are not simultaneous—that is, that the obligations are prospective and only mature gradually along the future, while the assets are present and must grow during the same future to proportions commensurate with the maturing obligations—the question takes a new aspect, and what before promised only disaster now gives abundant assurance of safety.

To illustrate—If a person owe a dollar to-day, he must, to be solvent, have a dollar to pay. His assets must equal his obligations; they are both present and therefore simultaneous. If he must pay a dollar a year hence, and money is worth five per cent per annum, he need only have to-day the fraction 0.952381, say 0.95 of a dollar; for this will earn enough to make up the dollar by the end of the year. Here his present assets are less than his future obligations, and he is solvent because, by the time of the required payment, the former will certainly grow to the dimensions of the latter; they are not simultaneous.

[Conclusion of the report of the Professors.]

We are of opinion, after very careful and mature consideration, that the mathematical principles which properly underlie the business of life assurance have been ably, judiciously and conservatively applied in the operations of your company, and that so long as they shall continue to be thus applied they cannot fail to produce results which must give you the strongest possible claim to public confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT,
Professor Nat. and Expl. Phy.

(Signed) A. E. CHURCH,
Professor Mathematics.

Two highly interesting letters from Superintendent Barnes are printed entire in this report, from one of which, bearing date July 14, 1869, we make the following extract:—

Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN, Chairman of Committee, &c.:—

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the general management of the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to be sound, discreet and judicious. Indeed, no such institution as that which now surprises the actuaries and statisticians of two continents could have been built up under any other auspices. This company has for many years been the representative Life Insurance Company of the United States, and with its success or failure the whole system in this country was intimately connected. Had this company failed or been mismanaged it would have injured every other similar institution. Its splendid success, unparalleled in the history of the business in any country, has buoyed up and sustained scores of other companies, which have already entered on promising careers of success and usefulness.

* * * * * * * * *

I need not say to you, with your great knowledge and experience in financial and corporate affairs, that any attack on your Company is simply an attack on the whole business of Life Insurance.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES.

The Report of the Committee terminates as follows:—

We may say, we trust without presumption, that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York presents, under Providence, the highest security of its kind which our country can give, and that its honorable record thus far in its history may be received as an assurance of its integrity and good faith in the future.

The committee consider it to be due to the officers of the company to make a few remarks in reference to its management. However well we may theorize, sound business results must be worked out by faithful agents. The committee are gratified to express their confidence in the fidelity and ability of the Vice President and of the subordinate officers of the company, and their appreciation of their attention and devotion to their respective duties. The ability of the Actuary has been so warmly spoken of in the report of Professors Bartlett and Church that no more need be said in regard to that officer.

In reference to the President they desire to remark that, since his election to that office, he has devoted business talents and energies of a high order to its very responsible and laborious duties. For the last fifteen years he has annually been unanimously elected to the important place he holds. No one among us has more reason to be gratified with the progress and the success of his labors. He began his duties when the company was in the feeble condition of childhood. Now, in its maturer days, he finds it, in the language of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, to be "the leading Life Insurance Company of the world."

This is, in a large measure, due to his able management and to his untiring devotion to its interests.

The result is the highest achievement he could have desired.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Chairman,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
OLIVER H. PALMER,
DAVID HOADLEY, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, July 21, 1869.

No policy holder in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, or other person interested in the subject of life insurance, should fail to procure a copy of the complete report. The company will furnish it by mail or on personal application.

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OUR CITY RAILROADS.

REVIEW OF THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

Their Inadequacy to the Popular Demand.

Statistics of the Year, Profits and Earnings.

REFORMS NEEDED AND SUGGESTED.

The vast proportions to which the street railroad interest in the State of New York has developed are best exhibited by appeal to historical data and statistics. In 1866 an organization of fifteen companies for the operation of street railroads was effected; in 1867 over a dozen put in an appearance, on paper at least; in 1868 there was no abating of the epidemic, and in 1869 the movement is as restless as ever—making an aggregate of about fifty street railroads, involving $25,000,000 of capital within the past five years. The year 1840 seems to have been a peculiar one in the history of the State, in that it affords no records of addition in this way to the facilities for public travel. In 1852, twelve years after, the Sixth Avenue Railroad was opened; in 1854 the Third avenue was begun; in 1859 the Ninth avenue track was put down, and thenceforth New York was gridironed with railroads, new bars being added to the gridiron annually, until at present the amount of capital engaged in the operation of street railroads is something over $35,000,000. The peculiar anatomy of New York city renders the development of means of transit a simple matter within certain limits—the long direct avenues leading northward in almost parallel openings to the country. The distance from the centre to the suburbs complicates the problem, however. When Fortieth street was out of town, instead of scarcely up town, as is the case now, the time consumed in making the suburbs from the business quarter did not necessarily exceed thirty minutes; while at present the great problem is to lessen the consumption of time *in transitu* from home to business and from business home again. The old proverb, "Time is money," is one which applies to this fast age with peculiar intensity, and hence the increasing dissatisfaction with the present means of egress from the centre in the direction of the circumference. A collation of the tables of the several roads exhibits this difficulty in a nutshell, taking the several lengthwise routes into consideration:—

	H.	M.
City Hall to foot of Tenth street, by Bleecker street and Fulton ferry cars		30
Average time of Broadway and Seventh avenue from City Hall	1	35
Eighth avenue from City Hall	1	32
Ninth avenue from City Hall		47
Second avenue from City Hall	1	10
Sixth avenue to Fifty-ninth street		40
Third avenue	1	20
Fourth avenue		30
Dry Dock and East Broadway, per mile		10

Averaging the speed at a mile in ten minutes, it is obvious that in the present organization of facilities for transit something more than an hour is needed to gain the suburbs in any direction northerly. For instance, the time from City Hall to Harlem is one hour and twenty minutes; while, by way of Second avenue one hour and ten minutes is required. On the west side the Fort Washington tract is accessible by a ride of one hour and thirty minutes by way of Eighth avenue, or in one hour and thirty-five minutes by way of the Seventh avenue and Broadway road. For persons engaged in business, therefore, especially for employed persons, residence as far north as 150th street is impracticable on account of the consumption of time *in transitu*, and hence the over-crowding of the lower part of the city. Hence too, high rents for tenant houses; hence too, the poverty of prospects for the working or employed classes, who, on account of the time consumed in transit cannot afford to live out of town, and on account of high rents can as little afford to den themselves in the heart of the metropolis. It is one hour's ride to 100th street, and ordinarily the employe cannot really afford two hours a day for travel to and from business, so that it may be taken for granted that, generally speaking, the majority of salaried persons must stop this side of the line. Transit to and fro, to meet the wants of this class must be reduced to less than an hour per day, and ought not to involve an expense exceeding six cents. It may, therefore, be concluded that horse railroads, though adequate enough in 1855, when the Park was out of town, are now quite inadequate to the daily needs of popular travel, and must in the development of the metropolis northward be superseded by more rapid and rather less expensive means of transit. In fact, for the benefit of the employed classes, passengers ought to be taken up in the central portions of the city and delivered at Harlem bridge in fifteen minutes at an expense not exceeding three cents; and the same facilities should be in operation on the west side of town. The solution of this problem has stimulated invention somewhat—speculation a great deal—and various plans and projects have been proposed, none of which have been pushed into practical operation. There have been underground railroad sensations and elevated railroad sensations, and some pretty names, as for instance, the Arcade Railroad, have been invented, with no great benefit, however, to the impatient travelling public, whatever may have been the results in point of nomenclature. There have not been wanting those who advocated the multiplication of horse railroad facilities, though it is difficult to understand how anything more can be effected in that direction with a view to the solution of the problem; but the objection applies to the horse railroad system with fatal force—it is inadequate in two ways. First, it is not rapid enough for the long distances to be traversed; secondly, it is inadequate in point of accommodations. What is needed is the train capable of carrying passengers by the 100 or 500, and not the single car, capable of carrying its twenty-five, or half a dozen more than that provided they (the last half dozen) will consent to stand. The

RELATIVE CAPACITY OF THE STREET RAILROAD

proper as compared with other means of propulsion is fatal to the pretensions of the former, either for large accommodations or for distances exceeding three miles or thirty minutes; and whoever shall first solve the problem of the combination of rapidity with adequacy and inexpensiveness in gaining the suburbs will in a certain way earn his title to be ranked as a public benefactor. The conditions are ten miles in thirty minutes at three cents, with accommodations for the transit of 100,000 per hour—conditions by no means difficult to answer at the present stage of engineering science; and between the means of transit fulfilling these conditions and the street railroad there is really no competition, since they are relatively adapted to very different purposes; the latter for short distances will always hold its place; for long distances it is inadequate and must yield to popular necessity.

In connection with this topic it is necessary to enter into an investigation from data. The pressure for means of transit is limited practically to four hours of the day. On routes principally devoted to the carrying of the working classes hours of pressure are from six to eight in the morning and from five to seven in the afternoon. The Dry Dock and East Broadway, the Second Avenue, Third Avenue and Ninth Avenue railroads represent this class of travel mostly; the Eighth avenue and Bleecker street routes partially. The midtown routes, on the other hand, have their hours of pressure from eight to ten in the morning and from four to six in the afternoon. Really, in the case of both classes the exceeding pressure is limited to a couple of hours per day. The former routes are taxed to their utmost capacity from six to seven in the morning and from five to six in the afternoon; the latter, including the Sixth avenue, Broadway and Seventh avenue and Fourth avenue, from eight to nine in the morning and from four to five in the afternoon. For the remainder of the twenty-four hours travel is mostly sporadic and local and fewer cars need to be run.

Excluding the Ninth avenue, which runs a smaller number of cars and need not enter into the calculation, the value and capacity of these routes for the busy hours may be estimated. The present average is as follows during the busy part of the day with the several routes:—

	Cars per hour.
Eighth avenue	60
Broadway and Seventh avenue	40
Fourth avenue	40
Third avenue	70
Bleecker street	20
Second avenue	40
Dry Dock and East Broadway, mostly for local travel	30
Total	300

Leaving out the Bleecker street and Dry Dock and East Broadway routes, both of which have a large local and a smaller through travel, the routes direct north are found to have an hourly capacity of 250 cars, seating 6,500 persons, and really carrying probably—for seats are a minor consideration when people are in a hurry to get home—about 10,000 per hour, which is one-third more than they can carry comfortably. Putting the five great arteries on their utmost capacity—say ninety cars an hour, in aggregate 450—the carriage would be about 11,250 with seats, or perhaps 15,000 in all, which is altogether inadequate to the demand from half-past four to six in the afternoon. It is seen, therefore, that the system is insufficient even when taxed to its utmost capacity, and cannot be of any great assistance in the solution of the question of getting the population of the metropolis comfortably and inexpensively housed out of town with facilities for transit sufficient to render out of town residence not inconvenient.

Similar results and conclusions accrue from investigation in a different direction and from actual statistics. Last year the passenger carriage of the routes named was:—

Broadway and Seventh avenue	12,182,697
Eighth avenue	12,701,600
Second avenue	7,537,578
Third avenue (estimated)	20,000,000
Fourth avenue and Hudson River (estimated)	10,000,000
Total	52,421,875

This affords an average of 1,000,000 a week, or about 150,000 a day, half of which is local and limited to the riding of a few squares, and more than a third of the remainder of which must be distributed through other than the hours of pressure. A carriage of about 50,000 is left to be distributed through the four hours of pressure at the rate of something more than 12,000 an hour, and half of this 12,000 is representative of the number that fail to secure seats.

The railroad year ending September 30 for the year 1868-9 the judgment of experts must be taken. The roads above named claim this year:—

Broadway and Seventh avenue	13,000,000
Eighth avenue	13,500,000
Second avenue	8,000,000
Third avenue	22,000,000
Fourth avenue	10,000,000
Total	66,500,000

The average is 1,250,000 per week or about 175,000 per day.

Of course, as to the question of local adequacy there is no dispute. The allegation is that the system is not equal to the wants of through travel either in accommodations during the hours when accommodations are needed, or in rapidity of transit or in inexpensiveness; and until the day comes when passengers can be delivered at Harlem bridge in thirty minutes at the rate of three cents no great relief to the tenant house districts can be anticipated. Even at seven cents the tremendous yearly earnings of the Third avenue road are sufficient to demonstrate what might be under more favorable circumstances, when the railroad system shall have been subjected to wiser, less interested and more practical legislation; and hence it may be worth the while to suggest attention to General Viele's plan of elevated railroads encircling the city and propelled by steam power. The underground prospect seems to be at present impracticable; the elevated track is generally admitted to have failed, and really invention may consider itself at liberty to reduce new suggestions from any quarter to experimental form. Geologically speaking, New York has little flesh of alluvial deposit on its ribs of rock, and cannot, therefore, tunnel its ways molelike with the same ease as London and other large cities. A just measure of the wants of the city demonstrates the probable pecuniary success of any project successfully to establish new and rapid outlets; and there is really no risk in reducing prospects looking to this end to immediate practice, no matter at what cost. Means of travel equal to the conveyance of 50,000 per hour late in the afternoon are needed, and would not materially interfere with the receipts of the several horse railroads—might, perhaps, save them a little jamming and crowding and a great deal of official swearing. A

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR

in detail affords further interesting statistics. The routes of up town or longitudinal travel have been thus far discussed. Taking the city railroads as representative of the popular circulation the subject presents a new phase. Omitting the routes mentioned, the carriage of the remaining routes representative of local circulation was:—

Bleecker street and Fulton ferry	$4,906,055
Central Park, North and East river	9,026,850
Dry Dock and East Broadway	16,421,074
Forty-second street and Grand street	4,933,233
Ninth avenue	1,801,915
Total	$31,089,127

For this year (1868-69) it is calculated that the carriage of these roads will equal $35,030,000, which will give an aggregate of more than $100,000,000 as the passenger carriage of the city railroads for the year current, with receipts from this source of $6,000,000—an amount equal to one-third of the whole receipts for passenger carriage of the railroads operated by steam in this State. The total popular circulation by steam cars in the State is about 18,000,000 yearly, or about one-sixth of the local circulation by street car of the single city of New York. In fact, that the vast figures of the Third Avenue road represent local circulation largely is evident from the fact that its northern continuation, the Harlem bridge, Morrisania and Fordham road, represents a passenger business of less than a million; proving that the greater proportion of passengers stop this side of the Harlem river. The road in reality is not actually representative of more than 500,000 individual crossings of the Harlem bridge per year—a fact which proves in its way the paucity of people who, doing business in the city, seek out-of-town lodgings by this route of egress. The whole passenger traffic between Harlem and Fordham, including intermediate villages, will not this year exceed one million, and is largely made up of way passengers. The Fourth Avenue Railroad (continued by the New York and Harlem Railroad) represents, in fact, a larger transportation of business people to suburban situations than the Third Avenue road; the Hudson River Railroad than all the west side through routes put together; and these are facts which point to the inevitable conclusion that, if there is to be any general or even partial emptying of the population of New York into the suburbs for purposes of residence, that end will be compassed by the introduction of steam or some other means (to be developed by invention) equally rapid and extensive in its accommodations.

The receipts of the city railroads for the year form a natural appendix to the heading of business. For the last year they sum up as subjoined:—

	Passengers.	Total.
Bleecker street	$298,776	$298,776
Broadway and Seventh avenue	670,981	687,432
Central Park, N. and E. R.	523,092	531,915
Dry Dock and E. B.	574,479	657,531
Eighth avenue	762,094	792,573
Forty-second street	295,994	300,968
Ninth avenue	90,095	92,671
Second avenue	452,254	458,945
Sixth avenue	540,915	563,165
Third avenue	1,171,657	1,241,282
Fourth avenue (estimated)	—	680,000
Total	$5,280,418	$6,305,264

Receipts other than for passengers are made up from the sale of horses, manure, old iron, feed and other items, and form an average of seventeen per cent of the whole. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue pays on dividend annually from $75,000 to $80,000; the Dry Dock and East Broadway about $125,000; the Forty-second Street its five per cent annually; the Sixth Avenue ten per cent; the Third Avenue twelve per cent, or about $150,000; and others in like proportion of percentage to earnings. The general relation of expenses to earnings may be gathered from a single exhibit, that of the Third Avenue road:—

Cash receipts	$1,241,282
Operating road	906,122
Maintaining road	56,600
Total	$962,722
Balance of receipts over expenses	$278,560

For the year ending September 30 the net profits of the Third avenue road will not fall below $325,000, and will perhaps exceed one-third of a million, equal to twenty-five per cent of the cash receipts. In general, it may be stated that the profits of the city railroads for 1869 will be considerably in excess of those of 1868. The general cost of materials has lessened somewhat, thus lessening the cost of operating and maintaining, while there has been no advance in any direction. The general relation of profit to earnings throughout the State as pertaining to horse railroads may be gathered from the following figures:—

Earnings	$8,480,848 97
Expenses	6,161,582 77
Balance	$2,319,266 20

The amount of capital actually paid in so far as this interest is concerned is not in excess of $16,000,000, nominally representing double that amount, and hence the profit on the capital actually invested is equal to fifteen per cent—a rather greedy percentage, certainly. In fact, an average of fifteen per cent on the capital actually invested is a fair generalization of the profits of our city railroads, in view of which the companies could perhaps afford to abate the extra cent, notwithstanding the government tax on receipts. This percentage of profit is true of last year. This year the prospect of a larger profit is promising, and probably the percentage on capital invested to be divided among holders of stock will not fall short of eighteen per cent. It will thus be observed that city railroading is almost as profitable in the way of percentages as national banking. The

STATISTICS OF THE ROADS,

in the way of rolling stock and general equipment, vary little from year to year. The average of horses and mules to the passenger car is about seven, and to run fifty cars the cost of conductors, drivers, starters and the like, exclusive of officials, will be about $1,000 a week, distributed among about seventy persons. The wages of conductors and drivers vary from two dollars and twenty-five cents per day on one or two of the roads to two dollars, which is the ordinary figure. On one or two of the routes both are employed by the trip. The laboring hours for the earning of this pittance are averaged at twelve hours, though in some cases fourteen hours are exacted of the day men, the night men working ten hours. The statistics of the roads in cars and horses are estimated at date as follows:—

	Cars.	Horses.
Bleecker street	65	425
Broadway and Seventh avenue	101	775
Central Park	126	756
Dry Dock	114	786
Eighth avenue	157	850
Forty-second street	65	427
Ninth avenue	50	160
Sixth avenue	80	720
Third avenue	181	1,379
Total	773	6,078

The Hudson River Railroad city cars and the Fourth avenue are not included in the schedule. The latter has a little over 100 cars, with about 900 horses; the former about fifty cars, with 400 horses. The passenger carriage of the two is about 10,000,000 per year, or 10,000,000 for 1869. In 1868 it was a little over 9,000,000; in 1867 it fell a few hundreds short of 8,000,000. The increase of patronage to these latter roads has been more rapid than that of any others to be mentioned. Ordinarily the percentage of augmentation in passenger traffic from year to year is about eight per cent; but, owing to their connection with steam cars leading out of town, these two have nullified the rule and exhibit a yearly increase of about twice that. Yet, with all their facilities for popular circulation and the yearly increase of receipts from passengers—an average per road of about $25,000—the inadequacy of the system is more and more demonstrable from year to year, and it is rendered more and more evident that the true mission of the horse car in this age is for purposes of local circulation in distances from a few squares to three miles, or four miles at the utmost; and the time is no doubt at hand when New Yorkers will take steam conveyance even to the Park. The working expenses of the several months vary little from year to year, and, it is estimated, will for 1869 fall a trifle below last year's figures, which were:—

	Maintaining.	Operating.
Bleecker street	$12,154	$235,697
Broadway and Seventh avenue	11,709	425,031
Central Park	—	440,692
Dry Dock	28,250	464,970
Eighth avenue	65,951	587,527
Forty-second street	7,486	198,768
Ninth avenue	11,591	97,960
Second avenue	11,958	436,377
Sixth avenue	65,076	424,525
Third avenue	56,600	906,122
Total	$246,975	$4,217,661
		246,975
Grand total		$4,464,636
Add estimated expenses of Fourth avenue and Hudson River Railroad city cars		800,000
Complete total		$5,464,636

The reports and statistics of the two latter routes are included under the statistics of the New York and Harlem and Hudson River railroads respectively, and can only be estimated from their passenger carriage, which this year will not fall short of 10,000,000—about two-thirds, or possibly three-fourths, of which is to be referred to the head of local circulation, leaving 2,500,000 to be classified as out of town travel and largely representative of suburban residents. It is simply a fact that persons living half a mile beyond the Harlem bridge for the most part make no use of the Third avenue route, preferring, notwithstanding the tunnel passage by horse and the delay at Forty-second street, to take the Harlem Railroad northward instead of the tedious Third avenue road; and this fact implies another fact, to wit, that the suburban towns on the north could almost afford to build and maintain a means of transit from the City Hall to Harlem bridge in twenty or thirty minutes, with ample accommodations, on account of the advance in real estate it might occasion. The increased value of real estate in the county north would in five years cover the cost and maintenance of the road; and this is an admitted fact among real estate experts. However, the holders to the northward naturally reason that the reform must come some time, or New York must suffocate, die of asphyxia, and prefer not to appear too anxious or too eager, and hence have not moved with any unity in the direction of the reform. There are, however, some

NEEDED REFORMS

in the management of the city railroads which need to be suggested. One of them is, in view of their dividends, the reduction of the fare to five cents, the extra cent being an unnecessary imposition to cover (pretendedly) the revenue tax. The real relation of the tax to the old tariff has never been investigated, and may be considered here. Take the Sixth avenue route as an example. Its receipts from passengers last year were equal to $540,915 09, which represents a carriage of 9,015,251 passengers. The amount added to the receipts by the extra cent was therefore equal to $90,000, and will this year exceed $100,000. The United States tax for the same year on earnings and dividends was $17,102, or less than one-fifth of the extra $90,000—the company gaining over their legal tariff and over and above the tax about $75,000 (really $73,000), by the imposition of the extra penny. It thus appears that the Sixth avenue road is better off by $75,000 yearly than it would be if no United States revenue tax were imposed. The statistics of gain to the various roads may be easily calculated. For the year 1869 they will stand about as follows in amounts amassed by the extra penny after deducting the tax:—

Bleecker street	$42,000
Broadway and Seventh avenue	95,000
Eighth avenue	107,000
Forty-second street	43,000
Third avenue	155,000
Second avenue	65,000
Total on six roads	$370,000

It is demonstrably true, therefore, that the six roads enumerated make nearly $400,000 by the imposition of the extra penny, over and above reimbursing themselves for all government taxes. Half a million would not cover the whole net profits of the whole number of city roads through this imposition; and yet no legislative finger has been pointed in this direction. Really, gentlemen of Albany, here is an excellent opportunity to put a quarter of a million in your purses at the next session. The companies can afford it; and, if they will not reimburse the people, there is no reason why they should not be made to reimburse the people's representatives. Agitate it at the next session, gentlemen. There is money in it, at the rate of a quarter of a million a year at least. Of the $600,000 by which receipts are thus increased five-sixths are net profit to the companies; the tax really adding less than one-sixth of a cent to the legal tariff. This, however, is an old question. Patrons, if they will, can buy tickets at the depots of the companies and save a trifle. So say the companies. Really there is no reason why any addition should be made to the tariff at all, since there is no reason why corporations as well as individuals should not carry their just share of government taxation instead of shifting it upon the shoulders of a good-natured public at the rate of a penny a head. As it is, however, the tax is made the source of a net income of $500,000 to the corporations, by which taxation is dexterously turned to profitable advantage in swelling the income returns and yearly dividends of the city railroads.

The people are good natured, however—the American people are especially so—and seldom quarrel about a penny. If the companies could be induced to employ a better class of men as conductors and drivers at better wages by being permitted an extra penny's tariff nobody would complain. For two dollars a day first class men will not work, and the consequence is that conductors and drivers are not of the best class. The want of courtesy and absolute boorishness prevalent among the former has become a proverb, and is likely to become a nuisance to be systematically abated. In dress as well as manners these people are frequently offensive and slovenly—so decidedly so that passengers universally remark it. They steal enough, probably, but then there is the need to avoid the appearance of stealing, and hence they must avoid being too gentlemanly either in dress or manners. Two dollars a day is not sufficient pay even for the practice of courtesy, and if one is not naturally courteous will not pay for the culture. The Fourth avenue is probably the best managed of all in this respect; the Third avenue perhaps the worst. The cars of the former are also cleanly kept, which cannot be remarked of those of some other routes. This desideratum is attained by having relays of matting and cushions and by frequent airing. The consequence is that the mats are generally clean and inhale none of those unsavory odors which render so many of our city cars offensive to people either with eyes or nostrils. The east side routes are especially open to criticism in this respect, though, thanks to the activity of Mr. Bergh's agents, there has been considerable reform within the past two years in the feeding and treatment of the horses. The system of feeding in the stables now compares favorably with that adopted in livery or gentlemen's stables, especially at Fourth avenue depot, where ventilation and other details are scientifically carried out. The practice of soling the hoof of the horse with thick leather before putting on the shoe has also been considerably introduced, though it is to be regretted that the unjointed shoe is still popular here; while in Paris, London and other European cities it is *passé* altogether, and esteemed a relic of barbarism. The shoe jointed at the point is most esteemed, and is so simple that it seems almost barbarous not to have adopted it long since. The effect of the iron shoe now in use on the foot of a horse is quite analogous to that of a hard, tight boot upon a man's foot, and may be set down as a most prolific cause of hoof diseases and diseases of the ankle in horses. Mr. Bergh is recommended to look into this question and make an effort to reform the popular horseshoe. An immediate convention of horses and a vote of thanks to their benefactor might be immediately anticipated, which, with the sublime sense of having done his duty, would pay Bergh for his trouble.

The next consideration for reform is the crowding of the cars, though this reform would naturally follow the creation of other and sufficient avenues of travel, and even the popular feeling would tolerate nothing in this direction at present. When a man is in a hurry to get home it is a pity if he cannot be permitted to stand, provided he consents to it; and, hence, any statute looking to the prohibition of carrying more passengers than can obtain seats would receive more opposition from the public than from the companies, and would be practically nullified by both. It has been proved that the present carriage capacity per hour of uptown routes is only 6,500, which is really about one-eighth of the demand for means of northerly transit from four to six in the afternoon. On this abuse criticism may be deferred, therefore, until other avenues of travel, with larger accommodations, shall have been opened, which problem must, in the nature of things, be pushed to a solution within the next three years. Then twenty-six to a car may be made the rule by statute, with advantage to the public at large. Until then it would operate oppressively, interfering with the public convenience, with which no further interference can be tolerated—the companies interfering therewith sufficiently already. Of

NEW IDEAS IN TRANSPORTATION

no space remains to speak here, and the discussion thereof must be postponed for a separate paper. Room enough there certainly is anent this topic for a three column article without exhaustion of the subject. The need of new ideas to be put in practical form has been proved, and the next need is their incubation in the heads of practical engineers.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN MICHIGAN.

One Man Killed and Another Wounded by a Lunatic.

[Muskegon, Mich. (July 31) correspondence Chicago Post.]

Information is received here from Whitehall, in this county, that about ten o'clock Thursday morning as Joshua T. Platt was coming down Colby street, and when opposite the house of Mr. Snow, he was shot and instantly killed by William B. Smith, a watchmaker and jeweller. Smith was armed with a double-barrelled shot gun. No difficulty had ever existed between Platt and Smith. After shooting Platt, Smith went to the house of Mr. Snow and inquired where his family were. On being told they were down town, he threatened to shoot Mr. Snow, who made his escape. Smith then reloaded his gun and started down the street. Meeting Mr. Morse, a hardware merchant, he pointed his gun at him, telling him to turn his back. Mr. Morse, after vainly trying to wrest the gun from him, turned his back as directed, whereupon Smith passed down the street. While on his way he pointed his gun at women and children, telling them to run; when they did he kept on his way. When opposite the store of Wolf & Geis he pointed his gun into the store and fired, hitting G. H. Hopkins in the arm. Smith was then arrested and taken to jail. Mr. Platt leaves a wife and small child. Smith is evidently a lunatic. When arrested it was found that he had a dirk knife with him and the gun, one barrel of which was loaded. Five buckshot wounds were found in the breast of Mr. Platt and three in the arm of Mr. Hopkins.

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

The Season at Santiago Park—Ball at the Holsman House—Fashionable Throng and Brilliant Scene—The Grounds and How they Looked—Gloom and Grand Reflection.

The Passaic river flows gently past one of the most charming spots within a radius of fifty miles of the city. In fact the quiet stream moves in harmony with the place, leisurely, pleasantly and without a ripple. A more delightful shade never so successfully defied the burning rays of a sultry sun, and the cool and refreshing breeze which ever rustles through the luxuriant foliage of Santiago Park adds much peace and contentment to those who chance to stroll that way. Just five and twenty years ago the foundation of a splendid mansion was laid on a beautiful and picturesque eminence in this locality. The builder, Mr. Holsman, did not live to see his work completed; but the family which he left to mourn him long enjoy that which his taste, judgment and lavish expenditure had contributed to raise. Full twenty years rolled by when the son of the deceased jumped sprightly into manhood, and at twenty-two Daniel Holsman was Speaker in the Legislature of New Jersey. The mansion was disposed of for $72,000, but the purchaser, being a man of real estate propensities, found a noble Cuban who owned it, having plumped down with his natural determination just double the sum his predecessor had paid for it. Vainly did the sweet scented roses diffuse their delicious odors, the grand old trees afford their delicious shade, the Norway pine, hemlock, hard old hickory, spruce and wide spreading branches of the great oak coax a host of health seekers. For long five years the mansion was deserted save by the birds that were wont to warble over its aspiring roof. It was a healthy place, to be sure, but still the thick cluster of the trees hid it from the vultures of real estate. Of course, the good old waters of the Passaic flowed on as usual, heedless of care, of time, of health or brokerage, wealth or suburban happiness.

The Holsman Mansion is now a good hotel. In unison with the growth of the widely extending branches wings have been added to the mansion, and Santiago Park is now adorned and beautified with a handsome rural palace. Captain Isaac Herbert is a gentleman who seems in some measure to appreciate the poetry of nature, which, by the way, has done more for the place than either art or science. The natural beauties of the park have, however, been appropriately augmented, and throughout the entire range of 200 acres surrounding the mansion taste and judgment are everywhere displayed. Facing the handsome piazza of the hotel charming walks have been neatly cut out, while on either side a lovely combination of native gems sprout up most charmingly. Down, down the thickly wooded hill and then we have the placid river flowing at its ease, intent on not disturbing a single craft at anchor, and a lovely fleet of pleasure boats are moored convenient to the banks. The surrounding scenery is truly beautiful; perhaps not picturesque, but pleasing and romantic. A hundred guests are quartered at the mansion, whose rest is almost recreation, so pure and bracing is the air, and whose drives extend around the Park, where every afternoon spanking teams trot merrily along. The children gambol in the charming grounds the live long day, and now and then their elders enjoy an invigorating plunge into the stream or strengthen their muscles by a strenuous pull. In fine, the Park has its own attractions entirely peculiar to itself. Since the former occupants of the Holsman Mansion its dimensions have been largely increased by Captain Herbert, who has not failed to display a considerable amount of taste, discrimination and experience in the manner in which the interior fittings and arrangements of the establishment have been carried out. Altogether the Holsman Mansion at Santiago is a very enjoyable locality, affording a wide range for the romantic, a lovely solitude for the fatigued and a charming and exhilarating resort for the community at large.

Thursday night was truly a gala one at the Holsman Mansion. Though only the first season at this resort the beauties, advantages and comforts of the establishment have been largely appreciated. Since June the guests, chiefly from New York and Brooklyn, have rapidly congregated together. Moreover, being assembled for mutual enjoyment, a ball was gotten up—the very first since the hotel was opened. It was a brilliant success; in every respect it was a most creditable and enjoyable affair and reflected great credit on the arrangements under which it was conducted.

The attendance was exceedingly numerous and fashionable, and the harmonious affair passed off remarkably well. The spacious parlors were brilliantly lighted, and an excellent band being in attendance the terpsichorean propensities were thoroughly aroused, and a well selected programme was commenced most joyfully and continued with vigor. The rich forest surrounding the hotel was brilliantly illuminated by myriads of the most variegated Chinese lamps, which, moved by a gentle wind, swayed to and fro like so many pendulums. It was a picturesque and pretty sight, and added not a little to the grand effect of the entire display. The toilets of the ladies were very tasteful, and it is almost needless to add that elegance and beauty were among the prominent characteristics of the ball. There were present, among others, Mrs. Stillwell and Miss Stillwell, Mrs. H. Manning, Mr. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Miss Emmorel, Mrs. Hillman, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Robbins, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. Charles Burwell, Miss Wise, Mrs. Rucker, Miss Wallace and others, while the executive committee consisted of Messrs. J. Anthony, Jr., J. C. Emmons, C. K. Hill, A. F. Robbins, W. S. Wallace; the floor committee, C. K. Bell, C. H. Haight, C. D. Burwell, and the reception committee of C. S. White, A. H. Cobb, J. S. Hillman, Captain Isaac Herbert and C. B. Chapman.

At midnight the company adjourned to supper, after which the festivities were renewed and earnestly maintained till an advanced hour. Altogether the first ball at the Holsman mansion was a complete success.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction—Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

PORTSMOUTH, August 6, 1869.

The American Institute of Instruction held its fortieth annual meeting at Portsmouth, commencing Tuesday, August 3, and ending Thursday evening. The meeting was largely attended, several hundred leading educators being present from various parts of the country. Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire were heavily represented, while delegations from New York, New Jersey, Iowa and other States "might have been seen" among the crowd. The topics discussed embraced a wide range; but the question of how far oral instruction should supersede the use of text-books in our common schools drew out a particularly warm debate from the respective advocates and opponents of that modern innovation. The institute was presided over by Mr. John Kneeland. The following is a complete list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel S. Greene, Providence, R. I.

Vice Presidents—William Russell, Lancaster, Mass.; Henry Barnard, Hartford, Conn.; Ariel Parish, New Haven, Conn.; George B. Emerson, Boston, Mass.; Nathan Hedges, Newark, N. J.; Daniel Leach, Providence, R. I.; Zalmon Richards, Washington, D. C.; John W. Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; David N. Camp, New Britain, Conn.; John D. Philbrick, Boston, Mass.; Alpheus Crosby, Salem, Mass.; Ebenezer Hervey, New Bedford, Mass.; Henry E. Sawyer, Middletown, Conn.; Emory F. Strong, Bridgeport, Conn.; D. B. Hagar, Salem, Mass.; A. P. Stone, Portland, Me.; John Kneeland, Boston, Mass.; B. G. Northrop, New Haven, Conn.; T. W. Valentine, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. E. Littlefield, Bangor, Me.; Joseph White, Williamstown, Mass.; Charles Hammond, Monson, Mass.; Abner J. Phipps, Medford, Mass.; John W. Dickinson, Westfield, Mass.; Merrick Lyon, Providence, R. I.; Elbridge Smith, Dorchester, Mass.; Samuel W. Mason, Boston, Mass.; A. A. Miner, Boston, Mass.; Albert Harkness, Providence, R. I.; Charles V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; David Crosby, Nashua, N. H.; William P. Atkinson, Cambridge, Mass.; W. E. Sheldon, West Newton, Mass.; Homer B. Sprague, Ithaca, N. Y.; George T. Littlefield, Charlestown, Mass.; J. P. Averill, Northampton, Mass.; F. F. Barrows, Hartford, Conn.; A. G. Boyden, Bridgewater, Mass.; Warren Johnson, Augusta, Me.; A. M. Payson, Portsmouth, N. H.; James S. Barrell, Lewistown, Me.; James A. Page, Boston, Mass.

Recording Secretary—D. W. Jones, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Recording Secretary—C. O. Thompson, Worcester, Mass.

Corresponding Secretaries—William C. Collar, Boston, Mass.; W. E. Eaton, Charlestown, Mass.

Treasurer—George A. Walton, Boston, Mass.

Curators—J. E. Horr, Brookline, Mass.; Samuel Swan, Boston, Mass.; Henry C. Hardon, Boston, Mass.

Censors—Granville B. Putnam, Boston, Mass.; C. Goodwin Clark, Boston, Mass.; Edward Stickney, Newton, Mass.

Counsellors—Charles Hutchins, Boston, Mass.; George N. Bigelow, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. E. Bradley, Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Mowry, Providence, R. I.; N. A. Calkins, New York city; J. W. Webster, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Twombly, Charlestown, Mass.; A. S. Higgins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. N. Camp, Burlington, Vt.; T. W. Bicknell, Providence, R. I.; J. E. Edgerly, Manchester, N. H.

A MOCK MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

An Unlawful Husband Has His Wife Arrested for Larceny.

[From the Nashville Union, July 27.]

A rather interesting case was brought before Justice Wilkinson, acting Police Commissioner, yesterday morning. The facts derived from the case are as follows:—About three years ago a man named James B. Tierney married a woman named Barbara Stafford. They lived pretty happily together, about seven miles from the city, until yesterday, when his wife, needing some pocket change, gathered some corn from the field and brought it to the city yesterday and disposed of it. Her husband came to the city and had her and another woman named Sallie Duncan arrested on a charge of larceny. The case was taken before the Commissioner and some very startling facts were developed. The unlawful husband swore that she was not his wife in a legal way. Other witnesses testified that the marriage was a mock marriage; that Tierney employed a person to officiate as a priest, and that they were married upon a sham license. After a full investigation of the case the two women were discharged, and a warrant was issued for Tierney charging him with open and notorious lewdness. He was bound over in a sum of $500 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court.

MORMONDOM

Interview with Brigham Young—His Personal Appearance—The Status of the Negro—Views Upon the Indian Question.

[Salt Lake City (July 20) editorial correspondence Washington Star.]

BRIGHAM YOUNG AT HOME.

Mr. George Q. Cannon, editor of the Deseret *News*, who has kindly aided us to see the principal objects of interest in and about Salt Lake City, took us yesterday to see Brigham Young. We were received in his private office, opening to the right of the tithing office, and situated between his two residences known as the Lion House and the Bee Hive House. The office is a spacious room, divided in the middle by a railing and carpeted with ingrain, and with furniture of walnut, scroll pattern, upholstered in brown reps. The front part of the division, used apparently as an audience chamber, had chairs and lounges, and in the centre a stand holding a vase, a foot high, with an immense bouquet, built up in the shape of a spruce tree, of open air flowers, doubtless from his own gardens. On each side of the inner room was a desk, one occupied by Brigham and the other by his secretary. The furniture seemed to be mostly of pine, with some pretentions to carving or cabinet display. The desks were peculiar in shape, the table being supported by what appeared to be verd antique pillars, but really wood painted in imitation of that stone. All the furniture is made here, it being the policy of Young to use only home manufactures. On the walls, near the ceiling, were suspended portraits of leading Mormons including those of the present "Quorum of Twelve Apostles," the post of honor being occupied by the pictures of Joseph and Hiram Smith. The portraits were evidently painted by native artists; the likenesses being fair, but the execution of the sign-board order. Lower on the walls were pictures of Andrew Johnson and Ben Halladay, of stage-line fame, sent to Brigham Young by these worthies.

FRONT VIEW OF A MODERN PROPHET.

The mantle of Joseph Smith fell upon Brigham Young, as all good Mormons believe, and consequently he succeeds to the title of the Prophet. When we entered the Prophet was seated in the rear of the room, and he rose to receive us. Naturally we took a scrutinizing look at the man who has occupied so much of the public attention for many years. As I have mentioned already, he is more insignificant in figure than pictures of him would indicate. He is about five feet eight and a half inches, but is said to stand an inch shorter than when ten years younger. His head is pear shaped, heavy at the base and narrowing towards the top; and the resemblance to that fruit is considerably heightened by his wearing his sandy hair in the form of a roach. He has a full beard running below his mouth, the lower part pretty gray and nestling in his capacious neckcloth. His eyes are a grayish blue, cold, small and more than half veiled by drooping eyelids. They are badly mated orbs; for when he unbends to tell a jocose story the right eye lights up with considerable humor, but the left, perhaps from some defect of the nerves, utterly refuses to obey the helm and remains as unsympathetic as a glass eye. A seam across his face, taking the place of lips, divides a pair of massive jaws, and, when opened, discloses a set of imperfectly fitted false teeth, the workmanship, probably, of a Salt Lake dentist. His blonde hair, fair complexion and light clothes were all in a "concatenation according." He wore yellow Russian duck pantaloons, white duck coat, white Marseilles vest, black neckerchief, and a heavy hair watch guard, from which was suspended a number of charms, made mostly of hair, the most prominent of which was a woman's gaiter shoe, fashioned of hair, with a golden sole, beneath which was a tiny skate, also of gold. A puff-bosomed shirt, fastened by substantial pearl buttons, and heavy calfskin boots completed the costume of this latest of the line of prophets and patriarchs.

A FREE TALK WITH BRIGHAM.

Brigham Young does not dote upon newspaper men, and there was an ominous compression of his lipless mouth as one after another of our party was introduced to him as connected with the press.

"Well, Mr. Young, we find you here not quite so black as you have been painted?"

Brigham (tartly)—"It is you who have painted us!"

In the conversation that ensued Brigham complained that correspondents had come to see them and pains had been taken to show them everything, and they had gone away and utterly misrepresented everything they saw. Some had treated them fairly, but most of the correspondents had utterly misrepresented them. "But," said he, "we are used to abuse and it does not harm us. The mountains that surround us"—with a lofty wave of the hand—"are so high that the abuse aimed at us goes above them far over our heads!"

Apostle George A. Smith, First Counsellor to Brigham Young, who was present, complained that Fitz Hugh Ludlow, in his fanciful narrative, had set him down as uttering rebel sentiments in an address delivered by him at the Tabernacle in 1868. The fact was the address was purely of a historical nature, based on the Book of Mormon, giving a sketch of their early history, and had nothing to do with politics. Some complaint was made of the statements of Richardson, of the New York *Tribune*, but they held that he was fairer than Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*. Mr. Smith charged that the visit of Colfax, Bowles, Richardson and party was to make political capital by a crusade against the Mormons. The report in the Chicago *Tribune* of the interview between Senator Trumbull and Young was referred to more than once, and it was alleged that it was a distorted and mischievous account of what took place.

Altogether the Mormons seemed to have worked themselves up to a state of pretty hard feeling towards the newspaper fraternity, but having vented their griefs, the conversation took a more cheerful turn, and Brigham, descending from his stilts, became quite chatty in discoursing upon the condition of affairs in Utah. Much that he said was the iteration of views heretofore expressed by him and which have appeared in print. He still holds to the sensible opinion that the prosperity of Utah has been due largely to their policy in declining to join in the hunt for gold, but he seemed to think it possible that they might yet undertake to develop their gold resources in a businesslike, systematic way. But he dwelt with evident satisfaction upon the richness of their territory in useful minerals, iron especially, and showed us a bar some four feet in length, worked out with a hammer by a man not a practical iron forger. It was of remarkably fine texture, and too rich to make cast iron from. This ore is found in large quantities about 200 miles south of Salt Lake City.

In reference to the allegations that the Mormons dread the approach of railroads as inimical to Mormon institutions, Mr. Young referred to the fact that as long ago as 1852 they had memorialized Congress for the construction "of a great national central railroad to the Pacific," and setting forth as reasons for its construction precisely the same arguments in its behalf that have been used effectively at a later date. He said the road ought to have gone by the way of Salt Lake City, south of the lake, and that the company would yet find their mistake in undertaking to run it through the cañons north, liable as they were to torrents and blocking snows. The Union Pacific Company, he said, owed him yet about a million of dollars for work done on the road, and he complained, with some bitterness, that they paid everybody but the Mormons.

We had some curiosity to ascertain how the Mormons stood on the negro question, and the following was the result of the inquiries propounded:—

"Are there any negroes in your Territory?"

Brigham—"A few. There are a considerable number scattered through the Territory."

"Are they here as members of the Mormon Church or as Gentiles?"

Brigham—"They are connected with the Church."

"What is their status here in the Territory?"

Brigham—"We consider them and treat them as, what they are, the sons of Cain."

"Are they admitted to equal fellowship in your Church?"

Brigham—"No distinction is made against them as members of the Church; but they are not eligible to any office, either civil or religious. A good many of them were brought here by Southern brethren when they came from the States. They are industrious and useful members of the community."

"How many Indians have you in the Territory?"

Brigham.—"I have no idea. The tribes are migratory. Those within the Territory when we came have all died out."

"Have you been disturbed as a people by the Indians?"

Brigham.—"We have not. The principal difficulty with the Indians grew out of depredations committed by passing travellers upon the Indians, who retaliated upon Mormon settlers. If you will wait a moment I will relate a little incident showing our mode of dealing with the Indians. When our band of 143 pioneers came out to locate a place here for settlement, when we came to the Pawnee country, through which the emigrant travel passed, the Indians undertook to levy tribute upon us, according to their practice upon emigrants. We had but little to give them, but gave what we could spare. The Indians were dissatisfied, and demanded more. No word was spoken, but the signal was given to each captain, and in a moment every man had his rifle levelled and our cannon was trained on the Indians. We then started on our way, the Indians standing in mute astonishment. That has been our policy ever since in dealing with the Indians, to treat them kindly, but to dictate to them instead of being dictated to by them, and to let them know that we think a little better of ourselves than we do of them."

The vim with which Brigham gave utterance to his views upon the Indian question, and his "rantankerous" expression of countenance at the same time indicated that he is a good deal of a muscular Christian, and has no great faith in Quaker Commissions.

Brigham had now thawed out, talking with animation and force. We could not help noticing the immense vitality of the man as indicated in his figure and action. The conversation now drifted into a channel personal to himself.

"If not impertinent, Mr. Young, may we inquire your age?"

Brigham—"I am now sixty-nine."

"We saw your son, Brigham, Jr., at the theatre Saturday night, and he looked almost older than yourself."

Brigham (laughing).—"Yes. He is a little bald. Baldness is not known in the Young family, but his comes from attempting to doctor a wart on his head."

"We have been told that you suffer from lung disease."

Brigham (quickly).—"Indeed! Who told you that?"

"A lady who came in the stage with us from Deseret. She said you were not able to preach regularly on account of an affection of the lungs."

Brigham.—"No." (throwing out his chest.) "My lungs are all right. I have some trouble with my throat, obliging me to take some precautions in speaking. I find some weakness in the muscular action of the vocal organs. Those who think the vocal powers are dependent on the throat and lungs are mistaken. They depend upon the muscles of the body" (placing his hands over his waistband).

After some further conversation of a desultory character we took our leave. It is reported that Brigham Young, in his detestation of newspaper men, is apt, when the door closes upon any visitors of that sort, to send after them a pantomimic kick, but we saw no shadow of the prophet's boot in our rear; on the contrary, he accompanied us to the door and gave us a parting benediction, saying, "God bless you," adding, "in doing well."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Forged or Altered Certificate of Stock.

A correspondent, evidently well posted in the routine of business on Wall street, sends a communication on the above subject, tending to dispel the supposition of the public that the losses incurred by this means are attributable either to the negligence of clerks or even to their connivance with the swindlers. The time for actual business is very short. All stock must, by the rule adopted, be delivered before fifteen minutes past two every afternoon. The certificates are all printed blanks, often carelessly filled out. The stock clerk receiving them is so hurried that he has only time to look at it quickly and at the endorsement and to hand out the check. The rule is for certificates to call for one hundred shares, a less number is the exception. If the certificate be originally issued for less and the number is altered the stock clerk has not time to scrutinize it closely and to detect the alteration. Our correspondent, therefore, suggests that railroad companies issuing certificates for less than one hundred shares should use different paper and different blanks, so as to make them more easily distinguishable. This suggestion is not without its merit.

The East River Bridge.

A "Veteran Observer," writing from New York and not from "The Beeches," says that it is the opinion of many, Mayor Hall included, that the best location for the bridge would be on Forty-ninth or Fiftieth street, where there is a solid mass of rock in the middle of the river, on which a stone pier 150 feet high could be built, and large quarries are in the vicinity, from which any amount of stone could be obtained at low prices.

Entrances to the Park.

A correspondent complains of the absence of those splendid entrances to the Park contemplated in the original plans. They would be an ornament to the city; especially would that on the Fifth avenue add vastly to the attractions of that thoroughfare. He understands that want of means is the cause of their not appearing. He proposes a moderate *pro rata* contribution by the Fifth avenue property owners to the purpose, or, what he considers still better, some one of our millionnaires should build it at his own expense, as a lasting monument to his name and fame.

Avenues and Streets Up Town.

A correspondent sends a very just and severe complaint, in which he says that above Fifty-ninth street, except Harlem lane there is not a single avenue fit for travel. Second, Third, Fourth and Eighth avenues are given over to the tender mercies of railroad companies and used by those worthies as if the public had not and never could have any interest in them save in being dragged in their overcrowded ambulances. The Sixth and Seventh, with the Grand Boulevard, are in the hands of the "doctor," and, of course, in an impassable condition, how long to remain so experience alone can determine. We acknowledge the grand necessity of improvement, but suggest there be some method even in that. At least so think, says the writer, the numberless teamsters who are compelled to grope their way through the gullies and pitfalls to transact their daily business, laming their horses, breaking their vehicles, and for this luxury paying each successive year increased taxes and privileged at each election to vote for new men who faithfully promise to remedy the evil. Now and then a little paving is done on Third avenue, sufficient to silence clamor for the moment, but no sooner is it finished than a sewer contractor comes along, the stones are displaced, and months, perhaps, elapse before that thoroughfare is again passable. The Eighth seems to have been selected as the football for political claptrap and legislation, and the unfortunate residents and owners of that locality "never are, but always to be, blessed." It is far from just to those who are barred from entering the Park with their loaded vehicles, and compelled to urge their tired horses over unregulated, unpaved roads in the Twelfth ward. This matter certainly belongs somewhere—Street Commissioner, Central Park Commissioners, Mayor, Aldermen—somebody is responsible for this glaring neglect. Who will give the information?

The Grade of Elm and Pearl Streets.

"I. O. W." calls the attention of the HERALD to the grade of Elm and Pearl streets, and would have us request the authorities so to change it as to make it possible for trucks, &c., to use these streets without endangering the horses' lives. It is now, he says, almost impossible for an omnibus or a heavy laden truck to mount these grades, and consequently all traffic goes on Broadway or Centre street.

Seashore Bathing Suits.

"C. R.," taking occasion of the recent sad drowning case at Long Branch, says that two weeks ago he was at Long Branch and took a bath opposite the Continental Hotel. He tried one of the bathing suits used, made of flannel, with long sleeves and long legs to the heels. Being a good swimmer he ventured out beyond the rope. Being in the water a few minutes, the exertion of the body in swimming brought the pants down six inches beyond his feet, and the sleeves began to twist round his arms so as to paralyse entirely the action of his limbs, particularly of the arms; the sleeves became tighter and tighter around them at every effort he made to swim. He called for help and was rescued. "C. R." remarks that none but swimmers are drowned at these watering places, for those who cannot swim do not leave the vicinity of the rope; while those who can go out to sea confident of their skill, and many think not of the trouble given them by long, heavy flannel sleeves and pants. Swimmers should never use pants lower than the knees or sleeves extending below the elbow; indeed the arms should be entirely bare for unhindered motion.

A WESTERN ELOPEMENT.

A St. Louis German Loses His Wife by Emigrating to Chicago.

[From the Chicago Tribune, July 31.]

St. Louis is a first rate place to emigrate from. So thought Louis Hansel, the proprietor of a lager beer saloon at 1,128 North Seventh street, in that city. Where would he come to, being a sensible and sagacious man, but to Chicago, the centre of civilization, the centre of commerce, the centre of attraction, and probably the centre of gravity? He packed up his new valise, a bran-new second hand one, for which he paid $3 currency, and then sat down to give his wife directions how to run the machine when he was far away. It was a sight worthy of a sign painter. He dandled a two-year-old flaxen-haired baby—the solitary result of their love—upon his new pair of breeches. His larboard arm encircled the pretty waist of his wife. The baby played with a flagon of creamy lager, which the fond parents sipped to aid the mastication of a plentiful supply of sourkrout which they had engulfed a short time before. A tear stood in the starboard optic of the husband. It was their first parting.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and there was something upon Louis' mind, or stomach, which foreboded disaster. The expansive area of his face—which, when clean shaven, was as smooth as a file—was now rippled and ruffled with care. He spoke in tender tones of the business, of the quantity of beer on hand, and of the thousand dollars in the bank, which she was to take such good care of. Like a true woman and wife she endeavored to dissipate the gloom that destroyed his peace of mind. With a kiss she assured him that she would be careful and attentive to business, and especially watchful of his hard won currency. He need not be uneasy. She was not. She had no doubt that while he was wandering in the wilds of Chicago everything at home would be lovely and the goose would be suspended to an exalted altitude.

They fell on each other's neck and wept, as David and Jonathan did once upon a time. They embraced, they osculated, they took a farewell glass out of a keg recently tapped, and parted.

Louis set out on his pilgrimage, and reached the Mecca which he sought in safety. He had not the good luck to break his neck, and realize the amount of a twenty-five cent accidental policy in which he had invested. He perambulated the streets of Chicago, and looked out for a good place to set up business in, and indulged pleasant day dreams of future happiness when his wife, his baby and his beer should be rescued from St. Louis, and he be flourishing like a green bay horse. A week passed pleasantly enough, and he was about to consummate a bargain, when he received a letter from his wife. It was written in the vernacular of Goethe and Schiller. The following is a literal translation:—

ST. LOUIS, July 25, 1869.

My dear Louis, the darling of my heart and soul, I am in great distress; and to whom am I to fly in my hour of misery, and in whom am I to confide, if not in my own sweet Louis. I have not slept nights since you left, for I hear that Chicago is not the safest place for a man whose wife is in St. Louis? and cannot keep him in her eye. This is merely preliminary, so as gently to break the news of a great misfortune which has befallen us. Beer sells well. I have not the heart to tell you what I refer to. The baby is well. Oh! how can I break the sad news to you? I am in good health. The fact is that I drew the money from the bank, so as to have it near me, and last night two "niggers" broke into the house and threatened to kill me if I did not fork over. Knowing that you would rather lose it than me, I let them have it. Can't you send me $300 out of what you took with you to pay for beer? Your impecunious wife, KATHRINA.

The letter was a stunner. It knocked Louis' prospects out of time. He telegraphed to the detectives at St. Louis to hunt up the thieves. They telegraphed back that no such robbery had taken place. Louis began to smell an enormous rodent. He sent for further particulars. He was informed that his saloon was closed; that the "stock in trade" had been sold out; that his two year old baby was in the hands of a friend, and that his wife had taken the $1,000 and another man and ran away with both. That was the unkindest cut of all. He felt awfully cut up about it.

The only information that he could gather about the gay Lothario who had wooed and won his faithless frau was that he was young and handsome. He was also informed that, supposing he would return to St. Louis after hearing of the robbery, his fickle spouse and her paramour had shaken St. Louis dust from their pedal extremities and had started for this city. In the hopes of catching them, poor, forlorn and forsaken Louis placed the case in the hands of detective Schuman, who is now busy working it up. Meanwhile Louis feels bad. He has not been used to such things. A wife never ran away from him before. He has not lived in Chicago.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN NEWSPAPER MEN.

A Great Deal of Firing but Trifling Damage.

[From the San Francisco Herald, July 29.]

About five o'clock yesterday morning a duel of a very unusual character took place on California street between two literary genii—E. R. Voight, editor and proprietor of the *Commercial Record*, and John Gerrin, reporter for the *Guide*. Both men, according to their own statements, were for some time past in active rivalry in the prosecution of the ... work connected with the papers to which ... they are attached, and in their zeal to outstrip each other a bad feeling sprung up between them, which became intensified whenever they met. Last Tuesday evening, ... met on Market ... is alleged, both men use of lan... street, when Voight made ... language to Gerrin of an undignified character. Gerrin, determined to punish him for his temerity, attempted to draw his revolver, but before he had time to do so Voight turned his horse and galloped off. Gerrin from that moment asserts that he determined to have satisfaction. Yesterday morning he went to get some shipping intelligence and on his way back met Voight nearly opposite the *Alta* office, on California street, where the latter had been to get a morning paper. Gerrin immediately demanded of Voight to retract what he said the last evening. Voight turned and started to run, but it is alleged that Gerrin had his pistol in his hand and immediately fired on Voight. Voight continued to run, pursued by Gerrin, who kept within probably twenty feet or less of him, firing as he went, until the four barrels of his revolver were discharged, when he retreated. Voight then turned round and followed Gerrin, firing also at him five times, and was apparently no farther distant from Gerrin than the latter had been when he fired at Voight. When the contents of Voight's pistol were discharged he still pursued Gerrin, who ran to Kearny street and then towards Sacramento street, where he was ordered to stand by officer Cooney. Officer Baxter saw the proceedings of the *literati* and immediately started after them, and had closed them when they were caught by Cooney. Voight received a wound in the right forearm, but it is very slight. Gerrin retired from the scene without a scratch. Whatever their abilities may be as knights of the quill, the one has left behind him an unenviable record as a marksman, while the other did little more than act as "reporter" outside his journalistic duties. The case will be tried to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

254 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, who understands her business; is an excellent baker; has good references; no objection to the country.

Chambermaids, &c.

98 THOMPSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or mind children. Call for two days.

407 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT chamberwork and sewing or to take care of children.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, NO. 349 EAST 12TH ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; suits from $5 and upwards; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting.

5 WAVERLEY PLACE, OPPOSITE NEW YORK Hotel.—A lady, established as first class dressmaker and milliner, desires a few more engagements. Latest Paris and London Fashions. Morning Wrappers, $3 50; Walking Suits from $6. Apply to or address Mme. HUMPHREY.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—WALKing suits, dinner dresses and evening dresses made at the shortest notice; also the latest fashions from Paris.

29 GREENWICH ST.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS seamstress in a gentleman's family; can do fancy work; is willing to make herself useful; best reference from last place. Call for three days.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the week; understands cutting and fitting all kinds of garments in family use; country preferred. Address Operator.

62 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker wishes to work by the day to cut and baste; has all the French fashions. Call every day.

154 FORSYTH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, having her own sewing machine, to do family sewing; understands it in all its branches. Tucking two cents a yard. Call on or address Mrs. Powers.

A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, would go to the country with a private family for a few weeks; satisfaction warranted. Address for one week, E. F. G., Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

811 WEST 51ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; a good washer and ironer will be required.

Housekeepers, &c.

103 EAST 31ST ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WIDOW lady as housekeeper; has no objection to the country or travelling. Call or address Mrs. Shepard.

128 WOOSTER ST., CORNER OF PRINCE.—A young lady (a stranger in the city) as housekeeper; in a widower's house preferred. Address Miss Georgie.

A COMPETENT ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS HAD 15 years' experience, wishes a situation as housekeeper in hotel or boarding house. Address H., box 207 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSEKEEPER WISHES A POSItion in some good family where she can take entire charge. Address Reliable, Herald office.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, IN REDUCED circumstances, solicits a housekeeper's situation from a person of means, who can appreciate an agreeable and educated companion. Address A. O. A., Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DEsires a situation in a bachelor's or widower's family; is educated and accomplished, fond of children and endeavors to make home pleasant; undoubted city references; no objection to travel or the country. Address immediately Mrs. K. L., Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

127 AV. D, CORNER OF 9TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. Call on M. H.

145 UNION AV., WILLIAMSBURG.—A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or chambermaid; is willing to make herself useful for anything; is lately from Ireland. Call for two days.

225 MOTT ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG, REspectable girl to mind one or two children and to make herself generally useful. Inquire for two days.

309 PROSPECT ST., JERSEY CITY.—A RESPECTAble American wants a baby to nurse; would have a quiet home and good care.

636 BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR.—NURSE CHILD wanted, by a respectable married woman; best reference. Inquire for Mrs. Fink.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND TO ANY ONE wishing a capable, trusty child's nurse or competent attendant for an invalid while crossing the ocean, a Scotch girl, who for her passage to England or Scotland would give her services. She has been in her present situation over three years; was recommended by one of the first physicians of London; has been found faithful and competent. Address J. S., Roslyn, L. I.

Laundresses, &c.

133 (NEW NUMBER) WEST 28TH ST., FIRST floor, back room.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing; good city references; calls attended to every day.

154 FORSYTH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK-ROOM No. 10.—A respectable woman to do washing and ironing at the shortest notice and in first class style. For families' washing, $1 per dozen; for gentlemen, 6s.

341 22D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., FIRST floor.—A respectable young woman to go out by the day as a first class laundress; understands all kinds of housecleaning, whitewashing, laying down carpets; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Can be seen on Sunday.

413 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or families; no objection to go out by the day.

Miscellaneous.

13 TILLARY ST., BROOKLYN.—AN ENGLISH LADY, competent and accustomed to travelling, would like to accompany a family to California; would take care of an invalid or children. Address Mrs. C. H. James.

55 WEST 21ST ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN widow as nursery governess; no objection to leave the city; is an Episcopalian and can give the highest references. Call or address.

63 VANDAM ST.—AN ENGLISH LADY WANTS A situation in a family going to Island of Cuba, or to take care of an invalid; not subject to seasickness. Address Mrs. Duncan, for three days.

143 WEST 19TH ST.—A WIDOW WOMAN WANTS work; is a good washer and ironer and housecleaner. Best city reference.

254 MADISON AV.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN girl, aged 15 (orphan), reared in the country to habits of industry and neatness, as sales girl in a bakery or store where she will be well treated and have a permanent home; reference given and required. Call or address J. S. C.

393 WASHINGTON AV., CORNER ATLANTIC AV., Brooklyn.—A middle aged American woman as matron in some public institution or in a position of responsibility and trust; fully competent, having had experience; unexceptionable references. Call on or address Matron.

AN AMERICAN LADY, FULLY COMPETENT, DEsires occupation as governess or to give instruction on the piano upon moderate terms. Address Instruction, box 145 Herald office.

AN EDUCATED LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A POsition as cashier, copyist or saleslady. Highest references. Address S. X., box 145 Herald office.

A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN WIDOW, connected with the best of society, and master of the German, French and Polish languages, as well as housekeeping and needlework in all its branches, desires a suitable occupation; salary no object; has no objection to the country; best of references given. Address L. F. G., Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY, SPEAKING FRENCH AND ENGlish, fully capable on piano and drawing, wishes a position as governess or lady's companion; references given. Address Miss Schmidt, Ellicott City, Md.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY OF GOOD ADdress, an engagement as saleswoman in a first class fancy store; only genteel firms who are willing to offer a good salary need apply. Address for one week F. P., station L., Harlem, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, 15 years of age, to attend a fancy store or bakery; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address Miss J., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

MILLINERS.—50 GOOD MILLINERS AND VELVET hat trimmers wanted, at 39 Mercer st. J. STEWART & CO.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ASSISTANT FOREWOMEN WANTED—ONE FOR baby linen, one for ladies' underwear and one for Swiss and lace work, who understand their business thoroughly and are able to attend to custom and stock work, to take the orders, cut the goods and superintend the work hands; good engagements for first class persons. Apply, with reference, at 9th street entrance A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.

FANCY STRAW SEWERS AND TRIMMERS WANTED. Apply at R. T. Wilde's, 257 Canal st., up stairs.

NECKTIES, BOWS, &C.—WANTED, SOME FIRST class hands; also good operators. SOLOMON BROS., 262 Canal st., between Broadway and Elm st.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GIVEN TO experienced operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. S. BRILL & CO., 34 Walker st.

SILK EMBROIDERERS WANTED—EXPERIENCED hands; sample and reference required. Apply at 9th st. entrance A. T. Stewart & Co.'s, Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.

UNION ADAMS & CO., 637 BROADWAY, WANT IMmediately, first class tie hands. Inquire up stairs, in wholesale department, from 9 to 12.

WANTED—GIRLS TO BURNISH SOME CHINA AND glass, corner of Grand av. and South st., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages given. 737 Washington st., near Bank.

WANTED—50 HANDS TO SEW BRAIDS ON FRAMES and finish velvet hats; also two good designers. Apply at C. L. Dunbar's, 308 Canal street.

WANTED—500 LADIES TO PURCHASE FIRST CLASS sewing machines on instalments, payable in work at home. Salesroom 138 Bleecker st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY, A PERfect cook. Apply at 22 West 38th st. Call for two days.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE YOUNG LADIES, OF good education, desirous of learning the art of typesetting. Favorable terms to the right persons. Apply to T. P. Peabody & Co., corner of 8th st. and av. A.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE BOWS, SCARFS, &C.; steady employment for experienced hands; no work given out. HUMPHREY, MORRILL & CO., 57 Leonard st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT NURSE and seamstress; French, American or German preferred; a good place for one willing and kind. Call to-day or after, Myrtle av., third door above Throop, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL WHO can speak English, to do general housework in a family of two persons; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Call, after 10 A. M., at 68 Amity st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MILLINER; ALSO A smart young woman, accustomed to the fancy goods business, to tend store. Apply at Mrs. J. Coupland's, 551 Columbia st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE AS NURSE AND chambermaid and one for general housework, in a small private family (gentleman, wife and baby); must have good reference from their last place. Apply to Edward E. Tower & Co., 491 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN OF SHARP BUSINESS habits, good address, appearance and education, wants an appointment in any town in the United States; knows type and lithographic trade. Address Alpha, Herald office.

COLORED WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED—PRIvate or boarding house, by a competent man; good reference. Address William, Herald office.

I WILL GIVE TWENTY PER CENT OF THE SALARY for a position in the Custom House, under the city government, stock, banking or mercantile situation. Address confidentially Clerk, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, IN A WHOLESALE or importing house; good reference. Address Parent, No. 411 West 37th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN HONEST YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as bookkeeper; reference unquestionable. Address for six days P., box 148 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED—TO TAKE charge of a department of house furnishing dry goods in an established importing house. Address box 4,582 Post office.

COLLECTOR WANTED.—A PUSHING, ACTIVE MAN as collector and to make himself generally useful around a brewery. Address, by letter, giving former occupation and references, Louis, box 162 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK.—A FIRST CLASS MAN CAN HAVE A permanent, good position by applying at Hupfeld's, 95 South 4th st., Williamsburg, for three days.

HARDWARE.—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING A THORough knowledge of the hardware, cutlery and general business, wishes to get employment as manager or clerk; he has had ten years' experience, 5½ of which he has acted as manager; he has also a knowledge of accounts; highest testimonials given. Address W. J. P., Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—BY A COMMISSION AND manufacturing house of staple fancy goods, hosiery, &c. One who is familiar with the Western and Southern jobbing trade, and who can sell goods, can address Commission, box 5,095 Post office.

WANTED—CARPET SALESMAN, AT NO. 1 BOWERY.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RETAIL DRY goods salesmen and cash boys. Apply to J. & C. Johnston, 767 and 769 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, A first class man, capable of buying and selling white goods; also a salesman with a large, short time and cash trade. Address, with full name and where last employed, box 3,587 Post office.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR RETAIL DRY goods; also an active hosiery man, with good recommendation, who know their business well. Apply personally to M. W. ROONEY, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SALESMEN FOR OUR hosiery and gloves, dress goods and domestics; also German salesmen of ability and experience; none others. Apply to W. K. Peyton, 272 and 274 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion; he speaks some English, writes a good hand and is quick at figures; is a practical bookkeeper; wants to work; salary no object; good references furnished. Address A. S., box 1,696 Post office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A SINGLE HAND FILE FORGER WANTED IMMEdiately at the Chelsea File Works, Norwich, Conn.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE WELL QUALIfied and willing to go out of the city may apply at E. Barnard's 45 West 22d st.

A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, desires a permanent situation in a wholesale drug store, to learn the business and travel in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; has an extensive acquaintance South, and can give first class city references. Address A. T. H., No. 32 West 9th st.

BOY WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS COMMISSION business; salary first year $100. Address H., box 1,391 New York Post office.

BOY WANTED.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY, who lives with his parents, to do general office work; also one to learn painting and bronzing. Apply to J. W. Fiske, 120 Nassau st.

LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS WANTED.—$4,000 PER annum will be paid to strictly first class business men having an extensive acquaintance in this city and vicinity. Address box 2,532, Post office.

NAVY.—WANTED, TWO ARTILLERY MEN, FIRST class, for foreign naval service; good reference required. Address, giving full particulars, wages required, &c., box 5,843 Post office.

SOAP BOILER WANTED—ONE USED TO STEAM and who can bring first class city reference; no other need apply at 65 Murray st.

THIS OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO A GENTLEMAN wishing to place his son in the counting house of an established firm. Box 4,532 Post office.

WANTED—A GERMAN MAN TO DRIVE A DOUBLE truck. Apply 127 av. B.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 167 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—COPYING OR WRITING IN ALL POSSIble languages to do at home. Address Traveller, Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN WRITE WELL AND tend bar and well recommended. BRAMSON & BRO., 699 Broadway, basement.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ARTILLERIST AND Artificer for the South; a good salary paid to a thoroughly capable man. Apply at 48 Dey st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR PAINT mills. One thoroughly acquainted with the grinding of white lead and colors, and well recommended, may obtain steady employment by addressing Oliver Johnson & Co., Providence, R. I.

THE TRADES.

HOTEL BAKER AND PASTRY COOK WANTED—AN experienced single man, with the best reference; wages moderate. Apply for two days, between 10 and 12, at Earle's Hotel.

JEWELRY POLISHERS WANTED.—A FEW FIRST class hands. Apply to Falkenan & Pollak, No. 4 Maiden lane.

MOROCCO.—WANTED, TWO MEN FOR COLORING splits and two men for striking out; also wanted, a first class foreman, who is competent of superintending the coloring of splits and morocco. Inquire at 150 East 33d st.

TO TOOLMAKERS.—A GOOD TOOLMAKER FOR A jewelry manufactory. Apply to Chatellier & Spence, 652 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS HOUSE PAINTERS. Apply to Garibaldi & Co., 1,193 Broadway.

WANTED—GOOD COAT TAILORS IN THE COUNTRY. Inquire from 8 to 2 o'clock at 22 Walker st., in the store.

WANTED—MACHINIST, BOILER MAKERS, COPPERsmith and firemen, for the United States navy. Apply E. RODE, 65 Market st.

WANTED—AT E. MONEUSE & DUPARQUET'S, 28 and 30 Greene st., a tin and copper-smith having a thorough knowledge of both departments. None but first class men need apply.

WOOD ENGRAVER.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED cutter in pine wood. The right man can obtain permanent employment by addressing, with references and salary expected, Wood Engraver, Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, TO CUT LADIES' cloaks and boys' clothing; situation permanent. Address, with references and salary expected, box 129 Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE OUVRIERE DEMANDE DE L'OUVRAGE CHEZ elle, ou des journees dans les familles, (soit robes, chapeaux, lingeries ou une entreprise de couture a la machine pour magasin. S'adresser au 113 Bleecker street, au premier.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE PARTNERship heretofore existing under the firm of J. Fleischl & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of July, 1869. JOS. FLEISCHL, A. BEISER, Sr.
NEW YORK, July 30, 1869.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF RAYmond, Canlon & Adee, printers, doing business at No. 47 Liberty street, New York city, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Edward S. Raymond from said firm. The business will be continued by Messrs. John J. Canlon and Charles V. Adee, under the firm name of Canlon & Adee, who are alone authorized to settle the outstanding affairs of the late firm. JOHN J. CANLON, CHARLES V. ADEE, F. M. BIXBY, Receiver, &c.
NEW YORK, August 6, 1869.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—THE CONTRACT HEREtofore existing between John A. Ellsler and Tony Denier is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW YORK, August 7, 1869.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A JOBBING HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH A VIEW to increasing their business, wish to make an arrangement for a partner, special or general, with from $30,000 to $40,000. Business very profitable, firmly established and rapidly increasing. Address box 1,219 Post office.

A WIDOW LADY, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, wishes to associate herself with a gentleman of means, willing to advance and help conduct the business, for which he will receive one-half the profits. Address No. 2 Amity street, box 240. None under forty need answer.

A DOWN TOWN GROCERY HOUSE, ON LEADING thoroughfare, will sell their business on liberal terms, at very moderate price; profits large; trade increasing. VANDYKE & CO., 176 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE, AND ONE SELDOM OFFERED.—A small Hotel, on the European plan, down town, on one of the busiest streets of the city, doing a thriving business, is offered for sale; reason, ill health of the proprietor, who wishes to retire; would take in part payment a small place in the country, near the city. Inquire of A. W. BELL, 19 Dey street, in the cigar manufactory.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH CAPITAL AND EXPERIence, wishes to purchase a part or whole interest in a first class meat market and produce business in this city or an adjoining city or town. Address for ten days A. BRADFORD, box 207 Herald office.

A VALUABLE WEEKLY PERIODICAL FOR SALE. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Newspaper, Herald office.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE OR TWO ENERgetic men, in the hay pressing business; little capital required. Can clear from $30 to $50 per week. Address P. C., Herald office.

AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH $2,000, WISHING TO engage as partner in a safe and profitable manufacturing business (articles secured by patents), may hear of a good opportunity by addressing C. R. & Co., Herald office.

AN IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE goods wishes to meet a gentleman as partner who can command from $1,800 to $5,000. Address box 163 Herald office.

AT THE EQUALIZER INSTITUTE, 12 EAST TWENTYeighth street, New York, a physician is wanted as partner in the practice of medicine and to use the Equalizer in treating disease. Dr. BELLER.

FINE OPPORTUNITY.—100,000 ENVELOPES, ADdressed to first class names, on sale at a bargain. Apply to Mr. TURNER, room 18, 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD TAKE A PARTNER, WITH cash capital of $2,000, in a large Laundry, well established and doing a good business. No agents apply at 154 West Thirty-first street.

FROM $3,000 TO $10,000 CAN BE INVESTED IN THE hotel business in New York city, now in full running order. Those with cash and meaning business may apply, personally only to ALEX. HUMPHREY, No. 6 Clinton place, Eighth street, New York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH $10,000 to $15,000 to join the advertiser in a business paying 400 per cent profit. Address L. A., No. 26 Pine street, New York, room No. 24.

$600.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN TO CONDUCT A paying business for himself. For particulars apply at No. 2 Amity street, stationery store.

$10,000 CASH.—ADVERTISER, GERMAN, AND an old New Yorker, is ready to leave for New Orleans September 1, establishing branch house; state business. Principals address Branch, box 1,268 Post office.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS; can teach English, French and music; unexceptionable references given and required. Address N. O. C., Herald office.

AT $5.—BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, GRAMMAR, Spelling, German, French, $5 each, day and evening; no vacation. PAINE'S Business College (established 1849) 62 Bowery, corner of Canal street. Always in session.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF SUPERIOR EDUCAtion in French and piano branches, desires an engagement in a private family of collegiate. Address M. Cotte, 242 Sixth avenue.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &C.—MESSRS. DOLBEAR, 609 Broadway, teach Bookkeeping practically, as used in the best New York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening. Two $5 seats vacant.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS ONLY AT Orange, N. J.—Will commence its twenty-third school year September 11; true home comforts, with constant attention of principal; grounds spacious and high; terms moderate; two vacancies only. Address Principal, box 188, Orange, N. J.

GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE, BOOTH'S BUILDing, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—A good handwriting taught in ten lessons of an hour each; young men qualified for the counting house; separate parlors for ladies. GOLDSMITH.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLlege offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies; graduates receive the Baccalaureate degree; a three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the course $300 a year. Reopened September 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, French and Hebrew Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 265 and 267 West Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, New York. Will reopen on September 8.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Flushing, L. I. Terms per annum, including Vocal and Instrumental Music, $280; without music, $220. Studies will be resumed the 1st day of September, 1869.

$5 EACH.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, Grammar, Spelling, day and evening; no vacation. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue. Preparatory course. Ladies' department. Private instruction. Telegraphing. French and German.

MACHINERY.

A.—ENGINES, PUMPS, BOILERS, TANKS, LATHES, Drilling Machines, Hoisters, Tobacco Cutters, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Steam Pipe Valves, new and second hand. MIDDLETON & ROAKE, 324 Water street.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—WITH PUMP AND all connections; in perfect order; now running at No. 80 Greenwich street; cylinder 8x24; Mattawan; boiler 23 horse power, horizontal tubular. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—25, 30, 35 AND 40 HORSE POWER ENgines and Boilers, with all the Fixtures complete, very low. C. H. POLLOCK, 61 Chambers street.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, HOISTING ENGINES, wood and iron Planers, Shapers, Steam, Force and Centrifugal Pumps; Tanks, Chain, horse power, lever and drop Presses, Shafting and Pulleys, new and second hand, at WILLARD'S Machinery Depot, 47 Dey street.

WOOD & MANN'S IMPROVED PORTABLE AND STAtionary Engines, Saw Mills, Burr Mills and Boilers of all kinds; send for our new pamphlet. HAMPSON & COPELAND, 42 Cortlandt street.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL AND IMPROVED SET OF ARTIFIcial Teeth at $10, $15 and $20; teeth filled with gold, bone and platina at reasonable prices; all work warranted first class, at Dr. WHITE'S, 76 Sixth avenue.

DR. DODGE, 25 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, IS making substantial and natural looking Teeth, on rubber, at $25 per set.

DR. CRANE'S OSTEOPLASTIC AND GOLD FILLING for restoring decayed, broken and sensitive Teeth to their original shape and soundness, without pain; 16,000 testimonials. Removed to 212 West Thirty-fourth street.

RESTAURANTS.

28 WEST FOURTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—First class Restaurant, on the European plan, at moderate prices. Elegant dining rooms for private parties. THOMAS WRIGHT, Proprietor.

EXPRESSES.

A. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE Express, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. Furniture moved in city or country. Furniture, Pianos packed, shipped, stored.

BILLIARDS.

PETER TOTANS, TURNER AND DEALER IN IVORY and manufacturer of Billiard Balls, Cues, and importer of Billiard Cloth, Cues, Letter Chalk and Billiard merchandise in general, 89 Fulton street.

MATRIMONIAL.

A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN, BETWEEN 30 AND 35 years of age, average appearance, possessed of a moderate competency, desires to make the acquaintance of a widow lady of the same age, who has some available means, with a view to matrimony. Address during one week Julius Delmar, Herald office.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNRIVALLED business and medical Clairvoyant. 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

MADAME LE COMTE, INSPIRED SPIRITUALIST, Medical and Business Trance Medium. Her information is positive. French and English spoken. 33 Amity st.

$100,000 REWARD—FOR ANY ONE WHO CAN equal LINWOOD, greatest Business and Medical Clairvoyant known. 230 West Forty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A SITUATION as gardener; knows all about hothouses, graperies, &c.; good reference. Address J. P., care of Z. Groet, bookbinder, 11 Fair st., Paterson, N. J.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent man, in a private family; best reference if required. Address E. B., box 108 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (single), of long experience; can give first class references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address Mr. Stovrey, harness maker, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a married man without any family; best city reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Address Thomas L. Small, 46 Frankfort st.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.
WEDNESDAY, August 11,
at 11 o'clock,
Extra and Special Sale
of
FURS,
comprising
500 lots Ready Made Furs,
consisting of
Sable, Mink, Ermine,
Gray Squirrel, Fancy Squirrel, Muskrat,
French, German and American Fitch and Coney Muffs, Collars, Pelerines, Capes and Cuffs.
Silks—Fur lining Silks, in great variety.
Catalogues and goods ready on morning of sale.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 152 Church street.

AT AUCTION—OIL PAINTINGS.—BY PHILIP LEVY, Tuesday and Wednesday, 10th and 11th, at Artists' salesroom, 80 Nassau street, commencing 10½ o'clock A. M., choice Works of Art. In the collection will be found choice works by Howard Hill, J. M. Culverhouse, Geo. Foster, W. A. C. Frerichs, Clinton Loverage, Myerheim, and many others of equal eminence.

A. J. WILDEY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 48 BROAD street.—Large and positive sale of magnificent Household Furniture, superb rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, Pier Mirror, &c. Monday, August 9, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the large brown stone residence 136 East Nineteenth street. Elegant French satin brocatel and fine reps Suits Centre Table, &c.; rich Dining Room Furniture, Table Ware, &c.; magnificent Bedroom Furniture, in finely carved walnut, &c.; horse hair Mattresses, rich Carpets, &c. Sale positively without reserve.

AUCTION SALE—AT JOHN I. SNEDEKER'S HOTEL, Union Course, Jamaica road, Monday, August 9, at 10 o'clock, all the Parlor, Dining Room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture; China, Glass, Silver Ware, Bar Fixtures, &c. Sale positive; premises sold to city of Brooklyn. PEED & VANDERVEER, Auctioneers.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, AUCTIONEER, late salesman with E. H. LUDLOW & CO., having associated himself with George Barker, under the firm name of BARKER & THEALL, will continue the general auction and commission business at the spacious salesrooms, No. 8 Cortlandt street, near Broadway. Our facilities for the display and sale of goods of all descriptions are equal to any in the city. Families declining housekeeping and desirous of disposing of their effects, will find it advantageous by calling as above.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Household Furniture,
removed for convenience of sale.
M. DOUGHTY will sell, on Monday, August 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, Parlor Suits in brocatel, French rep and hair cloth; Chamber Suits, Library Furniture, Centre Tables, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., together with a large lot of medium class Goods, the whole to be peremptorily sold.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—CAMPBELL & CO. will sell, on Tuesday next, in lots, entire large general assorted stock of choice Groceries, contained in first class grocery and tea store; also, sell assortment fine old Imported and Domestic Liquors in bottles, demijohns and barrels; also, sell valuable Lease and Fixtures of prominent store. By order of assignee. N. B.—This sale is worthy attendance of grocery men, liquor men, buyers and dealers. More full particulars. J. W. CAMPBELL & CO.

CONTINUATION SALE.
Long Branch.
Villa Plots at auction.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
Will sell on Wednesday, August 11, at
Kensington Park,
100 Villa Plots.
Take steamer Neversink from pier No. 32 North river, foot of Duane street, at 9 A. M. Carriages at the depot to convey passengers free to
Kensington Park.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, MONday, 9th, at 11 o'clock, at 50 Vesey street, 500 cases of Claret Wine, 50 do. Champagne, Liquors, Rhine Wine, Cigars and other Liquors.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND STEINWAY & SONS' Pianoforte.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON will sell on Wednesday, 11th inst., the entire Furniture of No. 12 Columbia street, including Piano. Particulars on Tuesday. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY DREHER & HOPSON, AUCTIONEERS, 19 Bowery.
Mortgage sale of a first class Liquor Store.
Monday, August 9, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire stock of Wines and Liquors, also the fixtures of the wholesale and retail Liquor Store at 846 Second avenue, near Forty-fifth street, viz.:—50 casks and barrels fine Brandies, Gin, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Port, Sherry and other Wines, demijohns and bottles of superior Wines and Liquors, 30 standing Casks, black walnut Counters, Beer Pumps, Tables, Chairs, Gas Fixtures, Rectifying Tubs, &c. Sale positive (in lots) without reserve. VARNUM MILLS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell on Wednesday, August 11,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,
the valuable Plot of Ground, with the Buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of William and New Chambers streets, and known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Ackerman place and No. 249 William street. Maps at the auctioneer's office, 87 Cedar street, corner of Broadway.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
R. FIELD, Auctioneer, 135 Chatham street, will sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A large Stock of Ready Made Clothing,
consisting of
Beaver and Pilot Overcoats,
Broadcloth and Cassimere Frock, Sack and Business Coats,
Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere Pants,
Silk, Velvet, Cloth and Cassimere Vests,
Remnants, Cloths, &c., worthy the attention of dealers.
By order. CHARLES V. LYONS, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKERS' SALES—BY JAMES AGAR, AUCtioneer, 43 East Broadway.—Tuesday, August 10, Men's and Women's Clothing; by order of John Martin, 62 Mulberry street. Wednesday, Men's and Women's Clothing; by order of P. Bryan, 17 Walker street. Thursday, Men's and Women's Clothing; P. Fullam, West Thirty-ninth street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—JOHN MORTIMER, NO. 15 East Broadway, will sell, Wednesday, August 11, fine sale Women's Clothing, Bedding and other goods. By order P. Freel, No. 67 Grand street, Williamsburg. Friday, Women's Clothing, Bedding, &c. By order Hugh McAleenan, Second avenue.

PAWNBROKERS' SALES—BY R. FIELD, AUCTIONeer, 135 Chatham street.—Monday, by order J. B. Metzler, 49 East Houston street. Thursday, by order H. Freel, 61 Rose street. Friday, by order D. Meehan & Co., Laurens street. Tuesday, Marshals' sale of Men's Clothing, by order C. N. Lyons, City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE—MARBLE MANTELS.—RICHARD WALTERS, auctioneer, will sell on Monday, at 12½ o'clock, at corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, a large quantity of Marble Mantels, Marble, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
WILLIAM BAIRD, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE—TIES, SCARFS, &C.—RICHARD WALTERS, auctioneer, will sell on Monday, at 10 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large and general stock of Scarfs, Neckties, &c. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
J. DEMPSEY, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store, 287 Stanton street, corner of Cannon; splendid Counter, three Beer Pumps, Copper Measures, Kegs, Casks, Bourbon, Gin, Brandy, &c.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, by September 1; will buy the furniture. Also a furnished House, between Second and Seventh avenues, Eighth and Fifty-fourth streets, by August 15, for $200 per month. Send particulars to OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.

A FAMILY OF THREE, NO SERVANTS, WISHES for housekeeping an unfurnished Second Story Floor, with modern improvements, in a clean, quiet house; owners without small children preferred; rent moderate; best references; prompt pay. Address, with particulars and price, VAUTIER, 30 Grove street.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS ARE DESIROUS OF obtaining a Second Floor of three commodious rooms in a strictly private house of good neighborhood; location between Sixtieth and Eightieth streets and Fourth and Second avenues; rent from $400 to $450. References required and given. Address S. F., 395 Pearl street.

WANTED—A NEW HOUSE, OR ONE JUST PUT IN thorough repair, for three years or longer, between Madison and Eighth avenues, Twenty-third and Forty-fifth streets, from 1st October next; family strictly private; best reference given; rent not to exceed $2,500 per year. Address S., box 1,697 Post office.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, TWO OR THREE WELL furnished Rooms; all conveniences for light housekeeping; good location; by a young couple; in New York or Brooklyn; terms moderate. Address J. F. G., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED Rooms; water, gas, closets, &c.; convenient for light housekeeping for a gentleman and wife; between Sixtieth and Ninety-fourth streets and Second and Fifth avenues; terms moderate. Address, with particulars, C. B., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, A THREE OR four story House, furnished or unfurnished, well and centrally located. Address D. V. W. C., Herald office.

WANTED.—ANY SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A good house in a pleasant location on the west side who would like to divide the house with a small family of responsibility, may hear of a good opportunity by addressing, with particulars, House, box 167 Herald office.

WANTED—A KITCHEN AND BEDROOM ADJOINing, suitable for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife, fully furnished, situated above Thirteenth street; terms must be reasonable. Address at once, stating price and particulars, H. S. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, BELOW FIFTY-NINTH street; rent $600. Address Nelson, station G.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, NOT ABOVE Twenty-third street, at a rent not exceeding $1,200 to $1,400; must be in a good neighborhood. Address, with particulars, F. S., box 160 Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth streets, in a good location, at $2,500 per annum. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT ABOUT $4,000 per annum, on Murray Hill. KETCHAM & HANCE, 401 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—A SUITABLE PLACE IN THE BEST PART of the city for a first class intelligence office. Address A. B., L. Cantel, wine merchant, 194 Ninth avenue.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, WITH A PRIVATE family, three or four unfurnished Rooms for light housekeeping, located centrally and unexceptionably. Address G. P., station G.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, THE WHOLE OR part of a small furnished House; first class location requisite; terms must be reasonable, and a good and careful tenant can be secured. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., Geo., box 5,095 Post office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER, for $1,200; location between Thirtieth and Fifty-ninth streets and Third and Ninth avenues. Address, with particulars, M. H., box 5,068 Post office.

WANTED—FIVE OR SIX ROOMS WITH MODERN improvements, in a private house, by a small American family, not above Fifty-sixth street. Terms must be moderate. Address R. M., box 179 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM SEPTEMBER 15 TO MAY, '70 or '72, a small Furnished House; good location; between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, west side. Address, with full particulars, TREMAIN & CO. 55 Pine street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
THE POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT.
THE POPULAR GEO. L. FOX.
THE POPULAR KIRALFY TROUPE.
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
GEO. L. FOX (the great comic genius), Clown.
Mlle. HANIOLA and Messrs. IMRE and BOLOSSY, the Sensational Dancers,
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.
THE ELEVEN FAVORITE HUNGARIANS.
THIRTY LADIES OF THE BALLET.
THE FUN OF THE FOXES.
THE UNRIVALLED QUARTET.
LOTS OF FUN, NEW TRICKS, NOVEL COSTUMES.
GEO. L. FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE.
MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, AUTHORIZED SUCCESSOR TO Barnum's American Museum,
BROADWAY—Corner Thirtieth street—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS, 30 CENTS.

A HIT.	Crowded houses greet the	A HIT.
A HIT.	WORRELL SISTERS	A HIT.
A HIT.	in their gorgeous burlesque,	A HIT.
A HIT.	LALLA ROOKH.	A HIT.
A HIT.	The magnificent dresses of	A HIT.
A HIT.	SOPHIE,	A HIT.
A HIT.	The dazzling splendor of	A HIT.
A HIT.	JENNIE,	A HIT.
A HIT.	The delicious music of	A HIT.
A HIT.	LALLA ROOKH;	A HIT.
A HIT.	and the acting of the	A HIT.
A HIT.	WORRELL SISTERS	A HIT.
A HIT.	have never been equalled.	A HIT.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2,
the Comedy of
PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS
and the laughable Comedietta of
BULLS AND BEARS OF WALL STREET.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF SOPHIE.

THE TAMMANY, THE TAMMANY,
MAMMOTH PLACE OF AMUSEMENT,
WILL REOPEN
MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869,
WITH AN IMMENSE COMPANY OF ARTISTS, SEVERAL STARTLING NOVELTIES, AND IN ALL RESPECTS A VASTLY STRONGER ENTERTAINMENT than any hitherto offered at this THE GREAT AMUSEMENT PALACE OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT. Details and personnel in the journals of SATURDAY and SUNDAY next.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI,
the greatest living Cantatrice du Concert, who, during her absence from America, has met with the most unbounded success in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Constantinople,
will arrive shortly per Ville de Paris.

TO LET—THE THEATRE FRANCAIS, BY THE NIGHT, week or month. Apply to J. GRAU, Director, Theatre Francais.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the secretary, 618 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

AT $100—A SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte; city maker; in good order and very cheap. Apply to J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST PIANOS MANUfactured; five years' guarantee; instalments taken; second hand Pianos for sale and taken in exchange; Pianos to let; amount applied if purchased. JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

AT GREATEST BARGAIN—MAGNIFICENT SEVEN octave rosewood Pianoforte, made to order three months ago for $600 by the most celebrated city makers, with full warrantee; has overstrung bass, full iron plate, full round corners, serpentine bottom, rich mouldings, rich full tone and a superb piano; will be sold for $350 cash, to an immediate buyer. Apply at 681 Sixth avenue, corner Thirty ninth street (Murray Hill Institute). N. B.—Has a shipping case.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order, city maker, used 5 months, cost $650, for $275, including Stool and Cover; also Parlor Suits, Etagere, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber and Dining Furniture; a sacrifice, property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR FIRST CLASS Pianos, at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S factory and warerooms, 55 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Instalments or to rent.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ONE OF THE CELEBRATED Arion Pianos, 7½ octave, elaborate finish, cost $650, will be sold for $350 cash; warranted by the maker. Can be seen at the warerooms of LYNCH & GOMIER, 927 Broadway, near Twenty-second street.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—PRICES greatly reduced for cash; new 7 octave Pianos for $275 and upward; new Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward; second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly instalments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PIANOFORTES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND hand Pianos, of various makers, in perfect order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—PRICES greatly reduced for cash; new 7 octave Pianos for $275 and upward; new Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward; second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly instalments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms, 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—IN A BROADWAY STAGE, WEDNESDAY, a lady's handsome silk Garter. The owner can have the same upon identification. Address R. G. B., box 124 Herald office.

LOST—ABOUT HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK ON FRIday, in Sixth avenue car, a Pocketbook containing between $30 and $40, together with receipt written in French. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to the owner, in Receiver of Taxes office, No. 32 Chambers street.

LOST ADRIFT—A BUNCH OF SPRUCE SPARS. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery. C. WINANT, No. 1 Gouverneur slip.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, COMMUTATION TICKET Erie Railway, from April to October. The finder will please leave it at 122 and 124 Duane street, and much oblige Wm. G. Feuner.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, IN GOING FROM Downing through Varick to Spring street, a brown morocco memorandum Pocketbook, containing private papers and some money. $50 reward will be paid for its return, with contents to C. G. Mitchell, No. 93 Broadway.

LOST—WHILE CROSSING THE FULTON FERRY, ON last Thursday evening, the 5th inst., a Black and Tan Slut, with plated collar, engraved "G. Paul Brown, N. Y." Any person finding said slut will be liberally rewarded, or $5 paid for return of the collar to 418 (new number) Fourth avenue.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF PAPERS, CONTAINING SOME deeds, a bond and a note made by Jos. W. Corlies in favor of R. G. Thursby, with some bills and other papers of no value to any one but the owner. Any one returning the same will be liberally rewarded. All persons are warned not to purchase or negotiate any of the above. Bring them to 70 and 72 Bowery or South Side Railroad office, foot South Eighth street, Williamsburg.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, FROM CENTRAL PARK Hotel to Amity street, a Diamond Cluster Earring. Inquire at 88 Amity street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, in vicinity of Hudson River Railroad, Thirtieth street, a black Trunk, marked H. W. H. and F. K. on end. The above reward will be paid by returning it to F. G. Clark, 785 Broadway, New York.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REcovery of a Copper Boiler and Lead Pipes, stolen from new building belonging to M. Gould & Son, Montrose, near South Orange, N. J., on the night of the 4th inst., or for the conviction of the thieves. M. GOULD & SON.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of three Gold Watches and a pair of Diamond Earrings, taken away from the safe of J. D. Alloven, 114th street, north side, between Third and Fourth avenues, on the 20th of July last. No questions asked.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 BROADWAY (LATE 68).—WARRIN, WHIPPLE, TURNER & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. Caution.—We have no branches in New York.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury. Office and consultations very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having 18 years successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine; relief to the most anxious in 24 hours. Elegant room for ladies requiring nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—By Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—With or without medicine, by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. Powerful, safe. Monthly Pills and Mixture, $5. Circular first post.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife, cures at one interview; elegant Rooms for nursing, &c. 42 St. Mark's place.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. ASCHER GUARANtees immediate relief, without the slightest danger Superior Confinement Institute, No. 3 Amity place.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. Forty years private practice.

LADIES ABOUT TO REQUIRE NURSING CAN FIND a quiet and pleasant home by addressing Mrs. Hill, Morrisania post office.

SURE CURE IN 24 HOURS, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine. Consultations free. Dr. and Mme. ESTELA, 15 East Thirtieth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
The popular actor,
Mr. W. H. WHALLEY,
for six nights only. His first appearance since his late indisposition.

The London sensation of The MYSTERIES OF CARROW. W. Whalley as Old Martin.	JAQUES STROP, or a sequel to ROBERT MACAIRE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor
JAMES A. HERNE .... Manager
EIGHTH WEEK. EIGHTH
EIGHTH WEEK. EIGHTH
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LUCILLE WESTERN
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as
MIAMI and MADAME ST. AUBERT,
MIAMI and MADAME ST. AUBERT,
MIAMI and MADAME ST. AUBERT,
in
GREEN BUSHES, GREEN BUSHES
GREEN BUSHES, GREEN BUSHES
GREEN BUSHES, GREEN BUSHES
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
MONDAY, AUGUST 16, after careful preparation, will be revived, with new and magnificent scenery, exquisite music, appropriate costume, costly appointments, novel effects and startling tableaux, the grand, romantic and spectacular Drama, the
SEA OF ICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......... JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK. SECOND WEEK. SECOND WEEK.
VERY GREAT SUCCESS VERY GREAT SUCCESS
of
BOUCICAULT'S MASTER DRAMA,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
This delightful story of Irish life and romance enjoys a
WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION,
Its touching picture of
SIMPLE FAITH AND PERFECT DEVOTION
of the Irish peasantry has given it a success quite overshadowing all modern dramas. It has enjoyed upwards of
FIVE HUNDRED REPRESENTATIONS IN LONDON,
ONE THOUSAND IN THE ENGLISH PROVINCES,
TWO HUNDRED IN DUBLIN,
CREATING THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM.
AS JEAN LE POSTE upwards of
TWO HUNDRED REPRESENTATIONS IN PARIS.
EIGHT HUNDRED IN THE FRENCH PROVINCES AND
TWO THOUSAND PERFORMANCES ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.
NOW NIGHTLY PRESENTED TO DELIGHTED CROWDS
AT NIBLO'S GARDEN, NIBLO'S GARDEN,
with a magnificent mounting and rare excellence of cast almost realizing
ABSOLUTE DRAMATIC PERFECTION.
THE SCENERY,
from the pencil of the accomplished VOEGTLIN, in romantic coloring and poesy of detail, fairly surpasses all former efforts at this theatre, famed as it is for
SCENIC SUPERIORITY.
THE CAST—THE CAST—THE CAST,
of the widest acknowledged excellence, commands the enthusiastic admiration of all
LOVERS OF ROMANTIC DRAMA,
embracing among recognized stars
THE POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN,
DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT,
The very talented
ENGLISH CHARACTER ACTOR
DOMINICK MURRAY, DOMINICK MURRAY,
The popular American Comedienne,
MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MISS ROSE EYTINGE,
The eminent English Comedienne,
MISS JOSEPHINE FIDDES, JOSEPHINE FIDDES,
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
AN ASSURED SUCCESS.
Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American comedy,
SELF,
with
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
in his great characterization of
JOHN UNIT,
supported by
Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
OLIVER DOUD, B. T. RINGGOLD,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss ANNIE DELAND, Miss AMELIA HARRIS,
Miss FLORENCE STANLEY and
Mrs. F. MORDAUNT.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF MRS. LEONI F. BATEMAN'S

SELF.	SATIRICAL COMEDY OF	SELF
SELF.	MR. JOHN E. OWENS	SELF
SELF.		SELF
SELF.	IN	SELF
SELF.		SELF
SELF.	HIS	SELF
SELF.		SELF
SELF.	ORIGINAL	SELF
SELF.		SELF
SELF.	CHARACTER	SELF
SELF.		SELF
SELF.	OF	SELF
SELF.		SELF
SELF.	JOHN UNIT,	SELF
SELF.		SELF
SELF.	A	SELF
SELF.		SELF
SELF.	RETIRED BANKER.	SELF
SELF.		SELF
SELF.	GO AND SEE THE PIECE;	SELF
SELF.	"IT WILL BE SURE TO PAY, SIRS."	SELF

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
Seventh avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS,
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
Conductor.......................... THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION 35 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—201 BOWERY.
Crowded houses. Delighted audiences nightly.
AN ENTIRELY NEW LOCAL DRAMA,
JOE KIDD,
KING OF THE RING.
Mr. SAM COLLYER.......... as.......... JOE KIDD.
Miss SALLIE MASON in her charming rendition of Songs and Ballads. BOBBY NEWCOMB in his artistic Songs and Dances. FRANK KERNS in his great act, Mistress Jinks of Madison square. JENNIE BENSON'S famous Scottish Dance. McANDREWS in his original GEORGIA FLING. T. G. RIGGS as Jem Slasher, the Pugilist. G. W. THOMPSON as Mark Leonard, who lives by his wits. ADDIE LE BRUN as Pearl Jennings, the Orphan.
A GIGANTIC BILL. TONY PASTOR AND TROUPE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, UNDER THE MANAGEment of AUGUSTIN DALY,
will open for the regular season of 1869-70, after an appropriate recess for alterations and preparations, on
MONDAY EVENING, August 16, 1869,
with the production of
A NEW DRAMATIC COMEDY,
from the brilliant author of "Caste," "Ours" and "School," with unique scenic effects by James Roberts and Louis Duflocq, music by Tissington, and with a cast embracing a selection from the following bouquet of talent engaged as the
REGULAR COMPANY:—
Messrs. E. L. DAVENPORT, George Clarke, D. H. Harkins, J. B. Polk, George Holland, Wm. Davidge, James Lewis, T. F. Egbert, H. Ryner, W. Beekman, George Jordan, Jr.; F. Chapman, J. M. Cooke, H. Stewart, Pierce, Peck, &c.; Mesdames Clara Jennings, F. S. Chanfrau, G. H. Gilbert, Maria Wilkins; Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Marie Longmore, Emilie Keible, Lena Edwin, Emma Ames, Emily Lewis, Jean Rowland, Minna Andrews, Norwood, Almy Tyson, &c.
The box office will open on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be had also at 112 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
JOHN MULLIGAN, COOPER AND FIELDS.
Long John's Blunders, The Carpet Bagger, Contest for the Championship, &c.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

MISS BATEMAN HAVING PURCHASED THE EXCLUsive right to the new play entitled "Mary Warner," written expressly for her by Mr. Tom Taylor, appeals to the honor of managers and ladies and gentlemen of the theatrical profession to protect her interests, the fact being thus distinctly stated that she is sole owner of the play, and that they will neither produce nor perform in any spurious copy dishonestly obtained.
LONDON, June 29, 1869.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL REOPEN
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1869.
The ladies and gents engaged for the opening are respectfully requested to meet in the Green Room on Tuesday, August 10, at 12 M. BENJ. A. BAKER, Stage Manager.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
721 to 727 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square,
Having been greatly enlarged, newly furnished and splendidly embellished with costly paintings, immense mirrors, &c., is now open for first class engagements only.

620 BROADWAY. 620
LADIES' NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
"Know Thyself." Life Within Life.
No lady should
fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance.
Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND FOLLY SATIRIZED NIGHTLY at Wallack's theatre in Mrs. Bateman's comedy of SELF.

BRADY'S CURRICULUM,
At the Rink, Jersey City, near the ferry. Pedestrianism vs. Velocipedestrianism. Monday evening, August 9, Mr. J. Adams, the celebrated pedestrian, will attempt the feat of walking three miles while Mr. A. P. Messinger, the champion 500 mile velocipedist, rides five miles. The contest begins at 8½ o'clock. The regular admission of 20 cents (entitling the purchaser to ice cream or refreshments to that amount) only will be charged. ABNER S. BRADY, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN COMEDY OF SELF at Wallack's every night.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A FINE BARITONE VOICE, desires a situation in a church; Catholic preferred. Address Baritone, Herald office.

A FEW MORE PUPILS WANTED—FOR THE PIANO, by an experienced teacher; $2 to $3 per month; practice if desired. 1,407 Broadway, near Fifty-third street.

MISS ANNE DE LAW AS THE EXTRAVAGANT Leader of Fashion at Wallack's.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC (formerly in Madison avenue),
Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.